SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME XIV.—PART III.

THIRD SESSION OF THE FOURTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Session 1882.

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No. 44.. Return shewing:—1. The number of Members comprising each Municipal Council in the Province (but not including County Councils), in the years 1879 and 1880. 2. The number of Assessors in each such Municipality for each of the said years. 3. The amount of such compensation paid each such Assessor in each such year for the performance of his duties as Assessor. (*Not printed.*)

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dozens, by each man *per diem ;* (11) also, copy of the contract made by the Government with Messieurs H. A. Nelson & Sons, of Toronto and Montreal ; (12) copies of any correspondence relating to the contract since it was made, as to changes in same, or complaints as to non-fulfilment by either the Government or Messieurs H. A. Nelson & Sons ; also, any complaints, if any, as to the quality of the brooms manufactured, and waste in manufacturing the same.

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No. 51.. Return shewing Receipts and Expenditures in detail since the date of the last Return connected with the estate of the late Andrew Mercer ; shewing also, in a separate account, a detailed statement of the cost of the building known as the Andrew Mercer Reformatory (*Not printed.*)

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No. 56.. Return of all correspondence between the Government, or any Member of the Government, and any person or persons, referring to the deepening or draining the Nation River during the years 1874 to 1881 inclusive, not included in any Return heretofore brought down. (*Not Printed.*)

No. 57.. Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any Member thereof, and any person or persons, referring to the widening or deepening of the channel of the Severn River at the outlet of Lake Couchiching, during the years 1874 to 1881 inclusive, and not included in any previous Return; together with a copy or copies of the Report of the Surveyor appointed by the Government to take the necessary levels around Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching with the above object.

No. 58.. Return giving a statement of all judicial decisions declaring Acts or parts of Acts of the Ontario Legislature unconstitutional; also, shewing the Judges or Courts by which such judgments have been given, the causes in which given, and the effect on such Acts or parts of Acts respectively; also, shewing which of such judgments, if any, have been appealed from, and the appeal remaining undecided; also, all such decisions affirming the constitutionality of enactments of this Legislature.

No. 59.. Return shewing the names of all persons Appointed to any Office, either temporary or permanent, by the Government since Confederation, with the names of service, religion, date of appointment, salary, date of removal if removed, and cause of such removal, so far as such information is not contained in any Return heretofore laid before this House.

No. 60.. Return shewing, for each License District, the number of times in which, under sections 62 and 63 respectively of the Liquor License Act, the powers of the County Judge have been invoked or exercised in the matter of (*a*) Revocation of Licenses improperly obtained, and (*c*) the investigation of negligence of Inspectors.

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No. 62.. Return shewing the number of convictions for violations of the License Act in the Village of Shelburne, and the amount of fines collected in each of the years 1879, 1880 and 1881. (*Not printed.*)

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No. 65.. Return shewing (1) all Clerks of Division Courts appointed by the Government during the years 1880 and 1881, shewing in each case whether such appointments were to fill vacancies caused by deaths or resignation; (2) all Bailiffs of Division Courts appointed during the same period, specifying the causes of such appointment, giving residences and dates in all cases.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR

1881.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

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1882.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1881.

To His Honour the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

I have the honour, in conformity with the provisions of the Act respecting the Sale and Management of the Public Lands, to submit to Your Honour the following Report of the proceedings, transactions and affairs of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1881, commencing, as usual, with stastistical details, and concluding by general observations.

CROWN LANDS.

There were sold of the Crown Lands, during the year 1881, 88,543 acres. The sales amount to $51,977, and the collections to $68,425. (*See Appendix No. 4, page 5.*)

CLERGY LANDS.

There were sold of the Clergy Lands, during the year 1881, 7,126 acres. The sales amount to $7,501, and the collections to $19,676. (*See Appendix No. 4, page 5.*)

COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

There were sold of the Common School Lands, during the year 1881, 1,292 acres. The sales amount to $3,546, and the collections to $37,977. (*See Appendix No. 4, page 5.*)

GRAMMAR SCHOOL LANDS.

There were sold of the Grammar School Lands, during the year 1881, 1,295 acres. The sales amount to $1,483, and the collections to $5,085. (*See Appendix No. 4, page 5.*)

COLLECTIONS AND REVENUE.

The total collections of the Department, during the year 1881, amount to $992,504, being an increase over the year 1880 of $376,193. (*See Appendices Nos. 5 and 6, pages 6 and 7.*)

DISBURSEMENTS.

The gross disbursements of the Department, for the year 1881, amount to $193,772. (*See Appendix No. 7, pages 8, 9 and 10.*)

REVENUE ARISING FROM CROWN TIMBER.

The accruals for timber dues, ground rents, etc., during the year 1881, amount to $537,939. (*See Appendix No. 9, pages 12 and 13.*)

The total collections on account of timber dues, ground rents and bonuses, amount to $839,716. (*See Appendix No. 5, page 6.*)

FREE GRANTS.

At the date of my last Report there were open for location, under the "Free Grants and Homestead Act," 117 Townships, and during the year 1881 five Townships were added, viz.: Cashel, Limerick and Wollaston, in the County of Hastings, and North and South Canonto, in the County of Frontenac—making a total of 122 Townships now open for location.

During the year, 1,077 locations were made on 153,764 acres of land, and 8,870 acres were sold to 155 locatees.

During the same period 781 lots located in former years were resumed for non-performance of settlement duties, and 487 patents were issued to Free Grant settlers. (*See Appendix No. 12, pages 16, 17, 18 and 19.*)

CROWN SURVEYS.

The under-mentioned surveys have been performed during the year 1881, that is to say: the Townships of Bonfield, Boulter, Calvin, Hunter, Lauder and Wilkes, in the Huron and Ottawa Territory, have been subdivided into farm lots of 100 acres each, and the Townships of Badgerow, Cobden, Field, Long, Mack, Patton and Striker, on the North Shore of Lake Huron, into lots of 320 acres each.

The returns of the above-named surveys, with the exception of those of Wilkes, Field and Badgerow, have been received, examined and closed.

The returns of the surveys of the Township of McMahon and the residue of Hardy, Patterson, Gurd, Himsworth and Nipissing, not having been closed at the date of my last Report, have been examined and closed during the year 1881.

Certain base and exploration lines have been surveyed north of Lake Nipissing, and a subdivision into lots has been made of a block of land in rear of the Village of Sault Ste. Marie.

The particulars in relation to the surveys, with the Reports, will be found in *Appendices Nos. 15 to 32 inclusive, pages 24 to 46.*

MUNICIPAL SURVEYS.

Four Municipal Surveys have been confirmed during the year by establishing and planting stone or other durable monuments at the angles of lots, or in concession lines in the Townships of Cartwright, Scott, Sombra and York, and instructions were issued for eleven Municipal Surveys during the year.

The particulars in relation to these Municipal Surveys will be found in *Appendices Nos. 33 and 34, pages 47 and 48.*

MINERAL SURVEYS.

Patents have been issued during the year for 1,820 acres of land in the unsurveyed Territory on the North Shore of Lakes Huron and Superior, the purchasers having furnished the required plans and field notes. (*See Appendix No. 35, page 49.*)

COLONIZATION ROADS.

The total expenditure on Colonization Roads, during the year 1881, amounts to $101,756.81, the particulars of which will be found in the Superintendent's Report. (*Appendix No. 36, pages 50 to 67 inclusive.*)

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Woods and Forests.

The improvement in the sawn lumber and hewn timber trade, noted in my Report of 1880, continued throughout 1881, and my prediction of the previous year, "that for some years to come transactions would be remunerative to all concerned," seems to be in process of fulfilment.

Both sawn lumber and hewn timber have found ready markets and good prices, the former realizing higher value than for years past.

Of square and waney timber, it is reported that during the past shipping season prices have ruled higher than they had ever done before for pine of good quality and average; and it is stated that the stock on hand at Quebec is light, and scarcely sufficient for spring requirements.

As expressed in my Report for 1879, my opinion, from an economic point of view, is not in favour of the manufacture of square pine; nevertheless, while the business continues to be carried on, it is gratifying to find that a good return is obtained for the article.

The output of lumber at some of the saw-mills fell short in 1881 of the quantity estimated by the proprietors as the probable cut of the season. This is attributed to

scarcity of water in the streams, owing to which considerable quantities of logs failed to reach the point of manufacture. In several instances operators in square and waney timber have been subjected to the same drawback.

In the interest of the public revenue, as well as of the settlers who had taken up lands in some unlicensed townships south of French River and Lake Nipissing, it became necessary to deal with the pine within the territory before it became jeopardized by fires raised in clearing the lands or damaged and wasted by locatees cutting it indiscriminately for their own purposes, in doing which, timber of the finest quality is cut down and applied to uses for which inferior lumber would be suitable, the result being a depreciation of the value of the timber limits before they are brought into market, and in consequence a loss to the revenue. Accordingly, an inspection of the timber in the townships referred to was made in the fall, and on 6th October notice was published that a sale of timber limits in the territory would take place at the Department of Crown Lands on the 6th of the current month.

The time selected for the sale was extremely opportune; parties engaged in lumbering had just closed a successful season's business, and having the means were prepared to invest in limits. The attendance was large and the bidding spirited, the prices obtained being beyond precedent, some 1,379 square miles realizing a total of $733,675.25, of which has been paid up to date $321,354.66, making the total collection on account of Woods and Forests for the year, $839,716.86

MINES AND MINERALS.

Gold.

Gold mining operations in the County of Hastings have made some progress during the year.

The Gatling mine, in the Township of Marmora, having been purchased by a wealthy company, known as the "Consolidated Gold Mining Company," the new company gives constant employment to about 100 men, have sunk shafts to the depth of 214 feet and 100 feet respectively, and have raised a large quantity of the gold-bearing quartz, which is estimated to yield $12 per ton. A one hundred-stamp crusher is nearly completed and will shortly be in active operation, and from the powerful machinery employed and the improved method of separating the gold from the rock, those engaged in the enterprise anticipate gratifying results.

Operations to some considerable extent have been carried on in several other mines in the locality, but owing to a lack of the necessary funds, the works have been suffered to languish.

Silver.

Silver mining on the North Shore of Lake Superior appears to have been carried on with increased energy during the year.

Silver Islet.

The operations on Silver Islet have been attended with their usual success during the year, and large quantities of good stamp rock continue to be taken out.

Pie Island.

Rich silver ore, with some native silver, having been discovered on Pie Island, operations are being prosecuted there on an extended scale during the winter.

Works are also in progress at the mine on McKellar Island and at other mines in the neighbourhood, and it is hoped that silver mining in the Thunder Bay District will progress favourably during the approaching season.

Copper.

The Michipicoton Island Copper Company are carrying on operations on their property on Michipicoton Island, in Lake Superior, on a somewhat extensive scale.

They are said to have sunken shafts to a considerable depth, and were, in November last, drifting in a very rich lode of copper ore, and had then in their employment 91 men and 4 boys. The crushers are said to have been in readiness and the stone-breakers nearly completed, and a large supply of necessaries were then being laid in for winter operations. These works are carried on under the superintendence of John Opie, Esq., who speaks encouragingly as to their future prospects.

Iron.

Iron mining in the Counties of Peterborough, Hastings, Addington, Frontenac and Lanark, have been carried on with increased energy during the year 1881.

The Dufferin mine is owned (with the Nelson mine) by the Bethlehem Iron and Steel Works Company and the Cambria Iron Company of Pennsylvania, who have sunken shafts to the depth of 80 feet on the main ore bed, and have brought to the surface, ready for shipment, 5,000 tons of choice ore, and it is expected that when the mine has been fully opened up, it will afford employment for 500 men.

The Cameron mine has recently been purchased by the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company of Cleveland, Ohio, who intend commencing operations in spring, when it is expected that railway facilities will be extended to enable them to send their ore to market.

The Hudson mine, situated on the same range with the Dufferin and Cameron mines, has been worked to a considerable extent, and the ore brought to the surface is awaiting facilities for shipment.

The Wallbridge Hematite mine is now owned and worked by the Bethlehem Iron and Steel Company, who have shipped from it, during the last six months, over 20,000 tons.

The Emily mine is a new property, not yet fully opened up. The ore is said to be of a very superior quality, yielding 62 per cent. of metallic iron.

The Louise mine, the outcrop of which occurs on a thickly-wooded slope, indicates a very large supply, yielding 62 per cent. of metallic iron.

The Wollaston mine is said to be of very large extent, with ore exposed by work done, showing a length of half a mile and a width of from 40 to 75 feet, but there does not appear to have been anything done towards preparing the ore for market.

The Paxton mine, situated in the Township of Snowden, has been worked by Messrs. Paxton and Jones, who have shipped, during the year, 973 tons.

The Pusey mine, situated in the same township, has been worked by C. J. Pusey, Esq., who has shipped, during the year, 480 tons.

The under-mentioned quantities of ore have been taken out at the different mines in the Counties of Addington, Frontenac and Lanark, and shipped at Kingston and Brockville during the year 1881, that is to say :—

Through the Brockville and Ottawa Railway and shipped at Brockville	1,250 tons.
Through the Rideau Canal and shipped at Kingston	5,421 "
From the Roberts mine *via* K. & P. Railway and shipped at Kingston	10,194 "
From the Bedford mines *via* the K. & P. Railway and shipped at Kingston	1,410 "
From the Lavant mines *via* the K. & P. Railway and shipped at Kingston	1,896 "
Total	20,144 "

The following quantities of ore have been brought to the surface at the mines in the Townships of Lavant and Bedford, and are awaiting shipment in the spring, that is to say :—

At the Bethlehem Co.'s mine in Lavant	6,000 tons.
At Boyd, Caldwell & Son's mine in Lavant	4,000 "
At W. H. Caldwell's " "	1,000 "
At the Glendower " Bedford	600 "
Total	11,600 "

Phosphates.

The under-mentioned quantities of phosphates have been mined in the interior and shipped at the Ports of Kingston and Brockville during the year 1881, that is to say :—

From the Loughboro' mines	2,577 tons.
" Lots 14 and 15, in 5th concession of Oso	91 "
" Bob's Lake in Bedford	800 "
" North Burgess	1,581 "
" Opinicon Lake	340 "
" Rideau Canal	1,500 "
" North Burgess	30 "
Total	6,919 "

The average prices obtained for iron ore at the ports of shipment are said to be $3, and for phosphates $13.50 per ton.

The foregoing information relating to iron and phosphates mining is chiefly derived from the interesting letters of Messrs. McPherson and Coe, and will be found in *Appendices Nos. 13 and 14, pages 20, 21, 22 and 23.*

Respectfully submitted.

T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 31st December, 1881.

APPENDIX No. 1.

RETURN of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1881.

BRANCH.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.	Salary per annum.	Remarks.
				$ c	
	Hon. T. B. Pardee	Commissioner	1873, December 4	4,000 00	
	Thos. H. Johnson	Assistant Commissioner	18 9, August 21	2,800 00	
	George Kennedy	Law Clerk	1872, February 1	1,800 00	
	T. W. Gibson	Shorthand Writer and Clerk	1880, August 18	1,000 00	
Free Grants and Sales	A. Kirkwood	Chief Clerk	1854, March 21	1,700 00	
	J. M. Grant	Clerk	1860, May 12	1,2 0 00	
	J. J. Murphy	Clerk in charge of Free Grants	1872, May 1	1,100 00	
	P. Alma	Clerk	1871, August 1	950 00	
	Julian Sale	Clerk	1871, August 5	800 00	
Surveys, Patents and Roads	G. B. Kirkpatrick	Chief Clerk	1866, January 30	1,700 00	
	W. Revell	Clerk	1871, October 2	1,000 00	
	E. Fox	Chief Clerk, Patents	1857, September 28	1,400 00	
	A. J. Taylor	Clerk	1872, October 1	1,200 00	
	H. Smith	Superintendent of Colonization Roads	1881, January 1	1,800 00	
	C. Cashman	Clerk	1872, September 1	1,000 00	
Woods and Forests	G. B. Cowper	Chief Clerk	1857, October 14	2,000 00	
	J. A. Macinnes	Clerk	1872, December 20	1,200 00	Died September, 1881.
	H. G. Langlois	Clerk	1868, August 1	900 00	
	E. G. Kirby	Clerk	1869, August 1	700 00	

APPENDIX No. 1—*Continued.*

RETURN of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1881.

BRANCH.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.	Salary per annum.	Remarks.
				$ c.	
Accounts	D. George Ross	Accountant	1861, April 15	1,500 00	
	R. H. Browne	Chief Clerk Agents' Returns	1862, May 14	1,250 00	
	C. P. Higgins	Clerk	1873, July 1	850 00	
	E. Leigh	Clerk	1873, December 20	750 00	
	J. Morphy	Registrar	1851, June 1	1,600 00	
	J. Bradshaw	Office-keeper	1852, March 27	500 00	
	A. McDonald	Messenger	1862, May 19	500 00	

D. GEORGE ROSS,
Accountant.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1881.

APPENDIX No. 2.

List of Crown Land Agents for Sale of Lands, 1881.

Name.	County.	Date of Appointment.	Commission.	Remarks.
			$ c.	
R. Macpherson	Part of Frontenac	1871, July 19	500 00	Salary per annum.
Alexander MacNabb	Bruce	1851, April 29	313 00	
J. McKibbin	Part of Victoria	1870, November 24	34 40	
E. Perry	Part of Frontenac and Addington	1856, March 27		

D. GEORGE ROSS,
Accountant.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 31st December, 1881.

APPENDIX No. 3.

LIST of Crown Land Agents for the disposal of Free Grants, 1881.

NAME.	District or County.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per Annum.	REMARKS.
			$ c.	
Anderson, D.	Part of Peterborough	1870, November 21	500 00	
Best, S. G.	" Parry Sound District	1875, March 23	500 00	
Brown, C. P.	" Algoma District	1872, June 25	500 00	
Day, J. F.	" Algoma District	1875, July 19	500 00	
Dawson, J. R.	" Frontenac and Addington	1877, January 17	500 00	Died December, 1881.
Fitzgerald, J. W.	" Victoria	1875, November 9	500 00	
Handy, E.	" Parry Sound District	1878, January 3	500 00	
Kennedy, A.	" Renfrew	1871, August 21	500 00	
Mahon, J.	" Renfrew	1875, March 31	500 00	
Mackay, H.	" Parry Sound District	1879, July 12	500 00	Died May, 1881.
Mackay, T.	" Parry Sound District	1881, December 5	500 00	
Reeves, J.	" District of Nipissing	1872, February 12	500 00	
Scarlett, J. S.	" Parry Sound District	1880, June 17	500 00	
Tait, J. R.	" Hastings	1869, May 28	500 00	
Taylor, T. C.	" District of Muskoka	1881, December 15	500 00	
White, A.	" District of Muskoka	1878, April 30	500 00	Resigned December, 1881.
Wright, A.	" Thunder Bay District	1875, May 5	500 00	

D. GEORGE ROSS,
Accountant.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1881.

APPENDIX No. 4.

STATEMENT of Acres of Land Sold, Amount of Sales, and Amount of Collections for the year 1881.

SERVICE.	Acres Sold.	Amount of Sales.	Amount of Collections.
		$ c.	$ c.
Crown Lands	88,543.36	51,977 37	68,425 16
Clergy Lands	7,120½	7,501 25	19,676 46
Common School Lands	1,292¼	3,546 39	37,977 14
Grammar School Lands	1,295	1,483 10	5,085 39
Total	98,257.11	64,508 11	131,164 15

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEORGE ROSS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1881.

APPENDIX No. 5.

STATEMENT of the Collections of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1881.

SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.
Land Collections.		
Crown Lands	68,425 16	
Clergy Lands	19,676 46	
Common School Lands	37,977 14	
Grammar School Lands	5,085 39	
Rent	856 00	
In suspense	18,478 51	
		150,498 66
Woods and Forests:		
Timber Dues	479,983 76	
Ground Rent	37,285 67	
Bonus	322,315 16	
In suspense	132 27	
		839,716 86
Casual Fees		689 25
Inspection Fees		852 45
Settlers' Homestead Fund		106 35
Destitute Settlers' Refund		359 89
Surveyors' Fee Fund		280 55
Total		992,504 01

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEORGE ROSS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1881

APPENDIX No. 6.

STATEMENT of the Receipts of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1881, which are considered as *Special Funds.*

SERVICE.	—	—
Clergy Lands;	$ c.	$ c.
Principal	13,384 44	
Interest	6,292 02	
		19,676 46
Common School Lands.		
Principal	19,573 28	
Interest	18,403 86	
		37,977 14
Grammar School Lands:		
Principal	3,719 64	
Interest	1,365 75	
		5,085 39
Total		62,738 99

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEORGE ROSS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1881.

APPENDIX No. 7.

STATEMENT of the Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1881.

SERVICE.	—	—	—
AGENTS' SALARIES AND DISBURSEMENTS.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Commission.			
J. McKibbin	34 40		
A. McNabb	313 00		
		347 40	
Agents' Salaries.—Lands.			
D. Anderson	500 00		
S. G. Best	500 00		
C. P. Brown	500 00		
J. F. Day	500 00		
J. R. Dawson	500 00		
J. W. Fitzgerald	500 00		
E. Handy	500 00		
Adam Kennedy	500 00		
J. Mahon	500 00		
R. Macpherson	500 00		
H. Mackay	125 00		
T. Mackay	375 00		
J. Reeves	500 00		
J. S. Scarlett	500 00		
J. R. Tait	500 00		
Amos Wright	500 00		
Aubrey White	500 00		
		8,000 00	
Agents' Salaries.—Timber.			
J. F. Way	1,440 00		
J. A. G. Crozier	500 00		
J. B. McWilliams	2,000 00		
Thos. E. Johnson	1,600 00		
J. McDonald	150 00		
C. E. Belle	100 00		
		5,790 00	
Agents' Postage.			
D. Anderson	7 59		
C. P. Brown	50 53		
J. F. Day	20 84		
J. W. Fitzgerald	18 25		
E. Handy	18 81		
Adam Kennedy	12 76		
A. McNabb	27 85		
T. Mckay	13 79		
J. S. Scarlett	33 12		
J. R. Tait	9 63		
J. Wilson	10 41		
Amos Wright	136 07		
Aubrey White	43 33		
		373 0	
			14,510 88
Carried forward			14,510 88

APPENDIX No 7—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1881.

SERVICE.	—	—	—
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward			14,510 48
Inspections.			
S. G. Best	15 75		
J. F. Day	47 75		
J. McKibbin	7 50		
Adam Kennedy	14 00		
H. Mackay	54 80		
Aubrey White	138 00		
D. E. Buist	176 00		
S. M. Johnson	8 50		
W. Margach	667 76		
W. McGown	12 00		
L. Londry	6 00		
Thos. H. Johnson	300 00		
F. B. Day	206 90		
J. Shaw	56 50		
J. LeBrashe	52 50		
		1,683 96	
Miscellaneous.			
J. W. Fitzgerald, Travelling Expenses	11 10		
J. F. Day, Stationery	1 65		
T. Mackay, do	2 59		
T. Walters, *re* Slides and Dams	61 75		
J. C. Elwards, Protecting Islands	20 00		
L. Londry, Collecting Dues	17 25		
A. J. Russell, Stationery	43 23		
J. A. G. Crozier, Board, etc.	150 00		
J. F. Way, Disbursements	496 50		
T. E. Johnson, do	279 47		
J. B. McWilliams, do	181 43		
		1,264 97	
			17,459 41
Wood Ranging, and Inspection of Timber Lands.			
George Bick		1,152 48	
John Brady		833 77	
J. B. Campbell		620 00	
P. W. Freeman		1,143 60	
Frank Halliday		1,620 00	
S. M. Johnson		1,820 00	
John Kennedy		987 27	
D. F. Macdonald		1,658 78	
W. Russell		470 00	
Jos. Shaw		1,994 88	
J. W. Smith		2,296 54	
S. L. Soper		556 65	
J. B. Turgeon		540 00	
W. Margach		446 09	
Aubrey White		475 00	
L. Londry		316 29	
James Halliday		534 25	
Alex. Ellis		72 00	
F. B. Day		57 00	
Thos. McGown		593 52	
Carried forward			

APPENDIX No. 7—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1881.

SERVICE.	—	—	—
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward			
Wood Ranging, and Inspection of Timber Lands—Continued.			
H. McMicken		167 50	
W. S. Glasier		78 50	
N. Crowe		60 50	
A. Starkey		241 50	
			18,736 12
Refunds			7,664 92
Colonization Roads			101,958 71
Surveys			37,493 06
Destitute Settlers			37 95
Contingencies.			
Printing and Binding		1,091 31	
Stationery		1,437 87	
Postage		880 00	
Water		205 33	
Fireman		558 75	
Night Watchman		456 25	
Extra Clerks		1,780 00	
Advertising and Subscriptions		990 95	
Sundries		1,543 78	
			8,744 24
Two per cent. of duties collected on timber cut on road allowances and paid to Municipalities			1,382 82
Board of Surveyors			295 06
Total			193,772 23

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner

D. GEORGE ROSS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1881.

APPENDIX No. 8.

STATEMENT of the Number of Letters received and mailed by the Department of Crown Lands in 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881.

YEARS.	BRANCHES.					Transfered to other Departments.	TOTAL.	Names Indexed.	Enclosures.	Orders in Council.	Returned, not called for at address.
	Sale and Free Grants.	Accountants.	Surveyors.	Woods and Forests.	Colonization Roads.						
1878	12,366	1,931	1,081	2,013	1,562	58	19,011	24,200	36,500	22	93
1879	10,190	1,596	856	1,966	1,931	64	16,603	26,000	30,000	25	53
1880	9,770	1,526	992	2,274	1,791	49	16,402	19,500	29,500	32	23
1881	5,394	1,632	1,147	2,743	1,659	39	15,614	19,000	29,000	22	28

Letters mailed from the Department in 1878, 20,087 ; in 1879, 18,526 ; in 1880, 18,290 ; in 1881, 19,369.

JOHN MORPHY,
Registrar.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

TORONTO, January 3, 1880.

APPENDIX

WOODS AND

STATEMENT of Timber and Amounts accrued from Timber Dues, Ground

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP

TERRITORIES AND NAMES OF AGENTS.	Area under Licence.	Saw Logs. (A Standard is 200 feet B. M.)				Oar Logs.
		White Pine.		Other.		
	Square miles.	Pieces.	Stnds.	Pieces.	Stnds.	Pieces.
Ottawa Agency— A. J. Russell, Agent	7,199	1,569,167	1,092,918	8,815	4,687	4,161
Belleville Agency— J. F. Way, Agent	1,875	1,249,536	629,467	21,093	8,164	.....
Western Timber District	6,538	1,148,689	746,290	220	99	.....
Total	15,612	3,967,592	2,468,675	30,128	12,950	4,161

GENERAL STATEMENT OF

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP

TERRITORIES AND NAMES OF AGENTS.	Railway Ties.	Birch, Hemlock and Spruce.		Butternut and Basswood.		Cordwood.	
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Hard. Cords.	Soft. Cords.
Ottawa Agency— A. J. Russell Agent	49,512	B 1 H 5	63 243	Bt 80 Bd 18	2,748 649	.....	.....
Belleville Agency— J. F. Way, Agent	26,070	H 629	27,763	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Timber District	14,676	.....	.....	.....	.....	394 Tan	260 Bark 36
Total	90,258	H 634 B 1	28,006 63	Bt 80 Bd 18	2,748 649	394 Tan	260 Bark 36

G. B. COWPER,

Chief Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH,

TORONTO, 31st December, 1881.

No. 9.

FORESTS.

Rent and Bonuses, during the year ending 31st December, 1881.

TIONS OF TIMBER.

White Pine.		Red Pine.		Boom and Dimension Timber.		Elm, Ash, Maple, Cherry and W. Wood.		Oak.		Tamarac.	
Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Stnds.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.
80,371	4,130,163	41,350	1,463,282	58,985	57,525	E 33 A 325 M 2	922 13,923 91	47	1,169	109	3,958
3,536	195,379	8	324	18,016	16,075	A 485 E 71 WW 2	21,288 2,107 91	24	916	5	180
9,612	521,672	400	18,077	12,178	23,343	..... A 90 E 17	..... 3,532 804	1800 Staves 40 Ship's knees O 114 4,200		3	137
93,519	4,847,114	41,758	1,481,683	89,179	96,943	A 900 E 121 M 2 WW 2	38,743 3,833 91 91	O 185 6,285 1800 Staves 40 Ship's knees		117	4,275

TIMBER, ETC.—*Continued.*

TIONS OF TIMBER.

Binders' Piles.	Bolts.	Posts.	Ground Cedar.	Telegraph Poles.	Amounts Accrued.				
Pieces.	Cords.	Cords.	Feet.	Pieces.	Trespass, etc.	Timber Dues.	Ground Rents.	Bonus.	Total.
					$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
P 5,971 B 800	40	94¾	8,112	1,038	2,913 79	246,689 56	14,550 66	4 00	264,158 01
208	8	1,603	373,321	180	1,766 75	103,443 19	4,280 00	56 76	109,546 70
.....	2,645	587	.....	40	5,182 04	125,560 44	16,451 75	17,040 10	164,234 33
P 5,999 B 800	2,693	2,284¾	381,433	1,258	9,862 58	475,693 19	35,282 41	17,100 86	537,939 04

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 10.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

STATEMENT of Revenue collected during the year ending 31st December, 1881.

	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of Ottawa collections, A. J. Russell	204,652 34	
" " McL. Stewart	65,338 63	
		269,990 97
Amount of Belleville collections, J. F. Way	85,407 67	
" " McL. Stewart	3,017 11	
		88,424 78
Amount of Western Timber District collections at Department	150,330 28	
" " " McL. Stewart	9,616 17	
		159,946 45
		518,362 20
Amount paid in on account of Timber Limits sold 6th December, 1881		321,354 66
		839,716 86

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

G. B. COWPER,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1881.

APPENDIX No. 11.

LIST of Crown Timber Agents in the Province of Ontario, their Assistants, Names of Territories, Residences, Dates of Appointments, and Salary allowed to each for his Services, during the year ending 31st December, 1881.

Names of Territories.	Names of Agents and Assistants.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per annum up to 1st July, 1873	Salary per annum from 1st July, 1873.	Remarks.
				$ c.	$ c.	
Upper Ottawa.....	A. J. Russell, Agent	Ottawa City...	1846, June	2,000 00	2,600 00	The Crown Timber Office, Ottawa, acts for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and also for the Dominion of Canada, in the collection of slide-dues; the proportion of salaries chargeable to each Province and the Dominion not yet determined.
	C. S. McNutt, Assistant.....	" ..	1858, April 13....	1,400 00	1,800 00	
	J. Ritchie, Clerk.....	" ..	1864, June 23....	1,000 00	1,400 00	
	A. J. Russell, jr., Draughtsman	" ..	1867, April 1	700 00	1,200 00	
	E. T. Smith, Clerk	" ..	1864, June 23....	650 00	1,000 00	
	J. Jackson, Messenger.....	" ..	1871, August 1. .	300 00	300 00	
	J. McDonald, Deputy Slide-master and Chief Timber-counter.	" ..	1846, May 8	85 00	*	Additional to his salary of $535 per annum from the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.
	James Steen, Timber-counter .	" ..	1861, May 27 ...	$2 per diem.	$2 per diem.	During season of navigation.
	John Redmond, Assistant and Boatman	" ..	1872, March 1 ...	"	"	" "
Belleville Agency.....	Joseph F. Way, Agent.....	Belleville ...	1854, May 6	1,440 00	1,440 00	
	J. A. G. Crozier, Clerk	" ..	1867, December 1.	500 00	500 00	
Collector at Quebec...	McLean Stewart, Collector.....	Quebec.....	1845, September 27	2,000 00	2,000 00	The remarks in connection with the Crown Timber Office, at Ottawa, respecting salaries, apply to the Collector's Office at Quebec.
	John McKay, Assistant	"	1864, June 1 . .	1,200 00	1,200 00	
	William Miller, Clerk.....	"	1872, November 7	1,000 00	1,000 00	

*The Local Governments of Ontario and Quebec to pay Deputy Slide-master $150 each, in addition to amount paid by Public Works.

G. B. COWPER,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1881.

APPENDIX No. 12.

RETURN of the number of locatees and of acres located; of purchasers and of acres sold; of lots resumed for non-performance of the settlement duties; and of patents issued—under the "Free Grants and Homesteads Act"—during the year 1881.

TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT OR COUNTY.	AGENT.	Number of Persons located.	Number of Acres located.	Number of Purchasers.	Number of Acres sold.	Number of lots, the locations of which have been cancelled.	Number of Patents issued.
Baxter								
Brunel			4	576	2	2½	3	25
Chaffey			11	1,517½			29	20
Draper			11	1,512	2	93	9	16
Franklin			12	1,614	1	2	8	
Macaulay			3	417	2	16	7	13
Medora			16	2,563	2	285	31	9
Monck			5	730			4	3
Morrison			8	1,220	2	140	8	3
Muskoka	Muskoka	Theodore C. Taylor, Bracebridge	4	730			11	6
McLean			6	744½	3	17	8	11
Oakley			18	2,210	3	160	24	1
Ridout			3	391	1	52	1	5
Ryde			12	1,378	2	27	11	16
Sinclair			42	7,013	6	213	5	
Stephenson			5	557	1	99	6	21
Stisted			13	1,592	16	436	11	14
Watt			12	1,565	2	173	17	5
Wood			12	1,810			4	2
Cardwell			8	1,553	1	13	9	4
Carling			10	1,832	2	8	20	3
Christie			8	1,202			8	5
Fergusson			2	298	1	89	1	4
Foley			6	694	1	91	6	6
Hagerman			1	187			2	5
Humphry	Parry Sound	Mrs. Theresa Mackay, Parry Sound	7	868	2	288	6	13
Monteith			6	868	1	100	18	
McConkey								
McDougall			10	1,573			15	5
McKenzie			11	1,329	3	308	2	1
McKellar			4	594			9	14
Shawanaga			3	526	1	81		
Wilson					2	245		1

Chapman	Parry Sound	S. G. Best, Maganetawan	15	1,684	2	200	18	3
Croft			22	2,726	2	28	12	7
Ferrie			2	276				
Gurd			12	2,242	5	74		
Lount			14	2,153	1	7		
Machar			28	4,567	2	399	6	
Mills								
Pringle			2	386	1	186		2
Ryerson			34	5,323	2	145	32	2
Spence			23	2,981	5	35	31	14
Strong			34	5,864	2	117		
Armour	Parry Sound	E. Handy, Emsdale	28	3,842	5	360	31	1
Bethune			21	3,562	6	61		
Joly			17	2,825	3	20		
McMurrich			29	3,572	1	35	34	4
Perry			22	2,932	3	303	32	6
Proudfoot			9	1,318	4	34	1	
Hardy	Parry Sound	J. S. Scarlett, Nipissingan						
Himsworth			37	6,128½	3	151	3	
Nipissing			38	5,660	4	194	4	1
Patterson			10	1,580	3	49		
Anson	Haliburton	J. W. Fitzgerald, Minden	2	199			3	
Glamorgan			4	413			8	8
Hindon			3	570	1	1		
Lutterworth			8	897			8	9
Minden			8	927	1	1	6	5
Stanhope			1	83			1	1
Snowdon			15	1,710	1	27	8	10
Anstruther	Peterborough	D. Anderson, Apsley	3	403			3	5
Chandos	do		17	2,186	2	62	16	14
Cardiff	Haliburton		6	954	1	25	1	6
Monmouth	do		17	2,392			16	6
Bangor	Hastings	J. R. Tait, L'Amable	1	104				2
Carlow								
Cashel								
Dungannon			12	1,858	1	1	4	7
Faraday			9	1,739	3	43½		2
Herschel			7	748	1	1	5	2
Limerick								
Mayo			3	550			3	2
Monteagle			5	506	1	8	3	7
McClure					1	101½		1
Wicklow			1	100				2
Wollaston			35	4,946				

APPENDIX No. 12—*Continued.*

RETURN of the number of locatees and of acres located, etc.

TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT OR COUNTY.	AGENT.	Number of Persons located.	Number of Acres located.	Number of Purchasers.	Number of Acres sold.	Number of lots of the locations of which have been cancelled.	Number of Patents issued.
Abinger	Addington	J. R. Dawson, Ompah	1	100			2	
Canonto, South	Frontenac		6	871				
do North	do							
Clarendon	Addington		5	642	1	4		2
Denbigh	Frontenac		8	980	2	6		1
Miller	do		1	46				
Palmerston	do		13	2,049½			5	3
Alice	Renfrew	A. Kennedy, Pembroke	8	899			4	4
Buchanan			9	974	2	138	2	2
Fraser			1	100				1
Head			1	204				
Maria								
Mattawan			2	420				3
McKay								
Papineau			14	3,047	3	552		6
Petewawa			4	385			4	1
Rolph			1	200			2	
Wylie			7	682	1	129	2	
Pembroke and Mattawan Road			7	948	2	1,552		3
Algona, North	Renfrew	James Reeves, Eganville	3	328				2
do South			15	2,054	2	115	9	6
Grattan			7	857	3	606	4	12
Hagarty			14	1,754			10	12
Richards							2	
Sherwood								1
Wilberforce			8	944			1	9
Brougham	Renfrew	John Mahon, Vanbrugh	2	266				6
Brudenell			10	1,054			3	5
Griffith			2	150				2
Lyndoch			3	285			4	2

Matawatchan	Renfrew	John Mahon, Vanbrugh						3
Radcliffe			1	100	2	17	1	2
Raglan					1	100		2
Sebastopol			15	1,755	1	34	5	4
Awères	Algoma	C. P. Brown, Sault Ste. Marie						
Korah			4	520			4	9
Parke			2	327			1	
Prince			4	617			3	4
Plummer	Algoma	J. F. Day, Bruce Mines	5	633	1	169½	2	11
St. Joseph's Island			43	5,239½	8	540	40	6
Oliver	Thunder Bay	Amos Wright, Prince Arthur's Landing	24	3,842½			93	3
Paipoonge								
Blake								
Crooks								
Dawson Road							2	
Total			1,077	153,764	155	8,870	781	487

J. J. MURPHY,
Clerk in Charge

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1881.

APPENDIX No. 13.

CROWN LANDS AGENCY,
KINGSTON, 31st December, 1881.

The Honourable T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

SIR,—Since receipt of your letter of 22nd inst., I have been busily engaged obtaining information regarding minerals, and have learned that the following has been sent to market during the year 1881, viz. :—

Phosphates from Longhboro' mines, *via* teams to Kingston	2,577	tons.
" Lots 14 and 15, 5th con. of Oso, *via* Kingston and Pembroke Railway	91	"
" Bob's Lake mine, Bedford, *via* Kingston and Pembroke Railway	800	"
" North Burges, *via* Rideau Canal	1,581	"
" Opinicon Lake mines, S. Crosby, *via* Rideau Canal	340	"
" Ottawa District, *via* Rideau Canal	1,500	"
" North Burgess mine, *via* Brockville and Ottawa Railway	30	"
Total quantity of Phosphates	6,919	"

Iron Ore from Ottawa District, *via* Brockville and Ottawa Railway	1,200	tons.
" Perth, " "	50	"
" Ottawa District, *via* Rideau Canal	5,421	"
" Robert's mine, township of Palmerston, *via* Kingston and Pembroke Railway	10,194	"
" Bedford mines, *via* Kingston and Pembroke Railway	1,410	"
" Levant mines, " "	1,869	"
Total quantity of Iron Ore	20,144	"

Besides the above the following quantities of Iron Ore have been got out, and now lie at the several mines awaiting transportation, viz. :—

Bethlehem Iron Co.'s mine, township of Levant, say	6,000	tons.
Boyd, Caldwell & Co.'s " " "	4,000	"
W. C. Caldwell's " " "	1,000	"
Glendower " " Bedford	600	"
Total quantity of Iron Ore mined, but not marketed	11,600	"

The export value of Iron Ore at this port is $3 per ton, and of Phosphate $13.50 per ton.

I may state the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Co. expect to bring over their road largely increased quantities of minerals during the coming year. The Bethlehem

Iron Company of Pennsylvania, now working one of the Levant mines, have entered into contract with the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Co. for the freightage of 10,000 tons of ore annually for twenty years, and expect much more will be got out. This road is now constructed to the Levant mines, and will be ready for traffic as soon as the Government Inspector reports upon it.

Messrs. Boyd, Caldwell & Co. and W. C. Caldwell, of Lanark, have also made contracts with the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Co. for the transport of large quantities of Iron Ore from their mines in the Levant Township.

There has been expended at the Robert's mine, township of Palmerston, about $75,000; at the Levant mines about $40,000; and at the Glendower mine, township of Bedford, say, $60,000.

In the township of Lanark are several mines of Iron and Phosphate, but owing to the want of railway communication, they remain undeveloped.

The Kingston Charcoal and Iron Company, which was organized this year, is now engaged in the construction of works at Sharbot Lake, township of Oso, for the manufacture of charcoal, having in view ultimately the establishing of smelting works, in which the charcoal produced will be utilized. These works are on the principle known as the "Mathieu patent," which consists of the carbonization of the wood in retorts, by which means the volatile matters are saved, and various by-products obtained which will find a ready market. The company have expended about $13,000, and hope to have the works in operation early in February next.

Your obedient servant,

R. Macpherson,
Crown Lands Agent.

APPENDIX No. 14.

Madoc, December 29th, 1881.

Hon. T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Ontario,
Toronto.

Sir,—It has occurred to me that it might not be uninteresting for you to know the progress made in mining affairs for the past year in Central Ontario, and having been actively interested in this pursuit, I give you the result of my knowledge and observations on the subject.

I would state that the village of Madoc has increased very largely in wealth and population on account of the activity of the mining industry in its adjacent vicinity. From the purchase by capitalists of several properties in its immediate neighbourhood, the erection of works thereon, and the employment of skilled and unskilled labour in these undertakings, the merchants and traders of Madoc have derived a very considerable business, which has been both constant and profitable. One of these mining industries is the Consolidated Gold Mining Co., who are the successors of and purchasers from the Gatling Mining Co. The men at the head of this enterprise reside in New York City, and before purchasing this property took every precaution to satisfy themselves of its value. Shafts have been sunk to the depth of 214 and 100 feet respectively, showing in both instances a vein of mispickel ore on the bottom, of from eight to ten feet in width. A hundred stamp mill is about completed, and also a residence for the manager, as well as dwellings for the miners and other operatives. These, with the workshops, give the place the appearance of a good-sized village. There is a large quantity of ore in stock above ground, awaiting the completion of the mill, and it is supposed to run about $12 per ton. I should say about 100 men were continuously employed. The success attending the working of this mine will have a great deal to do with the opening of similar locations of ore in this section. On account of the peculiar treatment the ore requires, a great deal of delay has taken place for experimental purposes, but it is now said, and has been current for some time, that the difficulties have been overcome, and in consequence, matters here are being pushed more vigorously, and with much better prospects of success than heretofore.

The Dufferin Mine

during the past year has changed hands, it having, along with the Nelson Mine, been sold at a large figure to the Bethlehem Iron and Steel Works, of Bethlehem, Pa., and the Cambria Iron Co., of Johnstown, Pa. Work is being vigorously prosecuted on this property, with a view of fully developing it. Shafts have been sunk to the depth of 80 feet on the main ore bed, showing continuous ore with fine prospects at the depth reached. Openings have been made during the explorations, from which 5,000 tons of very choice ore have been brought to the surface, and placed in stock pits ready for shipment.

It is the intention of the company to prosecute mining operations until they have secured a connection with the railway which will permit them to ship on more favourable terms than at present. The mining of the surface outcrop alone will fully occupy a very large number of hands, and when fully opened up it is expected to give employment to over 500 men.

The Cameron Mine

is now the property of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Co., of Cleveland, O. This lode is a continuation of the Dufferin Mine, and is promising to make a very large bed of ore. As it has lately been purchased no operations have been entered on, the proprietors intending to commence its development early in the spring. The above two properties have been retarded in a great measure by want of railway facilities. This difficulty will be overcome, as arrangements have been made to have a branch constructed to them from the main line of railway at an early date. The yield of metallic iron is 69 per cent., and the analysis of the ore shows it to be free from all injurious substances, which makes it a No. 1 Bessemer steel ore.

The Hudson Mine

is on the same range as the preceding, and from want of transportation facilities the ore taken out is lying in stock at the mine until the road is completed. A large amount of work has been done on this property, opening up a fine bed of ore, yielding from 68 to 70 per cent. metallic iron.

The Wallbridge Hematite Iron Mine.

The lease of this mine was purchased from Cox, Mitchell & Co., along with the fee simple of the Dufferin Mine by the Bethlehem Iron-Steel Co. It has been worked continuously for the past two years with very satisfactory results. The output for the past six months has been upwards of 20,000 tons. The ore is shipped to Belleville daily, where it is now stocked waiting the opening of navigation for shipment to the company's works at Bethlehem, Pa.

The ore is used for making Bessemer steel, and is fit for the manufacture of fine cutlery. It is giving very great satisfaction to the company using it, as it is a superior grade to any of this class of ore now obtainable in the United States. It stands the blast in the furnace equal to a hard specular ore, and keeps up to the standard of about 64 per cent. of metallic iron. The mine is equipped with elevated hoisting gearing, and tramway running from the shafts to the pockets from which the cars are filled on the side of the railway track, the latter having been built to the mine within the past six months.

In the townships of Tudor and Wollaston several new discoveries have been made of magnetic iron ore beds of immense size and superior quality. The Baker Mine has been explored with very gratifying results. The analysis showed

Ferrous oxide	29.18
Ferric oxide	64.95
Titanic acid	none
Phosphorus	a trace
Sulphur	0.13
Silicious rock matter	5.66
Metallic iron	68.16

The Emily Mine

is a new property, which bids fair to rival, if not distance, some of its competitors. The ore is soft, black, strongly magnetic, of fine granular and porous texture. The analysis of this ore, by Prof. Chapman, is as follows :—

Ferrous oxide	28.32
Ferric oxide	63.24
Chromic oxide	a trace
Titanic oxide	none
Phosphorus	barely a trace
Sulphur	0.02
Silicious rock matter	8.36
Metallic iron	67 per cent.

The Louise Mine.

The main outcrop of ore of this mine occurs upon a thickly-wooded slope, and indicates a very large supply, traceable by openings for a length of 1,400 feet. The analysis shows this ore to yield 62 per cent. of metallic iron.

The Wollaston Mine

has been stripped and mining commenced. Perhaps it would not be saying too much to mention that this mine is one of the most valuable in the Province, being fully half a mile in length, with ore exposed by work done showing a width of from 40 to 75 feet. The ore is almost as soft as a hematite ore, and in consequence easily moved and smelted. Various analyses of this ore have been made by furnacemen on the other side, who have pronounced it to be equal to anything on the continent. During my recent trip to England, the samples of ore from this mine which I took with me attracted great attention ; their purity and softness being a great surprise to ironmasters there. The result of this trip, by introducing Canadian ores to the English markets will, I trust, prove satisfactory.

It is the intention of proprietors of mines in the back townships to prosecute work vigorously during the winter months, in anticipation of railway expansion at an early day.

I have reason to believe that the iron business in this section is increasing in extent and importance, and will yet prove one of the chief factors of the Province's prosperity. Americans are very anxious to get our ores, and have of late been very persistent in their inquiries after supplies for their furnaces From new features of the gold industry there promises to be a revival of interest with good results in auriferous quartz and mispickel ores.

Yours respectfully,

William Coe.

APPENDIX No. 15.

STATEMENT of Crown Lands Surveys, completed and closed during the year 1881.

No.	Date of Instruction	NAME OF SURVEYOR.	Description of Survey.	Amount Paid.	No. of Acres.
				$ cts.	
1	7th May, 1880	James W. Fitzgerald	Residue of townships of Hardy and Patterson	287 00	64,100
2	7th May, "	Lawrence Tallan.	Residue of townships of Gurd, Himsworth, and Nipissing	664 02	59,486
3	12th May, "	George Brockett Abrey.	Township of McMahon	630 65	23,295
4	18th May, 1881	Thomas Byrne.	Township of Bonfield	3,791 34	54,162
5	18th May, "	David Beatty	Township of Boulter	3,502 24	50,032
6	18th May, "	Lawrence Tallan	Township of Calvin	2,625 42	37,506
7	18th May, "	Frank Purvis	Township of Lauder	2,615 88	37,369 7/100
8	18th May, "	James Dickson	Township of Hunter	3,517 36	50,248
9	18th May, "	Lewis Bolton	Township of Scarfe	1,674 91	23,927 1/100
10	18th May, "	Silas James	Residue of townships of Cobden and Patton	2,143 26	30,618
11	21st May, "	James K. McLean	Township of Long	1,492 12	21,316
12	21st May, "	Clemens D. Bowman	Township of Striker	1,691 13	24,159
13	21st May, "	Elihu Stewart	Township of Mack	1,719 48	24,564
14	15th August, 1877	James K. McLean	Examining and planting posts at certain lots in township of Muskoka	32 00	
			October 13th, 1881, paid J. D. Irwin duty and express charges on Maps.	20 95	
			October 19th, 1881, paid Calvin M. Smith for maps of Huron and Ottawa Territory	100 00	
			November 19th, 1881, paid C. Potter for drawing instruments.	7 80	
			November 28th, 1881, paid Copp, Clark & Co. for lithographing Township maps	192 50	
			December 13th, 1881, paid Rolph, Smith & Co. for lithographing township maps	165 00	
				26,873 06	500,783 1/100

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1881.

APPENDIX No. 16.

STATEMENT of Crown Land Surveys in progress and amounts advanced thereon up to date.

No.	Date of Instruction.	NAME OF SURVEYOR.	Description of Survey.	Amount Advanced.
				$ c.
1	18th May, 1881	James W. Fitzgerald	Township of Wilkes	3,300 00
2	21st May, 1881	H. R. McEvoy	Township of Field	1,400 00
3	21st May, 1881	M. J. Butler	Township of Badgerow	1,500 00
4	31st May, 1881	Alexander Niven	Certain base and exploration lines north of Lake Nipissing	3,600 00
5	28th July, 1881	Elihu Stewart	Block of land in rear of Village of Sault Ste. Marie	Nil.
6	3rd October, 1881	R. W. Hermon	Examination of surveys of certain townships	300 00
7	15th Jan., 1869, & 21st Oct., '72	Henry Creswicke, jr.	Part of the Township of Sunnidale	500 00
			October 10th, 1881, paid G. B. Kirkpatrick, travelling expenses, *re* Sunnidale survey	20 00
	Total			10,620 00

These surveys have been completed in the field, but returns received too late for examination this year.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1881.

APPENDIX No. 17.

STATEMENT of Work performed in the Survey Branch during the year 1881.

No.

1.—17 Instructions and Letters of Instructions for Surveys prepared and entered.

2.—14 Crown Surveys examined, completed and closed.

3.—14 Surveyors' accounts for surveys audited and closed.

4.—12 Reports to Council relative to Municipal Surveys drawn up and entered.

5.—11 Instructions for Municipal Surveys prepared and entered.

6.—4 Municipal Surveys examined and confirmed.

7.—10 Plans of Mining Locations examined.

8.—117 Plans of Private Surveys examined.

9.—39 Plans to accompany Instructions prepared.

10.—585 Plans compiled and copied.

11.—570 Letters relative to Surveys prepared, written and entered.

12.—64 Letters relating to Mining prepared, written and entered.

13.—2,034 Pages of Field Notes, etc., copied.

14.—69 Railway Plans and Books of Reference examined and certified.

15.—1,364 Patents issued during the year ending 31st December, 1881.

NOTE.—The foregoing Statement does not account for the time spent in furnishing information to parties applying personally at the Survey Branch, who are unable to obtain the information they require without assistance; much careful research into the old correspondence, plans, field notes, and other documents, being necessary in order to ensure reliability in the information given, which is frequently used as legal evidence in Courts of Law in disputed cases.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1881.

APPENDIX No. 18.

STATEMENT of the Names of Candidates who have passed their Examinations before the Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors for Ontario, during the year 1881.

PRELIMINARY CANDIDATES PASSED.

William King Macdougald.
John Little Hislop.
Thomas Thane McVittie.
Charles Richard Wheelock.
George Joseph Ratcliffe.
Abraham Joseph Halford.
James Lewis Morris.
Herbert Mahlon Burwell.
James Hobbs.
James Henry Kennedy.

FINAL CANDIDATES PASSED AND SWORN IN AS PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.

Thomas Faucett, Uffington.
Richard Cotsman Wright, London.
Robert Francis West, Orangeville.
William Robinson Reilly, Wardsville.
Charles Frederick Cox, London.
Charles Albert Jones, London.
Charles Henry Davis, Merrickville.
George Smith, Jr., Orillia.
Haldane Hincks Stephens, Owen Sound.
Junius Arthur Maddock, Toronto.
Edward Bazett, Midland.
Arthur Oliver Wheeler, Collingwood.
Willis Chipman, Brockville.
Charles Alexander Magrath, Aylmer, Q.

The Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors, for Ontario, meets at the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, on the first Monday in each of the months of January, April, July, and October, in every year, unless such Monday be a holiday (in which case it meets on the day next thereafter, not being a holiday). Section 6, chapter, 146, Revised Statutes of Ontario.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

All persons, before they can be apprenticed to a Provincial Land Surveyor, must pass a satisfactory examination before the Board of Examiners in the following subjects, viz. :—Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Extraction of Square and Cube Root, Practical Geometry, Euclid, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration of Superficies, and the use of Logarithms ; correct Spelling and good Writing required.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

Final Candidates, before obtaining a License to practise, undergo a strict and searching examination before the Board of Examiners, as to their proficiency in Euclid ; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry ; Calculations of Areas by means of the Traverse Tables, etc.; Laying out and Dividing up of Land ; the adjustment and use of the Transit or Theodolite ; Astronomy, including the calculations necessary to determine the Latitude by meridian altitude of the sun, moon, or stars, or by double altitutes ; Method of determining Time ; of finding the time when any star passes the Meridian, with the time of its Elongation, Azimuth Angle, and Variation of the Compass ; the Method of Keeping Field Notes ; Drawing up Descriptions by Metes and Bounds for insertion in Deeds ; taking Affidavits in the matter of Disputed Boundaries ; the Law regulating Surveys ; Geology ; and also as to their proficiency as Draughtsmen.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.
Chief Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1881.

SURVEYORS' REPORTS.

(*Appendix No. 19.*)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of Calvin.

Peterborough, Ontario,
10th December, 1881.

Sir,—In accordance with instructions from your Department, dated 18th May, 1881, for the survey of the township of Calvin, after making the necessary preparations, I proceeded to that locality.

Commencing at the intersection of the line between concessions eight and nine of Papineau, with the western boundary of that township, I ran on a bearing S. 69° 08′ 20″ W. astronomically, carrying along as much of my work as I conveniently could. Turning at the line between lots thirty and thirty-one, I ran N. 20° 51′ 40″ W. Again turning at the line between concessions eight and nine, I ran easterly, completing the survey.

The township of Calvin has been traversed by repeated and severe fires. So well have the flames done their work that, with the exception of an insignificant portion, scarcely a vestige of the original timber remains. In its place has sprung up a dense second-growth of birch, poplar, cherry, etc.

The southern portion of the township and some of the north-east corner are good—the surface is either level or undulating in long and gradual slopes. The soil consists of clay, clay-loam, and sandy loam. There are a few large farms which, although they have evidently received but poor attention, still continue to give good crops of hay, oats, etc. There is no doubt the fire has consumed much of the richness of the soil, but care and culture will restore it, while the ease with which the land can be cleared must be taken as an important offset. The country is admirably adapted for cattle raising, there being excellent pasturage through the woods, while the beaver-meadows are both large and numerous.

The northern portion of this township, especially in the neighbourhood of the lakes and Mattawan River, is utterly unfit for settlement, being mountainous, rugged, and sterile to a degree; the hillsides are covered with sharp broken boulders, while the more level portions are bald rock.

The geological formation is chiefly gneiss and sandstone, with no trace of mineral that I could discover; neither did the needle shew any disturbance worthy of record.

The country is abundantly supplied with springs and small spring creeks. The principal streams are the Pantois Creek and Amable du Fond; the former flowing into the latter is insignificant in itself, but is rendered important by the numerous slides and dams erected by the Messrs. Hurdman & Co. The Amable is much larger, and within some miles of its mouth is alternate lake and river. On it many costly dams and slides have been erected by Mr. Wm. Mackey, of Ottawa, who owns valuable limits further up the river. Both these streams are the watery highways by which a large quantity of

timber is annually floated to the Mattawan, and thence to the Ottawa. At present there are but few settlers, but doubtless numbers will flock in, now that the Canada Central Railway has pierced the country. It is proposed that before the end of the year trains shall be running to Mackey's Mill, at the head of Crooked Chute Lake. At this point this gentleman has erected a saw-mill, which is in full operation. This is only a forerunner of a very large one to be built in the spring, with the view of sawing lumber for exportation by rail. Mr. Mackey also intends erecting a grist mill for the convenience of settlers.

Farther down the river a saw-mill is being put up by Mr. Bonfield, M.P.P., which will be running in the spring, also intended for sawing and exporting lumber.

Altogether matters look bright for the settlement of this section of the country.

Taking a low estimate, I consider sixty per cent. of Calvin fitted for agricultural, and a much larger for grazing purposes.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
LAWRENCE TALLAN,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 20.*)

TOWNSHIP OF HUNTER.

FENELON FALLS, ONTARIO,
1st December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, in compliance with your instructions, dated 18th May, 1881, I have made a survey of the township of Hunter, in the District of Nipissing, and beg to submit the following report, as also my field notes and plan of the same:—

In proceeding to the field, I ascended the North River as far as the north boundary of the township of Peck, on Joe Lake, *cacheing* my provisions at a portage on the west side of the north bay of this lake, and, after moving my camp west on said boundary to where I estimated the line between lots fifteen and sixteen would start, I measured easterly from the south-east corner of the township of McCraney, making each lot twenty chains wide, leaving one chain for a road between every fifth and sixth lot, and established the starting point of the line between lots fifteen and sixteen. At this point, I, on the night of the 8th July, took an observation on the eastern elongation of Polaris, and next day started this line on an astronomical course N. 20° 51′ 40″ W. My reasons for running this line first were to ascertain if there were any lakes or rivers that might be utilized in forwarding my supplies. After running the first one hundred chains, I moved camp to Soft Lake, and from thence produced the line to the north side of Potter Lake, and ran also the line between concessions two and three to the east side of Joe Lake, on an astronomical course N. 69° 8′ 20″ E., and west to the line between lots ten and eleven, and the line between concessions four and five to the line between lots twenty and twenty-one, and this latter line across the first four concessions. I then moved camp west, on the line between concessions two and three, to the line between lots ten and eleven, and north on said line to the line between concessions twelve and thirteen, running, as I went, all the intervening lines to west boundary, and east to the line between lots twenty and twenty-one, and also the lines between lots five and six and fifteen and sixteen. I did not move my main camp any further north, but, after producing ten and eleven to the north boundary, took a flying camp to that point and ran the boundary to west boundary, and east to Misty Lake.

I then, after running the line between concessions twelve and thirteen to west boundary and finishing the line between lots five and six, moved east on this line to the

line between lots thirty and thirty-one, running, as I went, the intervening side lines and the north boundary. I then moved south on this line, running, as I went, the remainder of the concession and side lines, and the east boundary, finishing in the south-east corner, and traversing the lakes as I went along.

I should say that at least four-fifths of the land in Hunter, west of the line between lots fifteen and sixteen, is fit for settlement, also on the south boundary east of the line between lots thirty and thirty-one, and on the line between concessions eight and nine as far east as lot thirty-two, while the line between concessions twelve and thirteen is nearly all good land; along the north boundary the soil is mostly good sandy loam, the country undulating, with occasional high hills and a few bluffs. I should say, upon the whole, that between forty and fifty per cent. is well adapted for settlement.

The western part of the township is nearly all hardwood, with some scattering large white pine and occasionally small groves of the same timber. The hardwood consists of black birch, maple, and beech. The birch is the largest and finest quality I have ever seen, and in some places the maple is also large and of a good quality. In the eastern part the timber is more mixed, there being a good deal of hemlock, small cedar, and balsam, with a dense undergrowth of small brush, hazel, etc., over nearly the whole of the township. A small part near the east boundary has been run over by fire some eight or ten years ago, and the timber nearly all destroyed. I have shewn the burnt part on the timber map. On this a dense growth of white birch, poplar, and maple is growing up. The fire has penetrated the township from the east.

The part of the township east of the line between lots fifteen and sixteen, and south of a line drawn easterly from McIntosh Lake, will make a valuable timber limit, the pine especially around Joe Lake being of a large and superior quality, and of easy access to navigable water.

The township is well watered by lakes and creeks of the purest water. The northern part is drained by the Petewawa River, which is here a small stream, and the southern part by the Muskoka River, which is here also a small stream, but quite capable, owing to the number of lakes which empty into it, of being made navigable for timber and logs. Island Lake, I was informed by a trapper, is some six or seven miles long, and is evidently the source of the Muskoka River. It is divided from White Trout Lake on the Petewawa by a portage of only a few chains. The small lake on lots six and seven in the second concession is the most easterly source of the East River. The lakes all abound as usual with speckled and salmon trout, and the woods with moose and red deer.

The township is altogether Laurentian, the rocks granite and gneiss. I found no limestone, nor any trace of minerals.

I should say the easiest way of getting into the township of Hunter for settlement, is through the township of McCraney, which is now being settled up, and the best land is adjacent to that township.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
James Dickson,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 21.*)

Township of Boulter.

Parry Sound, Ontario,
30th August, 1881.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that under instructions received from your office, dated 18th May, 1881, to sub-divide the township of Boulter, I proceeded to the said township immediately on receipt of the said instructions, and commenced my survey by

brushing out and chaining the east boundary of the township of Chisholm through the first eight concessions. I then observed Polaris on the morning of the 13th June, on said boundary, at concession line two and three, and ran said line N. 69° 08′ 20″ E., and using said line for a base for my work on the south side of the township. I carried the work in the first six concessions eastward to the east boundary, which I ran N. 20° 51′ 40″ W., under repeated observations to the south boundary of the township of Bonfield, which had been run by Provincial Land Surveyor Byrne. I then carried my work westward, using concession line ten and eleven for my base, and completing the survey as I went.

About one-third of the township of Boulter has been burnt over, and the timber entirely destroyed, and is now grown up with scrub. Where the timber had been principally pine, the second growth is poplar; and where hardwood, it is grown up with cherry and hardwood brush. That part of the township which has not been burnt over is timbered principally with pine and hardwood.

The face of the country is very much broken with high rolling hills and small swamps and numerous small creeks, but not so many small lakes as there are through the country further south.

The soil is generally light and sandy, and in many places stony, but differs from the country further south in the absence of exposed rock on the higher hills, which are all well timbered.

The greater part of the township has been lumbered over, and there appears to have been a great deal of square or board timber taken out. The south-eastern portion of the township is drained by the Amable du Fond River, and the balance by the Nasbonsing River, the headwaters of which are a chain of lakes passing through about the centre of the township from east to west. The river passes out of the township near the north-west corner; thence north-westerly through the township of Chisholm into Nasbonsing Lake.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. Beatty,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 22.*)

Township of Bonfield.

Sarnia, Ontario,
15th October, 1881.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that, in accordance with your instructions, dated the 8th May, 1881, I have completed the survey of the township of Bonfield into farm lots.

Commencing at the south-west corner of the township, being the south-east angle of lot number twenty-nine in the fifteenth concession of the township of Chisholm, I chained north along the west boundary one hundred chains to the line between the second and third concessions. After taking observations, I ran concession line two and three on a course N. 69° 08′ 20″ E., astronomically, making it the base of the survey, laying off the various side roads and concession lines, as shewn on the accompanying plan and field notes, and in accordance with the instructions.

About seventy per cent. of this township is good agricultural land, the best lying between concession lines four and five and the Kaibuskong River—the soil being principally clay loam—the greater portion of this tract being already taken up by settlers. Some very fine tracts of land were found north of Lake Nasbonsing and Kaibuskong River. Lots one to eight in concessions eight to twelve form a good tract of land, the soil being clay and sandy loam. The northern point lying between Pine Lake and the Mattawan River is also a fine tract of land, the soil being principally clay loam.

About five thousand acres in the south-east part of the township, as shewn on the timber maps, have been burned, leaving only the dead trunks of trees standing; over this a dense growth of poplar, cherry, etc., is growing up. To the north of this, and south of concession lines six and seven, the timber is birch, maple, hemlock and pine; the most valuable portion of the pine being taken away in square timber and sawlogs. The balance of the township, about two-thirds, has been several times overrun by fire, leaving only a few patches of green woods; the burned portion being covered with poplar, cherry, white birch, etc.

The township is well watered by numerous springs and small streams. The Kaibuskong River, passing through the central portion of the township from Lake Nasbonsing to Lake Talons, and the Mattawan River, forming the north boundary, being the principal streams. The principal lakes are Nasbonsing, Talons, Pine, and Turtle Lakes.

The general face of the country is undulating. Access to the township is at present by the Mattawan River; but the Canada Central Railway, at present in course of construction through this township, will soon afford ample means of access. There are at present sixty to seventy actual settlers in the township, with clearings from one to one hundred and sixty acres, as per inspection return.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. BYRNE,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 23.*)

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

TOWNSHIP OF SCARFE.

LISTOWEL, ONTARIO,
December 8th, 1881.

SIR,—I accordance with your instructions, dated 18th May, 1881, I proceeded by rail to Collingwood; thence by steamer to Blind River; thence by canoe to the north-east angle of the township of Cobden, at which point I commenced the survey of the township of Scarfe. After taking an observation of Polaris, I ran the boundary between the townships of Scarfe and Mack due north, astronomically, leaving each concession a depth of eighty chains. I ran the side lines at right angles to this boundary eighty chains apart, leaving each lot a frontage of forty chains, excepting lot twelve in each concession, which has a greater width on account of the east boundary of the township Patton having a slightly different bearing to the general bearings of the side lines in this township. Each concession has a uniform depth of eighty chains, excepting the first concession, which has a greater depth going westerly on account of the north boundary of the township of Cobden having a different bearing from the general bearings of the concessions of this township.

The soil in this township is sand, with but little loam; very barren and totally unfit for cultivation.

The timber is chiefly spruce, tamarac, cedar, and pine; some maple, birch, and oak. The spruce and tamarac in many places are very thick, and of the right dimensions for railway ties. There is very little pine of any commercial value, it being very scrubby and stunted. The Norway pine is too small to be of much value. The maple and black birch will make good lumber for the manufacture of furniture, being large and thrifty. The oak is of but little value, being short and scrubby. The cedar is small and rotten-hearted. No ash or elm of importance.

The principal rock is trap, a few boulders of granite, and a few of conglomerate are found. Gray slate crops out on Lake Chiblow in one or two places.

I did not find any minerals of any importance, but saw two or three small veins with traces of iron pyrites in them ; but not of any value.

The water in the lakes and streams is very pure and good, but soft. In some of the lakes it is very limpid—especially in Medindunada and Clear Lakes.

Fish are not very abundant. Pike, pickerel and bass are the chief kinds. In some of the lakes trout and whitefish are caught, but late in the season.

I might say in plain terms, that this township will be of but little value for agriculture or timber products ; the general surface is very rough and broken, and in some places may be termed mountainous.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Lewis Bolton,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 24.*)

Township of Long.

Mount Forest, Ontario,
1st November, 1881.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit to you my report on the survey of the township of Long, in the District of Algoma, surveyed under instructions from your Department, dated 18th May, 1881.

This township is situated north of Lake Huron, and is bounded as follows :—On the east by the township of Spragge, surveyed in 1861 by Provincial Land Surveyor Unwin; on the north by the unsurveyed township of McGiverin ; on the west by the newly-surveyed township of Striker, surveyed this season by Provincial Land Surveyor Bowman ; and on the south by the waters of Lake Huron.

As instructed, I commenced the survey by carefully retracing the western boundary of the township of Spragge, and after measuring the proper distance north along this boundary, I laid off the line between concessions two and three, running it due west, leaving the concession fronting on Lake Huron of an irregular depth, and making concessions three, four, five, and six of the regular depth of eighty chains, and the lots of a width of forty chains each, containing three hundred and twenty acres. I ran the side lines due north and south eighty chains apart, and the concession lines due east and west. I found considerable trouble in retracing the west boundary of Spragge, owing to the length of time since it had been run, and also to the country having been burned over since the survey, and now grown up with a thick growth of poplar and birch underbrush. I also retraced the boundaries of Mining Location X and Mining Locations A and B, as well as the westerly limit of the mill location of Algoma Mills.

Nearly the whole of this township, with the exception of about fifteen hundred acres at the north-westerly angle and a strip or fringe between Lauzon Lake and Lake Huron at the south, has been completely destroyed by fire, and is now growing up with a thick growth of poplar and birch underbrush, which, in some places, are from ten to twelve feet in height.

At the north-westerly angle the timber is maple, black birch, hemlock, cedar, balsam, and some very good white pine. The black birch and hemlock is also from one to three feet in diameter. Along Lake Huron the same kind of timber exists, but usually so small as to be of but little value ; although along the line between concessions one and two there is some black birch and hemlock of large size.

The country is broken and rocky, with small swamps between the rock ridges, and also an occasional lake. These lakes are nearly all small, excepting Lauzon Lake. This lake is not more than from a quarter to half a mile from Lake Huron, and runs almost parallel with the shore of Lake Huron.

It extends to within one mile and three-quarters of the east boundary of the township, and to the west some distance into the new township of Striker, and has a width of from one-half mile to one mile, running out into large bays to the north and south. The shore is high, rough and rocky; the north shore being covered with a thick growth of small poplar and birch, excepting towards the west boundary, where it is almost bare of timber, while the south shore is covered with birch, spruce, balsam, hemlock, pine, and maple.

The rock is chiefly micaceous gneiss, and although Mining Locations A, B, and X are supposed to contain iron, there is no magnetic attraction of any account.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. K. McLean,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 25.*)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of Badgerow.

Napanee, Ontario,
31st October, 1881.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that, acting under instructions from your office, bearing date 18th May, 1881, to proceed to and survey the township of Badgerow, in the Nipissing District, into lots of three hundred and twenty acres each, on the 5th July I started from home with the usual quota of assistants, etc., and reached the township on the 17th July. I found that Provincial Land Surveyor H. R. McEvoy had the east boundary already run; and knowing from work on the ground last year that the line between lots six and seven of the township of Caldwell corresponded with the same line in Badgerow, I therefore took an observation at the intersection of lots six and seven and the north boundary of Caldwell, and laying off the azimuth angle ran the line between lots six and seven north astronomically eighty chains, where I planted a post for concession two, and eighty chains farther I planted a post for concession three. I next ran the line between lots four and five in a similar manner, planting a post at the end of eighty chains for concession two, etc. I then, in a like manner, ran the side-line between lots two and three, eight and nine, ten and eleven, and the west boundary. I afterwards began at the post planted for concession two on side-line two and three, and ran the concession line east astronomically to the boundary of Field, planting a post at the distance of forty chains from the east boundary for lot one. Retracing my steps, I ran this line due west astronomically to the west boundary, planting intermediate posts every forty chains. I thus carried up the whole of the lines abreast until I reached concession four, where I took a flying camp to the north-west end and north-east angles respectively, winding up my operations at the latter.

The soil generally met with is a heavy white clay overlaid with from three inches to as many feet of vegetable mould or muck; in some places sandy loam, and in others pure sand.

The general surface is rolling or hilly, the valleys being generally swamps of some description, such as Labrador tea marshes, alder and willow, and hay marshes. Excellent pasturage is however to be met with throughout the whole of this township;

and taking into consideration the numerous large creeks, lakes and ponds, the near approach of railway facilities (as the Canada Central extension line passes through the north end of this township), these seem to shew the adaptability as a stock-raising district of this section of country.

About one-third of the township may be called the pine district, although scattered green pine are to be found all over this township. The pine is rough in quality, but tolerably sound, of fair average, but not long, not averaging over three logs to a tree. Along the north side of the Sturgeon River and a narrow belt on the south side some good black ash, elm and soft maple, spruce, tamarac, and cedar are to be found. With the exception of a few small groves of hardwood, the rest of the township has been repeatedly overrun with fire and is now grown up with poplar, aspen, birch and soft maple.

Four lakes were within the limits of my survey. The general character of their shores is the same, being rocky in some places and swampy in others. The water is dark coloured, but is good and pure, and is literally packed with bass and pickerel.

The Sturgeon River also passes through the north-east corner of this township. Its water is singularly clear and transparent, is very rapid, but has no falls and is full of fish, chiefly bass. Its banks are high and composed of clay entirely, and judging by the water-marks left on the trees, is liable to great freshets in the flood season, as these marks are fully twenty feet above the normal level of the water.

Of fur-bearing animals we saw traces (and quite recent ones) of the beaver, otter, muskrat, fisher, and mink. Bears are very plentiful, but only one was seen by me. The tracks and other traces of the moose deer were very common, and a number of the common red deer were seen by the members of my party. No wolves were heard, nor, as far as I could learn from the Indians, were there any.

Partridges and ducks were plentiful, and late in the fall and early in the spring, wild geese.

Triangulations of lakes and all distances across lakes and rivers were made with a micrometer and pocket sextant and transit.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
MATTHEW J. BUTLER,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 26.*)

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

TOWNSHIP OF STRIKER.

WEST MONTROSE, ONTARIO,
23rd November, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour, in accordance with instructions dated 23rd May, 1881, to submit the following report of the survey of the township of Striker, in the District of Algoma:—

I commenced the survey by retracing the west boundary and chaining a distance of eighty chains northerly from Lake Huron, where, after taking an observation of Polaris, I proceeded to run the front of the second concession on a course bearing due east, thence working north and east, completing about half of the distance from east to west as we moved north, and the balance as we returned south. I traversed Lake of the Mountains, Lauzon's Lake, Bass Lake and Skull Lake being all I considered large enough; also the shore of Lake Huron, commencing at the south-east angle of the

township and finishing at the south-west angle, planting a post for the front of the first concession at every forty chains, due west by calculation, as I went along.

In running my lines on reaching my east boundary I found it had already been run by Provincial Land Surveyor McLean, of Mount Forest, and retracing it south to the south shore of Lauzon's Lake, where I found two lines had been run, one on the same straight line south to Lake Huron, and the other making an offset into the township of Striker of about five chains, which, after inquiry, I found to be the west boundary of the well-known Algoma Mills Location.

The timber along Lake Huron is generally mixed birch, cedar, hemlock, and poplar, the land being rocky and stony. Lots six, seven, eight, and nine, along the northerly part of the first concession and the south part of the second concession, are thickly timbered with cedar and tamarac, suitable for ties, telegraph poles, and pavement timber.

The land being very low and wet would probably make good pasturage if cleared and drained—soil being a blue clay.

Lots eleven and twelve in the second concession, lots ten, eleven and twelve in the third and fourth concessions, and lots seven, eight and nine in the fifth concession are mostly timbered with heavy maple and birch, the maple being of the "bird's-eye" variety, and possessing no small value as a material for furniture and cabinet-ware; this part of the township being the only part which is in any way fit for settlement. Though the land is stony, now and then we find patches of good sandy soil, especially on lots seven, eight and nine in the fifth concession, and from which settlers could obtain a way out to the front by means of Lake of the Mountain and Blind River, as it would be nearly impossible to make a road out through the township south of these lots, owing to the numerous bluffs and rocky ridges which occur throughout this part of the township.

The north-east portion of the township I found to be well timbered with pine of excellent quality, varying from one to four feet in diameter and from forty to one hundred feet high, with hardly a limb; the timber along the shores of the lakes being pretty well culled by the Murray Lumbering Company.

All north of Lake of the Mountain and most of the sixth concession is very rocky and mountainous—the mountain directly north of Lake of the Mountain being several hundred feet above the level of the lake, and makes, together with the abrupt shores of the lake and the small island, a very picturesque scene.

Lauzon's Lake cuts up over half of the east half of the township, its coast being very irregular, with high, abrupt rocky ridges along the southerly shore, broken by deep bays and inlets.

The lakes abound with salmon trout, whitefish, bass and pike, their waters being deep and clear.

We saw no traces of deer. Towards the north-east corner of the township we encountered several large bears, they being pretty numerous there. No other fur-bearing animals were seen except a few beavers on the lake at the north-west corner of the township.

The rock appears to be of the slate rock of the Huronian formation. I saw some indications of copper and iron ore along the south shore of Lauzon's Lake, as shewn on the field notes, specimens of which I enclose herewith.

I commenced the survey about the 13th June, and completed the work on the field about the 11th August.

There being no squatters or improvements in the township, no inspection returns are required.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. D. Bowman,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 27.*)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of Lauder.

Belleville, Ontario,
14th November, 1881.

Sir,—In accordance with instructions, dated 18th May, 1881, I proceeded by way of Pembroke and Mattawa, to survey the township of Lauder into farm lots. Having arrived at my starting point, viz., the south-west corner of Papineau, I observed Polaris on its eastern elongation on the morning of 1st July (Azimuth angle 1° 54′ 49″; variation of compass 7° 16′ 40″ west). I used the line between concessions two and three as a base line, working westerly, taking repeated observations, carrying along the south boundary and the side-lines as I proceeded, after which I worked northerly, finishing the western portion; I then ran easterly on the proper bearing the line between concessions six and seven, working both ways until the survey was complete.

I am sorry I cannot give as favourable a report of the agricultural capabilities of Lauder as I would wish. There is not over twenty-five per cent. of the township arable land, the surface being very much broken, the soil light throughout and very stony. There is a narrow strip of good land in concessions nine and ten, containing about fifteen hundred acres, extending from lot fifteen to lot thirty-one inclusive. The soil is a sandy clay, comparatively free from stones, and very fertile.

Lauder is well watered by numberless small creeks, nearly all of which contain good pure water. The Big Pautois Creek enters the township in concession two, meandering northerly crossing the north boundary in lot ten. It has a current of from one to three miles per hour. The creek is well improved by Messrs. Hurdman, Lord and Chapman, who have a farm and depot in the township. The principal stream, however, is the Amable du Fond River, which enters the township in lot thirty-five, runs north-westerly, crossing the west boundary in concession two, re-enters the township again in concession four; from thence runs north-easterly, crossing the north boundary in lot twenty-five. It has an average width of about two chains; the depth varies from one to fifteen feet; the current is rapid. The principal *chutes* are the Cascades, Old Slide, Chute à Gravelle, and Chute à Bouille. The chutes have all dams and slides excepting the Cascades, which has a side-dam only. Speckled trout and chub are found in large numbers in this stream, as well as some of the larger lakes.

The principal lakes are Thompson and Crooked Lakes, on the south boundary, and Bronson and Ranson Lakes, in the interior. The shores are generally bold and rocky, and the water good and pure.

Game was plenty, moose and bear especially so.

I found no minerals worthy of notice. A small lead of magnetic iron ore was found on the north side of Thompson Lake, in lot six, concession one. The vein is about three feet wide and runs nearly east and west. The rock formation throughout the township is principally gneiss, granite, and sandstone, although veins of quartz and feldspar were occasionally met with.

The northern, north-eastern, and eastern portions of the township are *brulé* with a heavy undergrowth of poplar, cherry, and birch. The central portion is hardwood mixed with hemlock, balsam and scattered pine. The southern and south-western portions are principally pine of an excellent quality and very valuable, although patches of hardwood are numerous.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Frank Purvis,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 28.*)

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Residue of Township of Patton.

Toronto, Ontario,
13th December, 1881.

Sir,—On or about the 20th May, 1881, I received your instructions bearing date 18th of the same month, to proceed to the District of Algoma and survey parts of the townships of Patton and Cobden into farm lots.

I immediately had the necessary bond for the due performance of the work executed, and returned the same to your Department, and during the past summer and autumn have made the said survey, and now have the honour to submit to you herewith field-notes and plans of part of the township of Patton.

On the 5th August I proceeded to execute the work in connection with my survey of the residue of the township of Patton. I commenced my work at the north-east angle of section number twenty-five of that township and retraced the old line westerly along the north boundary of sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, etc., planting posts thereon for the front of the third concession, at proper distances.

The several concessions and side-lines, as indicated by red on the projected plan, were surveyed, and durable and substantial posts planted at the fronts of lots. The lines of concessions bounded to the north by water were surveyed and posts planted at the respective distances in the traverse lines for fronts of lots.

The several concessions and side-lines were well opened out and blazed throughout the work.

The west, north and east boundaries of said townships, as surveyed by Provincial Land Surveyor Gilmour, in 1860, were retraced and adhered to, but all posts planted by him that would interfere with my survey were removed and destroyed.

I traversed all waters found within the area of my survey, and tied the same in with concession and side-lines, where crossed by them. The concession lines were run due east and west astronomically, and the side-lines at right angles thereto, or due north and south astronomically.

The numbers of the lots were marked by a proper marking tool on the east and west sides; and the numbers of the concessions on the north sides of the several posts planted in accordance with instructions.

The land best adapted to agricultural purposes was found in the neighbourhood of Marsh River and Denman Lake.

Indications of minerals were found in several places in this township, but nothing that would indicate an economical value.

No settlers were found within the area of the township.

I completed my survey of this township on the 12th September, and proceeded to complete my survey of the township of Cobden.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

S. James,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 29.*)

TOWNSHIP OF COBDEN.

TORONTO, ONTARIO,
13th December, 1881.

SIR,—On or about the 20th May, 1881, I received your instructions, bearing date 18th of the same month, to proceed to the District of Algoma and survey parts of the townships of Patton and Cobden into farm lots. I immediately had the necessary bond for the due performance of the work executed, and returned the same to your Department; and during the past summer and autumn have made the said survey, and now have the honour to submit to you herewith field-notes and plan of the township of Cobden.

On the 5th July the survey of this township was commenced by retracing the east boundary as surveyed by Provincial Land Surveyor Gilmour in 1860; but having found the first mile already retraced and post-planted at the intersection of Lake Huron, and at the distance of eighty chains north therefrom, I chained and verified the work already done and then proceeded to run due west astronomically for the front of my second concession, and in a similar manner continued to survey the several concessions and side-lines as indicated by red on the projected plan. I retraced and adhered to the northern boundary of the Indian Reserve, as already run for the front of my fourth concession, and so continued until I had completed my survey of all that part of Cobden lying east and north of the Indian Reserve.

On the 5th of August I proceeded to execute the work in connection with my survey of the residue of the township of Patton, and again resumed the work in connection with my survey of Cobden on the 12th September following. I retraced the west limit of Cobden from the north-west angle of the Indian Reserve to Lake Huron. I then ran due east, astronomically, from a point at the distance of two hundred and forty chains south from the front of the fifth concession for the front of my second concession west of the Indian Reserve.

I traversed the Mississaga River from the west boundary of Cobden to the west limit of the mining location at the mouth of that river. I also traversed the shore of Lake Huron from where the west limit of Cobden strikes that lake eastward, and connected the work with the west limit of the above-named mining location, the located line of the Ontario Sault Ste. Marie Railway, the west limit of mining location A, at the mouth of Blind River, and the east boundary of the township.

I also surveyed the group of islands at the mouth of the Mississaga River, and connected the same with the survey of the shore of Lake Huron. I cut off two hundred acres from the north end of Fox Island (marked number two on my plan of Cobden) by a line running due east and west, astronomically, and have numbered and given the areas of each island on said plan.

I traversed Blind River on the east side, and connected the same with a post at the north-west angle of mining location A at the mouth of Blind River, and with the survey of the Lake of the Mountain, also with several concessions and side lines surveyed.

I retraced the east, north and west boundaries as surveyed by Provincial Land Surveyor Gilmour in 1860; adhered to the lines, but destroyed all the old posts planted by him that would interfere with my survey.

I did not lay out any side or concession road allowances in any part of my survey. Posts were planted at the proper points for the fronts of lots in all concessions through-out the work. Where the fronts of concessions were bounded by water, posts were planted at the intersection with the water or traverse lines.

All waters found within the area of my survey were traversed in accordance with my instructions.

The lines surveyed were well opened out and blazed, durable and substantial posts were planted along the lines and properly marked in accordance with instructions.

The areas of Mississaga River, Blind River and the channels between the islands at the mouth of Mississaga River, were not included in the water area of the township of Cobden.

After a careful search I failed to discover the boundaries of Mining Location conveyed to E. B. Donnelly at the north-west angle of the township.

Several squatters were found located on portions of this township, as may be seen by the returns in that particular. The land best adapted for agricultural purposes was met with in the neighbourhood of Marsh and Blind Rivers.

Indications of minerals were only met with in the north-west angle of the township.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
S. James,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 30.*)

Township of Mack.

Collingwood, Ontario,
3rd December, 1881.

Sir,—I have the honour, in accordance with instructions dated May 18th, 1881, to submit the following report on the survey of the Township of Mack in the District of Algoma.

Having found on my arrival at the mouth of Blind River that the surveys of both the townships of Long and Striker had been completed, and that I would have little difficulty in reaching the south-east part of my township with canoes, I proceeded up Blind River and across Blind Lake into Lake Magog, where I camped; and finding that the south-east corner of Mack was situated in a lake, I commenced the survey (after taking astronomical observations) at the intersection of the side-line between lots two and three of Striker with the south boundary of Mack, and carried on the work north and west, giving the lots along the south boundary as far as the corner between six and seven the prescribed width of forty chains. I then found it convenient to move my camp to the south-west corner of the township, and from this point I continued the survey north and east, making lots twelve, eleven, ten and nine forty chains wide, but in connecting with the corner between lots six and seven, as previously located, I found there was an overplus of thirty chains and thirty-two links, which, owing to a considerable part of the township having been already surveyed, I had no alternative but to divide between lots seven and eight, making these two lots wide throughout the township.

This township is unsuited for settlement; the land fit for agricultural purposes being only in one or two places in sufficient quantity to make it worth the cultivation. The little soil to be found is generally light and sandy, and at the best but an inferior quality of sandy loam, while the greater portion of the township is so rugged and broken that the construction of roads would be almost impossible.

I should estimate that little more than five per cent. of the whole township is fit for farming purposes.

The centre and south-eastern portion of the township is extremely rugged and mountainous, bluffs of bare rock frequently rising almost perpendicularly to the height of two or three hundred feet, and then extending back in broad table-lands of granite and gneissoid rock almost devoid of vegetation.

The remaining portion of the township, although not nearly so rough, is still very broken and rocky. The rocky ridges appear to range across the township in an easterly

and westerly direction as the largest and steepest hills are to be met with on the north and south lines. No indications of the presence of any of the economic minerals were observed except that of magnetic iron as indicated by occasional disturbances of the magnetic needle.

A large part of the centre and southerly portion of the township consists of ridges of rock, sparingly timbered with stunted pine and scrub oak, with belts of small, scrubby pine, white birch and maple between the ridges. The north-westerly portion is covered with balsam, cedar, spruce, hemlock, maple and birch.

In the south-east part of the township, to the east and south of Lake Magog, a fair sample of pine is met with, which seems to extend southerly into the adjoining township of Striker.

During the present season a large portion of the north-easterly part of the township was burnt over; in many places leaving the rock entirely bare.

Nearly one-fifth of the area of the township is covered with water. The lakes, being generally surrounded with rocky shores, frequently very precipitous and difficult of ascent, are generally very deep and the water of a superior quality; especially is this the case with Emerald Lake. Fish, consisting of black bass, pike and pickerel, are numerous in Lakes Heron and Magog, but very scarce in the other lakes.

I may say that I found the variation of the magnetic needle to be on an average 2° 2½′ W., as shewn by numerous astronomical observations in different parts of the township.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. Stewart,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee.
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 31.*)

Township of McMahon.

Little Current, Ontario,
April 9th, 1881.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith plan, field notes and other returns of the survey of the township of McMahon, performed in accordance with instructions dated at Toronto on May 12th, 1880, and beg to report as follows:—

The field work was all performed during the months of July and August of last year. The Returns have been unexpectedly delayed because of the following reasons: On arriving home from the field work I received instructions from the Dominion Government to make some surveys in the North-West Territories. Being anxious to occupy the field during summer, I went to the North-West at once, expecting to complete the work there and return before the close of navigation here and get the returns of this township in, in good time. The Dominion work took much more time than was anticipated, and the consequence was the delay of these returns.

I proceeded to the township by way of Echo Lake and across the township of Chesley Additional. I commenced the survey on the westerly side of the township by producing lines due east from the posts at the intersections of the concession lines, and easterly town line of Chesley Additional; from these lines others were run north and south at the distance of one mile apart on the regular lots. It will be observed that lot four is wider than it should be. The error was caused by a miscalculation in distance and not discovering it till a considerable portion of the township easterly had been marked out. It was then thought better to let it remain than to re-survey so large a tract and mark a second system of side lines. The instruments used were the same as used by me during the previous season.

The timber is composed principally of maple, on the less mountainous parts. On the mountains and steeper slopes hemlock, spruce, balsam, birch, cedar, etc., prevail; no pine of value was seen.

Many lakes occur, some being of considerable area; all those met with were carefully triangulated, generally angles or bearings were taken to three established points, and the plotting made with a station pointer. The distances across lakes on lines of survey were all made independently by separate triangulation.

No rivers or streams requiring special notice were met with. The River Thessalon crosses at the south-easterly corner, but is quite small at this distance up.

The Echo River crosses a considerable distance in the north-westerly portion; this stream has a very rapid current and is full of shoals, unless during floods in the spring it is quite too shallow for even canoeing.

The surface generally is very rough and rocky, in fact being almost inacessible. In places where the mountains are not so high, the surface is a succession of steep and uneven rocks. It is, considering the whole township, the roughest I have surveyed.

Much of the township has been burned over leaving the bare rock exposed. In other places it is covered with a dense second growth of underbrush.

No good mill sites were found.

I do not anticipate much settlement in this township for some time to come.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. Brockitt Abrey,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 32.*)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Base and Exploration Lines.

Haliburton, Ontario,
December 31st, 1881.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of survey of "Base and Exploration Lines" in the District of Nipissing, made under instructions from your Department, dated May 31st, 1881:—

Proceeding to Lake Nipissing via Gravenhurst and Rosseau, across Lake Nipissing by steamer, and up the Sturgeon River by canoes, I reached the north-east angle of the Township of Field, the point of commencement, on the 18th July last, and began the work on the following morning.

I had with me two explorers—Mr. William Galbraith, a student of my own during the past four years, and Mr. W. O. Johnston, P.L.S.—whose duty it was to explore the country for six miles upon each side of me; two chain men and eight other assistants.

Having obtained the necessary observations, I commenced at the north-east angle of Field, and ran north, astronomically, six miles between townships two and three, as per instructions.

From this point, after having run east ten miles and north seven miles, I ran west twenty-five miles and twenty-seven chains, making township number three seven miles and twenty-seven chains in width to correspond with north boundary of Field, and the other three townships six miles each, planting posts six inches square at the corners of the townships with the numbers marked thereon, and well protected by stones piled around them.

From this point I ran north twelve miles along the west boundaries of townships twenty-five and twenty-six, and thence east, crossing the south bay of Lake Tamagaminque sixty miles to the Ottawa River, or as it is called at this point, Lake Temiscaminque, planting posts at the corners of townships as before described, and running south to the seven mile point between townships four and five.

In carrying out the exploration, I found it impossible to lay down any particular method by which the work should be done. The result of the explorers' observations will be found upon the plan; the dotted lines in red indicating where they travelled, and where no lines shewn the route was by water, with canoes, making short trips inland, and observations from hill tops, etc., whence the country could often be seen for miles. Sturgeon and Tamagaminque Rivers, and the adjacent lakes, were traversed in this way, and nearly all that part of Lake Tamagaminque south of the Hudson's Bay Company's post, was traversed with the micrometer by Mr. Galbraith, while I was proceeding with the line.

Lake Tamagaminque is therefore pretty accurately laid down as far north as the Hudson's Bay post, or the 47th parallel of latitude, and had time and weather permitted, the survey of the northern part would have been completed also.

The northern portion of lake, as shewn on the plan, is from an Indian sketch, and judging from the accurate idea he gave us of the south part of the lake, I have no doubt the northern part is generally correct.

After completing the east bay of Lake Tamagaminque, Mr. Galbraith crossed the portage into the Matebedguan waters, and proceeded via Rabbit Lake and the Matebedguan River to Lake Temiscaminque at the mouth of Montreal River, and thence down Lake Temiscaminque to our northerly base line, taking in the different waters and notes of the country on his way, and joining the main party shortly before reaching the Ottawa.

The latitude of the northerly base line was found to be 46° 49′ 27″ north. Observations were frequently taken during the progress of the work, and the lines were run throughout their whole length with the theodolite, well cut out and well blazed.

Commencing at the north-east angle of Field, and going north between townships two on the east and three on the west, the country is undulating with rocky ridges and occasional swamps. About the end of the first mile we crossed a rocky ridge over one hundred feet high, from which a good view of the country to the north was obtained; the general appearance from this point was a vast flat of evergreen—tall spruces, balsam and pine, with white birch, poplar, etc. No hardwood proper to be seen.

At about three miles we entered a brulé grown up with brush, which continues into the sixth mile. There is some excellent clay soil along the line on the fourth and fifth mile. At six miles we turned and ran east ten miles through a section of country almost level. The land on either side of the line being the best in the entire survey; considerable maple along this line, and good scattering pine.

Returning to the six-mile point, we ran seven miles north through a poor tract of country made up of rocky ridges and swamps, crossing a number of beaver meadows and creeks; the timber being chiefly birch, balsam and tamarac, with an occasional pine.

Again returning to the six-mile point, we ran west between townships three and four; the first mile and a half being through comparatively good land; then we crossed a tract of burnt country two miles in width, that extends both north and south for a considerable distance. From this point during the next eight or nine miles to the Tamagaminque River we passed through the best tract of pine timber embraced in the survey. The growth is large and the quality excellent; a large quantity of good pine also exists between Tamagaminque River and the Sturgeon River, and west of the Sturgeon River as far as townships twenty-four and twenty-five.

Tamagaminque River is where the line crosses, two chains in width, and about three feet deep, with swift current and clear bright water. Sturgeon River, one hundred and eighty-five feet in width, ten to twelve feet deep, with slow current and dark waters. The land in the vicinity of the Sturgeon is of a clayey nature, intermixed with sand.

Entering townships twenty-four and twenty-five, we came upon the first damage done by fire this year. It originated from a camp fire at a portage a few miles up the

Sturgeon, in May last, and took a south-east course, sweeping everything before it for ten miles in length and two miles in width, and destroying a considerable quantity of good pine in townships twenty-five, twenty-four and sixteen.

From this point to the end of the twenty five mile line, where we turned to the north, our course lay through a brulé, and from the turning point, which is one of considerable elevation, there is nothing but brulé to be seen as far as the eye can reach. The fire swept over this section of country about six or eight years ago, leaving nothing but blackened pine stubs standing, and the rock in many places exposed for two hundred square miles; nearly the whole of townships twenty-four, twenty-five, thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-four, and still farther south and west towards Lake Wahnapitaeping, coming within its range. Over this tract of country a thick growth of white birch, poplar, pitch pine, etc, has now sprung up, making it difficult to get through in many places.

Running north along the west line we crossed Lake Mas-ko-now-ti-wo-go-ming, and a bay of Lake Ah-pe-ge-ke-che-ging (there is no water above this), two of a chain of lakes drained by the west branch of the Sturgeon River. We left the burnt country at eleven miles, but the land is still rough and rocky, covered with scrubby pine, balsam, birch, poplar, etc., to the end of the twelve-mile line, where we turned east sixty miles to the Ottawa River.

As we crossed the Sturgeon River on the second mile (over one hundred feet wide at this point), we struck a little more good land, but in another mile we were again among hills and rocks, with a good deal of fair pine. Descending a hill of two hundred and fifty feet on the fourth mile we ran through a flat of about a mile in extent, the soil, however, sandy and stony, and timber, balsam, birch, spruce, etc.

On the fifth mile we crossed the chain of lakes leading to Lake Tamagaminque, and again descending a hill two hundred feet in height, we ran across a succession of high hills and valleys clad with pine, until we neared the corners of townships twenty-six and eighteen. Crossing township eighteen, or from mile six to twelve, the country is rough and rocky, with numerous spruce and tamarac swamps, the timber being chiefly pitch pine, birch, balsam, poplar, etc. From the tenth mile the country increases in roughness, it being almost all rock until we struck the south bay at Lake Tamagaminque near the close of the thirteenth mile. The width of the bay is about half a mile where the line strikes it, and as we ascended the hill on the east side thereof, we struck a piece of good land covered with maple, ironwood, birch, etc. We now ran through a comparatively good tract of country, with considerable maple timber extending across the whole of township number ten.

Entering upon mile nineteen, or township number five, we again hit upon a brule running almost to the Tamagaminque River, or end of twenty-first mile.

Near the Tamagaminque River we came upon some very good pine, extending both up and down the river.

Crossing the Tamagaminque we ran through a fair amount of hardwood land, although rough, till we reach the eastern boundary of township number five, where we ran south along the east boundary of some five miles to make the connection with the seven-mile point before described. The land along these five miles is broken and rocky in places. Timber—white birch, poplar, spruce, tamarac, and some pine.

Returning to the north-east angle of township number five, we continued east on twenty-sixth mile. Along township number four the land is rather rough and rocky. Although the soil is good in places, the timber is chiefly birch, cedar, balsam, etc.

On the thirtieth mile we crossed the height of land between the Tamagaminque and the Ottawa River, after which the country is comparatively level, with fair soil in many places, to about the centre of township twenty-one; the timber on the last described tract is chiefly white birch, spruce, balsam, poplar and small pine.

From the centre of township twenty-one, the land grows gradually rougher. As the Ottawa is approached, the last six miles is through brulé; timber nearly all dead, and extending north to McLaren's Depot, and ten miles south. The three miles of the line next the Ottawa is through a very broken country, timber all gone, and the bare rock exposed in all directions, and lying in confused heaps, without a sign of vegetation to be seen.

Amidst this desolation we descended a hill of about six hundred feet, through a fringe of underbrush to the Ottawa River and the end of the sixty-mile line.

Throughout the whole of the territory explored there is some good clay soil, along the flats of rivers and creeks; generally, however, it is a sandy loam, and in many places sand, and a large area of the country is stony and rocky.

Township two contains, I think, more good land than any other township explored, probably fifty per cent. of it being fit for settlement.

Generally speaking, the explored territory is a lumbering country rather than an agricultural country, there being more or less pine scattered over the entire area.

Townships two, three and four east of the line from Field, and three, four, five, eight, nine, ten, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen and twenty-six, are chiefly valuable for the pine that is on them, and of these, three, four, five, eight and nine west of the north line from Field are the most valuable; along the line between townships three and four, and on eight and nine there is some of the finest pine timber I ever saw. The Sturgeon River and its tributaries afford ample means of getting the timber to market.

A large area is covered with white birch, poplar, spruce, balsam, etc., considerable yellow birch with a few black birch is met with, but there is very little maple and no beech in the country—a large amount of tamarac, suitable for ties, and in some places very good cedar is to be found.

The country may be said to be well-watered.

The Sturgeon River is a fine stream about one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet in width, and from ten to twenty feet in depth, with steady current and rapids at intervals. The banks are about fifteen feet high, generally sand with substrata of clay. It is a fine stream for driving purposes.

Lake Tamagaminque is a fine sheet of very clear water filled with islands, as will be seen from plan—the shores are not particularly high nor are they very low—the scenery is beautiful and may be compared to that of the Thousand Islands. The lake has two outlets, one flowing south into the Sturgeon River and the other flowing north into the Montreal River, and thence into the Ottawa. The Hudson's Bay Company have a post on Bear Island, and it is surrounded by sixteen Indian families. The lake abounds with fish, the salmon trout being very fine.

Tamagaminque River, the southerly outlet of the lake, is a fine stream over one hundred and twenty feet in width, flowing with a rapid current, and numerous falls into the Sturgeon River. Many lakes of various sizes are dotted at intervals over the country, as will be seen from plan. Otter Tail Creek, falling into the Ottawa, is the principal stream met with in the eastern part of the survey.

The general character of the country is undulating, but not very broken. Here and there are exposed cliffs of considerable height and very often large areas of exposed flat rock. The formation is granite and similar to all the north-country rock.

Indications of iron were met with occasionally, but nothing of importance was discovered.

July was comfortable, with cool nights. August, particularly the latter part, was very hot. September was rather wet, but no frost took place till the 6th of October. Snow fell on the 17th of October to the depth of four inches and lay for three days, after which we had fine weather till the close of the work.

I saw a fine crop of oats being harvested on Sturgeon River, near Lake Nipissing, on the 10th September, that had been sown on the 1st of June. I saw good potatoes grown at Sturgeon Falls, and they are also grown at the Hudson's Bay Post on Lake Tamagaminque. This lake freezes over about December and opens in May.

At McLaren's farm (Opemican Farm) on the Ottawa, about three miles north of our sixty-mile line, which I visited on the 28th October, splendid crops of hay, oats and potatoes are grown, and carrots, turnips, and garden stuff generally, grows well. The season opens second week of May; ploughing continued last year to the 25th of October.

Had I not seen this farm, I would not have believed it possible that such a good farm could have been found so far north; two hundred and sixty acres cleared, and one hundred acres of it free from stumps or stone. Good buildings and stocked with far better cattle than are to be found in many places in Southern Ontario.

Moose are very plentiful, were often seen, and two were shot. Bears were frequently seen; beaver and other fur-bearing animals are common. Partridges and ducks are abundant, and nearly all the lakes abound with fish—bass, pickerel and pike being the most common, while salmon trout were only found in Lake Tamagaminque.

It being late in the season (5th of November) when I reached the Ottawa, and being out of provisions, I did not deem it advisable to prosecute the work further, but returned home via Mattawa; consequently the south-east portion of the work given me has not been done.

In conclusion, I have only to say, that during the latter part of July and the month of August we were at times delayed by smoke, and suffered very much for want of water; frequently we could scarcely see, and we had often to carry water along the line for long distances; while in the month of September we were delayed considerably by heavy rains; there being, too, so much brush in the country, I found it very difficult to make fast running, and I had some trouble with some of my men leaving (two of them Indians), necessitating a trip to Nipissing for others.

Accompanying this report, I beg to submit plan, field-notes, diary, pay-list, and transport vouchers and accounts, as directed in the instructions.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. Niven,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 33.

STATEMENT of Municipal Surveys for which Instructions were issued during the year 1881.

No.	NAME OF SURVEYOR.	No.	Date of Instruction.	Description of Survey.	Date when Confirmed.
1	T. H. Tracy	494	7th February, 1881	Survey of the 4th concession line of the Township of Delaware	
2	W. E. Yarnold	495	2nd April, "	" Lots 15 and 16 in 7th concession of the Township of Whitchurch	
3	M. Deane	496	16th April, "	" Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 on the line between the 6th and 7th concessions in the Township of Verulam	
4	A. J. Cavana	497	16th April, "	" Eastern boundary line of the Township of Mara	
5	John Fair	498	11th July, "	" Lots 4 and 5 in 3rd concession of the Township of Barton	
6	J. J. Francis	499	5th September, "	" Lots 7, 8 and 9 in 12th concession of Township of Enniskillen	
7	P. S. Gibson	500	5th September, "	" Town line between the Townships of King and East Gwillimbury, opposite lots 110, 111 and 112 in East Gwillimbury, and opposite lots 15, 16 and 17 in the Township of King	
8	W. G. McGeorge	501	5th September, "	" Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, on the north side of Middle Road, in the Township of Orford	
9	J. H. Jones	502	17th October, "	" Lots 4, 5 and 6 in 13th and 14th concessions of the Township of Enniskillen	
10	D. R. Brown	503	14th November, "	" Concession line between the 2nd and 3rd concessions of the Gore of Lochiel	
11	R. Hamilton	504	14th November, "	" Part of the boundary line between the Townships of Lochiel and East Hawkesbury	

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1881.

APPENDIX No. 34.

STATEMENT of Municipal Surveys confirmed during the year 1881.

No.	NAME OF SURVEYOR.	No.	Date of Instruction.	Description of Survey.	Date when Confirmed.
1	John H. Jones	383	31st October, 1874.....	Survey of Lots A and 1 in the 5th, 6th 7th, and 8th concessions, and lots A, B, C, D, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th concessions; also lots 18 to 30, both inclusive, in the 13th concession; and lots 11 to 16, both inclusive, in the 14th concession; and lots 11 to 30, both inclusive, in the 15th concession of the Township of Sombra.....	25th February, 1881.
2	W. E. Yarnold	477	24th October, 1879	" Lots 29 and 30 in the 8th concession of the Township of Scott.....	11th June, 1881.
3	P. S. Gibson	493	22nd December, 1880...	" the concession line in front of Lots 1 and 2 in the 1st concession from the Bay, in the Township of York.....	12th July, 1881.
4	W. E. Yarnold	478	25th October, 1879	" the concession line in front of lots 12 and 13 in the 7th concession of the Township of Cartwright	16th September, 1881.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1881.

APPENDIX No. 35.

STATEMENT of Mineral Lands which have been patented in unsurveyed territory on the North Shores of Lakes Superior and Huron, in the Districts of Thunder Bay and Algoma.

No.	No. of Description.	PATENTEE.	Description of Mining Tract.	Acres.	Amount.	Date of Patent.
					$ c.	
1	1242	Donald McKellar	Mining Location, 30 T, north of Neepigon Bay, Thunder Bay District	160	160 00	29th April, 1881.
2	1243	Francis Tranch	Mining Location, J A, north-east of the Township of Rutherford, in the District of Algoma	206	206 00	2nd May, 1881.
3	1250	Thomas A. Reynolds	Mining Location, "P," on Lake Helen, at the mouth of the Neepigon River, District of Thunder Bay	74	74 00	7th June, 1881.
4	1266	Charles Cummings	Mining Location, XII^{E}, on Vert Island, Neepigon Bay, District of Thunder Bay	82	82 00	9th September, 1881.
5	1267	Robert Laird	Mining Location, VI^{E} and VII^{E}, La Grange Island, Neepigon Bay, District of Thunder Bay	168	168 00	9th September, 1881.
6	1268	William H. Laird	Mining Location, VIII^{E}, La Grange Island, Neepigon Bay, District of Thunder Bay	1,130	1,130 00	9th September, 1881.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1881.

APPENDIX No. 36.

REPORT

ON

COLONIZATION ROAD WORKS,

FOR THE YEAR 1881.

To the Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour again to report the operations of the colonization roads branch of your department, for the year 1881.

Having travelled over a large number of the works during the spring and past summer for the purpose of inspection, I am enabled to say, from personal observation, that the expenditure of money upon the sundry roads and bridges has been, as a rule, fairly and judiciously made; and, as a result, the roads referred to hereafter in detail, are very much improved, and in some cases these improvements are of such a permanent description, that, with that attention to them as regards maintenance which is required, and is absolutely essential in any such work however well performed, some of the roads and portions of others may be classed as first-rate country highways.

I beg also to report that, under your instructions, I made a personal examination of a number of roads and bridges, which had been reported to you, by telegram or otherwise, as seriously damaged by the bush fires, so prevalent during the dry season, and, as ordered, I caused such repairs or renewals to be made upon them as appeared absolutely necessary, in order to restore in some degree their usefulness to the settlers, as also to give employment to those living in the vicinity of the works, many of whom suffered in addition, the loss of barns, dwellings, fences and crops, while I am gratified to say that cases of entire destitution were not numerous along the roads so damaged. These repairs were made with the greatest possible despatch, and those living upon the confines of the roads have expressed satisfaction and gratitude to the Government for its prompt action.

The outlay on account of the above-mentioned fires has caused an expenditure exceeding the Government appropriation for roads, as is shewn in the summary of expenditure attached to this report, but as before stated, the disbursement became unavoidable when considering the interests of the people. The following is a recital of the various works, namely:—

NORTH DIVISION.

1. Batchewaning Road.

The present terminus of this work is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles due south of the north-easterly corner of the bay of the same name. The work performed this year was $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles of new work and repairs over 9 miles of the road formerly made. As reported in 1878 this work is being done mutually with the Indian department. Departmental expenditure, $1,170.70.

2. Coffin Road.

Work was commenced on the line between lots 1 and 2 in the 3rd concession and terminated at the eastern boundary of the township of Coffin, a distance of about 4 miles. Included in the expenditure is the bridging over a branch of the Thessalon River, with a structure 148 feet in length, having a centre span of 30 feet. Expenditure, $815.77.

3. Coffin Additional Road.

Three and a half miles were in this instance completed, namely from lot 10 concession 5 of Plummer, northerly to the line between lots 10 and 11, about the centre of the 2nd concession of "Coffin Additional" Township. Expenditure, $630.32.

4. "D" Line Road (St. Joseph's Island).

This work was for the purpose of opening a highway to the town plot of St. Joseph, a point rising in importance. Some 2½ miles were made with the appropriation, and the "D" line road is now opened from Centre Road westerly to the above named town plot. Expenditure, $783.61.

5. Echo River Bridge.

This bridge, which spans the Echo River on the Great Northern Road, replaces one constructed upon the same site, some twenty years ago, at a cost of $1,750. Its length is 206 feet, comprised mainly of two clear spans of 60 feet 9 inches and 41 feet 10 inches, respectively, and the balance of approaches at each end of 35 feet. The design is Queen post, and will be found an excellent bridge in all respects. Expenditure, $1,178.31.

6. Gore Bay Road (Manitoulin Island)

Is through the townships of Gordon and Campbell, and between Gore and Providence Bays.

The repairs of this season have very much improved the road, and is thus a great benefit to those settled in Campbell, Carnarvon and other townships.

Four miles were wrought over. Expenditure, $637.

7. Galbraith Road.

Six miles of this road were made through the township of Rose.

The work was begun upon the line between sections 18 and 19, and made easterly 4 miles and thence northerly 2 miles. Expenditure, $1,177.20.

8. Kaministiquia and Murillo Road,

In the Thunder Bay district, reaches from Fort William to Murillo station, on the Canada Pacific Railway. It has been repaired over 8½ miles of its length, 4 miles of which being deviations from the old road, may be classed as new work. Expenditure, $1,055.

9. Kakabeka Road.

This road is fully described in the report of 1877. It extends from the Dawson Road to Kakabeka Falls. The repairs this year were very much required; in fact, so many changes were made from the old location, that of the 6 miles worked upon 4 may be said to be new work. Expenditure, $1,245.

10. Lake Wolsey Road (Manitoulin Island)

Strikes off from the Gore Bay Road about two miles from the bay and runs southerly into Mills township. It is new work. Four miles opened this year. Expenditure, $649.20.

11. Little Current and West Bay Road

Is in the township of Howland, Manitoulin Island. The expenditure here was chiefly for the reduction in gradient of a very heavy hill. Expenditure, $100.

12. Manitou and Green Bay Road.

The portion of this road repaired, 4½ miles, was in the township of Bidwell. The road is now in very fair condition between the village of Manitouaning and the Little Current and West Bay Road, which the former road intersects. Expenditure, $566.50.

13. Manitouaning and Ten Mile Point Road.

This road starts from the Manitouaning and Lake Manitou Road and runs northerly through the township of Shequiandah in almost a direct line towards Ten Mile Point.

Six and a quarter miles were made this season, new. Expenditure, $505.

14. Michael's Bay Road,

Which lies between Michael's and Providence Bay, passing through the townships of Tehkummah and Carnarvon, has been logged, ditched and otherwise improved over 8 miles of its length. Expenditure, $552.60.

15. Manitou River Bridge

Is a structure 115 feet long, with a centre span of 30 feet. It is upon the Manitouaning and Michael's Bay, and is cheap at its cost, $382.04.

16. Mudge Bay Road.

This and the five last described works are on the Manitoulin Island. The Mudge Bay road runs southerly in the township of Campbell, to intersect the Providence Bay road. Three and a half miles of new work. Expenditure, $520.

17. Oliver Road.

One of the Thunder Bay District roads, has its course westerly from Prince Arthur's Landing, through the township of McIntyre to the town line between Oliver and McIntyre, and between the first and second concessions of Oliver; thence it runs northerly along the town line named.

Two and a half miles were made new this year and 10¼ repaired, and the road is now reported as being in first-class condition. Expenditure, $2,199.46.

18. Pigeon River Road.

This is a road as yet very little used, but a mail being carried over it, it became necessary to clear it of fallen trees, logs, etc., which had practically closed it up. The road is from the Kaministiquia River, near Fort William, to Pigeon Bay, and was cleared in a degree through its whole length of 34 miles, though it is yet in a very unfinished condition. Expenditure, $300.

19. Port Finlay Road.

The opening up of the portion made this year was begun upon the town line between Laird and Tarbutt, on lot 33, and a few chains from lot lettered P, and from thence westerly to the line between lots 32 and 33; thence northerly along or near the due north line to the north-west angle of lot 28; thence east along due east line about 30 rods, and from thence about due north a little over three-quarters of a mile, giving a total length of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles made this year.

Through a delay in obtaining the promised grant of $500 from the Indian department, to aid in this work, only that appropriated by the Ontario Government was expended, but the money has since been placed at the disposal of this department and will probably be used next season. Expenditure, $551.43.

20. Providence Bay Road.

This road, which is on the Manitoulin Island, runs from the Bay of the same name easterly to unite with other leading roads.

Eight miles have been repaired and very much bettered in condition. Expenditure, $659.70.

21. Sandfield Bay Road,

Begins on the Manitouaning and Michael's Bay Road and ends at Sandfield Mills, upon the outlet of Lake Manitou, its course being north-westerly.

The work of this year was entirely new and of a heavy description, and therefore the distance accomplished—$5\frac{1}{2}$ miles—is very satisfactory. Expenditure, $1,007.75.

22. Thessalon Bridge.

This bridge is over the Thessalon River, on the Coffin Additional Road made this season.

It is 150 feet long, resting upon piles of a very substantial character, and having a main span or opening of 30 feet. Cost, $525.

WEST DIVISION.

1. Buck Lake Bridge.

This bridge spans the outlet of Buck Lake, and is upon lot 26 of the 14th concession of the township of Stisted. The building of this and the opening of "Cardwell Extension Road," hereafter described, gives an outlet for a number of excellent settlers, who, previously, were without a roadway.

The bridge is a 50 feet truss and 200 feet in length.

Through the kindness of Mr. Garratt, in supplying timber and lumber for the structure, at cost price, the bridge was built very cheaply. Cost, $604.87.

2. Beaver Lake Bridge

Was built to replace one upon the same site destroyed by fire, in consequence of which all communication was cut off between Kearney and the Sand Lake settlement.

The bridge is on the Kearney Road, upon lot 4 in concession 14 of Bethune; its total length is 239 feet, and is reported as being well and substantially framed. Cost, $446.07.

3. Commanda Road

Branches from Rosseau Road, near Commanda Creek, and is made northerly. It now terminates in the 1st concession of Patterson, on lot 32, a distance of 6 miles, of which $1\frac{7}{10}$ miles were made this year. Expenditure, $530.

4. Christie Road.

These repairs were made over 4½ miles of road, namely between the 9th and 14th concessions of Christie township.

It is not the Christie Road proper, but what is known as Junction No. 2 Road in Christie. Expenditure, $513.05.

5. Cardwell Road.

From lot 1 concession 12 of Cardwell, on its course northerly for about 5 miles, this road was repaired, and from thence 2¼ miles were made in the same direction. Repairs were also made upon it between Axe Lake and the Stisted Road, a distance of 4 miles, making a total of 9 miles of repairs and 2¼ of new work. Expenditure, $1,029.18.

6. Cardwell Extension Road.

The production of this road to intersect the Port Vernon Road was very much required by those adjacent the line. The distance was 4 miles, dating from the Stisted road to lot 5 of Stisted township. Buck Lake bridge, before described, is upon this Road. Expenditure, $717.95.

7. Dalton and Washago Road.

It having been reported through the Post Office Department at Ottawa that a certain portion of this road was very much out of repair and unsafe and dangerous to travellers by stage, repairs were made under your instructions of the portion in question which are reported as very satisfactory. Expenditure, $175.73.

8. Eagle Lake Road.

The expenditure upon this road was for repairs, over 6 miles of its length. It runs from the Rosseau Road easterly into Machar township. Expenditure, $500.

9. Gurd Road.

This road has been produced this year 3½ miles further in Himsworth. Expenditure, $1,050.45.

10. Indian Peninsula Road.

As its name indicates, this highway is through the Indian Peninsula, through the townships of Estnor and Lindsay.

The work this season was commenced on lot 15, con. 4, E. B. R. of Lindsay, and ended on lot 30 in the same concession, in all about 4 miles of new work.

In this as in many other instances the bush fires did much damage, causing somewhat of an over-expenditure. Outlay, $1,100.

11. Lorrimer Lake Road.

Commencing at a point on the North Road, about 9 miles north of Parry Sound, this road runs through the township of Ferguson, touching the west end of Lorrimer Lake.

The labour this season was its production from Lorrimer Lake to its present terminus, about lot 5, concession 4, of Hagerman, a distance of 4½ miles. Some repairs were also made upon the former portions of the road. Bush fires did a considerable amount of damage during the progress of the work, causing additional outlay and preventing a greater length of work being accomplished. Expenditure, $1,580.09.

12. Matchedash Road,

Through the township of the same name, was opened 3¼ miles, and three-quarters of a mile chopped and logged. The work is between 2nd and 5th concessions on lots 5 and 6. Expenditure, $767.23.

13. Macaulay Road.

The repairs, over 4 miles, were very well made in this case by the overseer. Unfortunately, however, the bush fires destroyed an approach to what is known as "Devil's Gap" after the work was finished, which caused an additional outlay. Expenditure, $1,152.58.

14. Macaulay Road South.

This outlay was entirely in consequence of its destruction by fire of about 4 miles, which made the road completely impassable.

Along this section of country several persons suffered severe losses.

The repairs were made as promptly as possible. Outlay, $516.18.

15. Muskoka Road.

This road, which is a very important one, was repaired over a length of 24 miles, and in addition was produced northerly, as far as Stony Creek in the township of Strong, the length of new road being 2¼ miles.

The first portion repaired was from Utterson, southerly; the second from Huntsville, northerly, 9 miles; and the third from Berriedale, southerly, 8 miles. The repairs have been well made and the road very much improved. Expenditure, $5,426.16.

16. Maganetawan Road.

This now connects the Nipissing and Muskoka Roads, having this year been made from lot 6 in the 14th concession of Ryerson, to a point 1¾ miles east of the Muskoka Road, and is generally upon the town line of Chapman and Ryerson, and of Armour and Strong. Six miles are the number made during the season, and is through a thriving settlement. Expenditure, $1,224.47.

17. Mills Road.

Work here was begun at the south boundary of the township of Hardy and ended at lot 35 in the 7th concession of the same township; length, 6 miles.

In this expenditure is included a bridge, 90 feet long, over Wolf River, which is nearly completed.

The immediate country through which this portion of road passes is good farming land of hardwood and mixed timber, and settlers have already reached the end of the road. Expenditure, $3,050.74.

18. Muskoka and Bobcaygeon Road.

Two and a half miles repaired from Grassmere westerly. A large stony hill on the route was thoroughly repaired. Expenditure, $499.85.

19. Monteith and Perry Road

Was extended from the side line between lots 5 and 6, in the 10th concession of Bethune easterly, following approximately the 10th concession line to lot 19, a length of 3¾ miles. This portion is through a rough and broken country.

In addition to the above, 4 miles were repaired between Emsdale and Kearney. Expenditure, $1,255.45.

20. McDougall Road.

This road is made from a point near Parry Sound easterly through McDougall township.

Four and a half miles repaired, beginning at Parry Sound. Expenditure, $499.95.

21. McDonald's Creek Bridge,

Built over a creek of the same name, for the purpose of enabling some settlers to reach the Kearney road.

Bridge 112 feet in length. Cost, $175.

22. Nipissing Road.

Of this road $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles were graded and finished, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles chopped out as a winter road. The south-east bay settlers are thus enabled to reach Nipissing village by land, although the road is necessarily rough and unfinished.

The bush fires destroyed the bridge over Bear Creek, which had to be rebuilt, and is included in the expenditure, $1,057.34.

23. North-West Road.

This road was extended 4 miles, and now terminates in the 8th concession of Harrison, its general course being from Parry Sound north-westerly. Upon this road also the fires did considerable damage, causing an extra expenditure. Outlay, $1,043.94.

24. Northern Road.

Two sections of this were repaired; the first being between Parry Sound and McKellar, 8 miles; and the second between Dunchurch and Commanda, 29 miles—total, 37 miles. The portion between Parry Sound and Dunchurch was left in very fair order, and should in future be kept by the municipalities. Expenditure, $3,008.94.

25. Orange Valley Road.

Two miles made. It now terminates at the west boundary of Spence, running through McKellar from the Rosseau and Nipissing Road. Expenditure, $500.

26. Peninsula Road.

The course of this road is from Port Carling through Humphrey and Medora townships, towards Rosseau. The season's work began on lot 22 between concessions 11 and 12 of Medora, and ended on lot 11 concession 4 of Humphrey. This gives 4 miles as the quantity completed for the appropriation; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles are yet required to connect it, as intended, with the Parry Sound Road, near Ashdown. Expenditure, $996.03.

27. Poverty Bay Road.

Begins at Maganetawan village, on the Nipissing Road, and now ends on lot 12 in the 10th concession of Croft. It passes through a very good section of country.

Length made this season, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Expenditure, $510.50.

28. Ritchie's Bridge.

Built to replace one destroyed by flooding. It is upon lot 19 between concessions 11 and 12 of Chaffey. The residents were in much need of this, having asked and petitioned for it repeatedly. Cost, $150.

29. Rosseau and Nipissing Road.

This, as in the case of several of the main roads, was repaired in two sections, the first being between Rosseau and Spence, some 28 miles, and the second from two miles north of Commanda to Nipissing village, 9 miles.

This latter section was much in need of the repairs made upon it, and it was also found that the amount set apart for the work was insufficient to enable the overseer to reach the village of Nipissing. An additional sum of about $900 was allowed, and the result has been very satisfactory.

As one instance of the value of these repairs, I may mention that freight rates to the end of the road were reduced 25c. to 50c. per 100 lbs.

The repairs over the first named portion of the road were of a less permanent character, though with them the road is much improved. $4,950.57.

30. Sinclair Road and Bridge.

Two and a quarter miles built this season.

The road now reaches lot No. 2 concession 13 of Sinclair. Expenditure, $800.

A bridge was also built in connection with the road, spanning East River, about lot 3 in the 11th concession. Its main span is 60 feet and length 132 feet. The difficulty in procuring good sound timber made this bridge somewhat more expensive than the average cost of all others built during the season, while its cost, $716.32, is by no means excessive.

31. Stisted Road.

Repairs here were made between the Cardwell Road and the Perry and Monteith Road, about 15 miles.

Bush fires destroyed a bridge and some cross-waying, causing a small additional outlay. Expenditure, $1,084.58.

32. South River Bridge.

Built upon the road allowance between concessions 12 and 13 on lot 23 of Himsworth.

The bridge is 106 feet long, having one main span of 66 feet.

This work was very much required to allow traffic over the river. Cost, $671.80.

33. Savage Settlement Road.

One and three-quarter miles were made of this road, from Kearney southerly to lot 30, between concessions 8 and 9 of Perry; jogging thence 10 chains west; and from thence again southerly to lot 27, concession 7.

In addition to this work, a bridge destroyed by fire was rebuilt. Cost, $695.65.

34. Stony Creek Bridge

Crosses the creek on the line of the Maganetawan Road. It is 112 feet long with a centre span of 40 feet, and is said to be an excellent structure. Cost, $542.12.

35. Stony Lake Bridge.

Built at the present terminus of Muskoka Road over Stony Creek.

Bridge 195 feet long, formed of framed bents and one 30 feet span, and is a thoroughly well made and workmanlike job.

Being built in connection with the road work, its exact cost was not ascertained, but is approximately $600.

EAST DIVISION.

1. Anstruther Road.

The beginning of this road is on the 2nd concession of A, and runs north on line between lots 33 and 34 to the 8th concession of the township of Anstruther. Four miles were constructed this season. The road in the first instance was cut out by the inhabitants as a trail to connect two settlements. Expenditure, $829.02.

2. Addington Road.

At the request and upon the representation of the Reeve and Council of the township of Abinger, together with the recommendation of the Inspector, a deviation was made on this road from Massanoga Lake, which when completed will be about 6½ miles in length. The appropriation was however insufficient for the purpose, and therefore but 3 miles were accomplished.'

In addition to the above, 3 miles of repairs were made upon the same road. Expenditure, $1,301.99.

3. Anglesea Road.

Repairs were commenced on this road at its intersection with the Addington Road, and made over some 6 miles. Expenditure, $424.76.

4. Algona and Pembroke Road.

This road runs from North Algona township, northerly and easterly through Wilberforce township to the Pembroke and Eganville Road. Its length is 5 miles, which distance was repaired throughout, and very much improved by the outlay, $509.

5. Arden Road.

The commencement of this road is at a point on the Tamworth and Arden Road, about 1½ miles south of Arden, in the township of Kennebec, and thence easterly to Parham, in Hinchinbrooke. The overseer began work 1½ miles from the west end and wrought over the whole road except one mile or thereabout. Seven miles of repairs. Cost, $606.97.

6. Bagot Road

Runs through the townships of Blithfield, Bagot and Brougham. This season's work was upon 5 miles in the last named township, beginning upon lot 3 in the 13th concession and ending upon lot 6 in the 8th concession. The work is said to be well performed. Expenditure, $622.52.

7. Bolsover Road.

The amount allowed the overseer of this road enabled him to repair it over a distance of 12 miles. The road is in the township of Carden, and is what has been previously designated as the Carden and Dalton Road. Expenditure, $501.47.

8. Bobcaygeon Road.

Repairs were made on this leading highway from Black River bridge in Ridout township to lot 27 concession A of Sherborne, 5¼ miles; and in addition it became necessary to expend above $500 in repairing 3½ miles which were seriously damaged by bush fires between Kinmount and Minden. General repairs were also made from Kinmount southerly for 3½ miles, making total repairs of 12¼ miles. Expenditure, $1,709.13.

9. Burleigh Road.

Ten miles of this road were repaired, namely, from Apsley southerly. The bush fires did serious damage in this case also, destroying a traffic which could not be resumed till one large bridge and some smaller ones were rebuilt. These latter repairs were at the northerly end of the road, and extended over two miles, making a total of 12 miles repaired. Expenditure, $756.11.

10. Buckhorn Road.

The Buckhorn Road, which runs through the townships of Harvey, Cavendish and Glamorgan, was repaired from lot 23 in 8th concession of the first named township, northerly, 10½ miles, and of this length 6 miles were very thoroughly improved in the low lying portions of the road. Expenditure, $800.

11. Barrie Road.

This road connects the Frontenac and Addington Roads. Three miles were graded and much improved, and other portions somewhat bettered. Expenditure, $415.08.

12. Bonnechere Bridge and Road,

At the south end or foot of Golden Lake ; spans the river of the same name, and connects North and South Algona, enabling settlers to the south of the bridge to reach a post office, stores, etc. The length of the structure is 236 feet, comprised of a main Queen post span of 60 feet, the remaining spans being about 26 feet. In addition, about one-quarter mile of road was constructed, mostly high crossway and embankment to connect with existing roads.

The whole work is well and cheaply done. Cost, $1,577.66.

13. Chandos Road.

There were 10 miles of this road repaired and 1⅓ miles made new.

The commencement of the road is at Aspley, in Anstruther township, and from thence it runs easterly to lot 15 or centre of the township of Wollaston. Expenditure, $700.

14. Cobden and Eganville Road.

As its name would suggest; this road is to extend from Cobden to Eganville, through the townships of Bromley and Grattan.

One and a half miles were worked upon this season in Bromley, from the line between the 2nd and 3rd concessions, westerly, along the road allowance between lots 15 and 16.

It has been used heretofore as a winter road. Expenditure, $505.

15. Denbigh Road.

This road, which was described in last year's report, is now completed to the Madawaska River, a total length of 7¾ miles, of which 4 were made this season.

This was originally a lumber road. Expenditure, $383,18.

16. Douglas Road.

Three miles is the whole extent of this road.

It extends from Hayley's station on the Canada Central Railway (lot 23 concession 3 of Ross), westerly, to connect with the road in Admaston leading to Renfrew. The country is rough and uneven, and the road was impassable prior to the present expenditure, $1,000.

17. Eganville and Osceola Road.

From the town line between Alice and Stafford, two and three-quarter miles of this road have been very much improved southerly. Expenditure, $417.53.

18. Eganville and South Algona Road.

The purpose of this short road of two miles is to make connection with the Opeongo Road at or near the town line between South Algona and Brudenel, for the convenience of the settlers. It extends from the north-east angle of the latter township, southerly.

It was originally a winter road, but is now a good waggon road for all general purposes. Expenditure, $500.

19. Flinton Road.

This road extends north-easterly from Bridgewater through the township of Elzevir, to intersect the Bobcaygeon Road.

Three and a half miles were much improved this year, beginning 3 miles from Bridgewater and extending towards Flinton. Expenditure, $554.33.

20. Frontenac Road.

Work here was begun on lot 17 in the 4th concession of Olden.

Two deviations were made for the purpose of improving the road, amounting to 190 rods. Altogether 12 miles of repairs were made, and the road is thereby materially improved. Expenditure, $800.

21. Frontenac Junction Road

Leads from the Frontenac Road in Clarendon township to Clarendon station on the Kingston and Pembroke Railway. Two and a half miles of it were repaired; also, the road was produced from the railway station to connect with an established road leading to Perth. This production is in length 3 miles, which is only chopped out as a winter road.

Whole length of work is 5½ miles. Expenditure, $698.82.

22. Glastonbury Road

Is a new one, from the Addington Road to Glastonbury, and from thence into the township of Kennebec.

Eight miles were very well repaired. Expenditure, $527.19.

23. Grattan Road

Is in the township of the same name, and extends from the line between the 17th and 18th concessions, crossing lots 21 to 26 to the Eganville and Foy Road, 1½ miles.

The country being very rough and stony these repairs were necessary to make the road at all passable for general traffic. It is now in good condition. Expenditure, $317.

24. Hastings Road.

Two sections of this road were repaired, the first being from Thanet, in the 2nd concession of Wollaston, northerly, 7 miles, and the second from the Peterson Road, northerly, 6 miles, the work being chiefly the reduction of heavy grades upon hills so numerous in that locality. Expenditure, $1,066.80.

25. Hagarty and Brudenel Road.

Prior to the labour of the present season this was simply a winter road, now it is a good one for all general purposes. It commences where the boundary line between Hagarty and Sherwood intersects the Opeongo Road, and extends northerly into the township of Hagarty, to reach a very fair settlement of Polanders.

Its length is 4 miles. Expenditure, $739.55.

26. Horton and Ross Road.

This highway passes through Westmeath, Ross and Horton townships near the west shore of the Ottawa River, and leads into the Village of Renfrew. Five miles of the road have been improved in a very permanent style, a good deal of gravel being used upon the low portions, so numerous upon this road, thus elevating its general surface and finishing it in a durable manner. Expenditure, $995.95.

27. Haley's Station Road.

A road running westerly along the south boundary of Ross township from the line between the 6th and 7th concessions.

The present outlay was for the purpose of making the road passable through a portion of low and wet land. One-third of a mile was the length of work. Expenditure, $300.

28. Herschel and Faraday Road.

The outlay in this instance was for the purpose of improving the road previously cut out by the inhabitants along the town line after which the road is named.

Three and a quarter miles were worked upon, and a considerable improvement has been made.

The road runs into what is known as the York River Mills. Expenditure, $150.

29. Island Road.

This Island Road is in the township of Stanhope.

The portion now constructed is from lot 9 concession 7 to lot 10 in concession 9, a distance of $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The work is well reported. Expenditure, $300.89.

30. Kirkfield Road.

These repairs were made mutually with the municipalities interested and the Government, the former contributing $250 towards the work.

The money was spent in repairing upon 13 miles from Kirkfield village, southerly, and 3 miles northerly of the same village.

In this distance of 16 miles three-quarters of a mile of new road were made in the shape of diversions. Departmental expenditure, $731.05.

31. Lavant Road.

The work was commenced on the east side of the township of Lavant, and repairs were made to the west boundary; 13 miles.

The Kingston and Pembroke Railway crosses this line. Expenditure, $994.49.

32. Miner's Bay Road.

This road was damaged by bush fires to the extent of the outlay made upon it. The disaster extended over a distance of 4 miles.

The repairs made are of a very permanent character. Expenditure, $259.59.

33. Monmouth Road.

This is an entirely new road, leaving, what is known in that district, as the Kennaway Road, from a point near the town line of Dudley and Dysart, in the 5th concession, and runs from thence south-easterly, towards a good settlement in Monmouth, the inhabitants of which at the present time are unable to reach their market, Haliburton, otherwise than on foot.

Three and a quarter miles were this year made through a rough and broken country. Expenditure, $722.46.

34. Monck Road.

Repairs of this road were made at several points. It was repaired from its intersection with the Hastings Road, westerly, to the Burleigh Road, 17 miles. Repairs were also made between the Cameron Road and the Victoria Road, and from Kinmount, easterly, towards the Burleigh.

This road, with many others, suffered very much from the bush fires, and was repaired at additional cost. Altogether about 30 miles received repairs. Expenditure, $1,617.13.

35. Minden and Haliburton Road

Branches from Minden Road at its intersection with the road between concessions 4 and 5 of Minden township. One and a half miles repaired. Expenditure, $303.36.

36. Methuen Road.

This road runs northerly and southerly through Methuen township.

It was very much out of repair, requiring the present expenditure upon the most southerly 5 miles to make it fairly passable. Expenditure, $300.

37. Monteagle Road.

Two routes were proposed for this road, and after an examination of both it was deemed advisable to expend $300 upon the line between lots 10 and 11 and the balance of the appropriation on a selected route from the Hastings Road, easterly, both roads being in the township of Monteagle.

One and a half miles were made over the former and three-quarters of a mile over the latter portion.

By this arrangement two settlements were at least partially accommodated. Expenditure, $511.87.

38. Mississippi Road.

Two sections were repaired in this instance: one being from the Hastings Road, easterly, to the York River, 6 miles; the other, from the Addington Road, westerly, 10 miles.

These repairs include several important deviations from the original line to avoid steep hills, as also the cleaning up and grading of $1\frac{1}{2}$ of a two-mile road, made by the settlers, a diversion of the above road. Altogether $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles were made or improved, in addition to which two bridges were repaired which the bush fires had destroyed. Expenditure, $1,330.11.

39. McNab Road.

It is intended that this road shall strike the Ottawa River at Rhodes Bay.

It begins on the road allowance between the 8th and 9th concessions of McNab township.

The expenditure of this season was confined to that portion in the 9th concession, the money being spent upon heavy hills and building good permanent bridges. Expenditure, $507.

40. McClintock Road

Commences on the Bobcaygeon Road, on lot 32, concession A of Sherborne, and is made from thence, easterly, through concession A and lot 1 of the 13th concession; thence it is produced north-easterly, through lot 2 in the last named concession, and through lots 3 and 4 in the 14th concession.

This distance of 2 miles made this year is through a rough and broken country, but if produced will reach a better class of farming land. Expenditure, $438.32.

41. Opeongo Road.

This road was repaired from Shamrock village (about 10 miles west of Renfrew) to the village of Dacre, 6½ miles, and again from Constance Creek (some 26 miles west of Renfrew), westerly, to Vanbrugh, 7 miles, making 13½ miles of road very well repaired. Expenditure, $1,046.05.

42. Peterson Road.

Repairs were made upon three divisions of this road, namely: 1, from the Haliburton Road in Guilford, westerly, to the Bobcaygeon Road; 2, from the Hastings, 2 miles west and 5 east; and 3, between Brudenel and Rockingham, 12 miles—making a total of 24 miles, which have been put in a very good condition for travel. Expenditure, $1,770.50.

43. Perth Road.

Four miles were repaired of this road in the township of Loughboro', comprising the building of many culverts, grading, etc. Expenditure, $531.80.

44. Pembroke and Alice Road.

The improvements effected upon this road are, raising the road bed over 1½ miles, reducing a heavy gradient in a hill, and making a loose stone culvert through a ravine. Two miles of work.

The road is from Pembroke into the township of Alice. Expenditure, $650.

45. Pembroke and Eganville Road.

These repairs were begun at the outlet of Lake Doré, in the township of Wilberforce, and continued 3 miles in the direction of Pembroke. Expenditure, $440.40.

46. Pembroke and Mattawa Road.

Twenty-one miles were repaired of this road, north-westerly, from a point 16 miles above Pembroke.

The bridge over Chalk River was also re-covered with 3-inch pine planking. Expenditure, $502.38.

47. Pembroke and Algona Road.

This is a short road in the township of South Algona which connects with another between Eganville and Brudenel. It is on the north side of Silver Lake and runs easterly and westerly, in the 5th concession, from lot 10 to lot 22; 3½ miles.

It was very much in need of the repairs made. Expenditure, $360.45.

48. Snowdon Road and Bridges.

This road extends from the Monck Road to Minden station on the Victoria Railway, and is a very good one throughout.

One mile was made anew and two bridges, each 124 feet in length, worth together fully $500. Expenditure, $736.03.

49. Sebastopol Road.

Prior to the expenditure of this season this road had been chopped out roughly, but was impassable for waggons. It is now reported as a very fair road.

It leaves the Opeongo Road, about 33 miles west from Renfrew, at a place called Vanbrugh, and from thence south-westerly into the township of Lyndock.

Its length, 8 miles, were made with the appropriation, $800.

50. Tudor Road.

In last year's report this road is described.

This year 4 miles were repaired and 4 miles made of new work. The road now reaches to the south town line of Mayo. Expenditure, $999.98.

51. Victoria Road.

Fire, in this instance, did serious damage to the road south of Uphill P.O., causing a very considerable expenditure in repairing the calamity. In addition, however, repairs were made over about 17 miles from about six miles south of the Nipissing Railway crossing of the road, northerly.

The Victoria Council contributed $250 towards this work. Expenditure, $740.89.

52. Vennachar Road.

This was a short road cut out by the settlers in the townships of Abinger and Matawatchan. It leaves the first-named township on lot 14 in concession 16 and runs thence northerly along the west limit of said lot to the north boundary of Abinger, and thence north-easterly to the west boundary of Matewatchan, on lot 2 concession 1, a distance of 4½ miles, which were repaired throughout and made, what it was not previously, a very good road. Expenditure, $623.34.

53. Wilberforce Road.

The whole length (3½ miles) of this road was repaired and put into good order.

Its course is along the boundary between Wilberforce and Alice townships, from lot No. 6, westerly, to the line between 15 and 16, and thence southerly one mile. Expenditure, $500.

54. Wollaston and Faraday Road.

This road is between the townships whose name it bears. It had previously been opened roughly by the municipalities, but not sufficiently for general use.

The appropriation has materially improved it over a length of 3½ miles. Expenditure, $150.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON COLONIZATION ROADS IN 1881.

I.

NORTH DIVISION.

1.	Batchewaning	Road	$1,170 70
2.	Coffin	"	815 77
3.	Coffin Additional	"	630 32
4.	"D" Line, St. Joseph's Island	"	783 61
5.	Echo River	Bridge	1,178 31
6.	Gore Bay	Road	637 00
7.	Galbraith	"	1,177 20
8.	Kaministiquia	"	1,055 00
9.	Kakabeka Falls	"	1,245 00
10.	Lake Wolsey	"	649 20
11.	Little Current and West Bay	"	100 00
12.	Manitou and Green Bay	"	566 50
13.	Manitouaning and Ten Mile Point	"	505 00
14.	Michael's Bay	"	552 60
15.	Mudge "	"	520 00
16.	Manitou River	Bridge	382 04
17.	Oliver	Road	2,199 46
18.	Pigeon River	"	300 00
19.	Port Finlay	"	551 43
20.	Providence Bay	"	659 70
21.	Sandfield "	"	1,007 75
22.	Thessalon River	Bridge	525 00
			$17,211 59

II.

WEST DIVISION.

1.	Buck Lake	Bridge	$604 87
2.	Beaver "	"	446 07
3.	Commanda	Road	530 00
4.	Christie	"	513 05
5.	Cardwell	"	1,029 18
6.	Cardwell Extension	"	717 95
7.	Dalton and Washago	"	175 73
8.	Eagle Lake	"	500 00
9.	Gurd	"	1,050 45
10.	Indian Peninsula	"	1,100 00
11.	Lorimer Lake	"	1,580 09
12.	Matchedash	"	767 23
13.	Macaulay	"	1,152 58
14.	Macaulay (South)	"	516 18
15.	Muskoka, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4	"	5,426 16
16.	Maganetawan, Nos. 1 and 2	"	1,224 47
17.	Mills	"	3,050 74
18.	Muskoka and Bobcaygeon	"	499 85
19.	Monteith and Perry, Nos. 1 and 2	"	1,255 45
20.	McDougall	"	499 95
21.	McDonald's Creek	Bridge	175 00
22.	Nipissing	Road	1,057 34

23.	Northwest	Road	$1,043 94
24.	Northern, Nos. 1 and 2	"	3,008 94
25.	Orange Valley	"	500 00
26.	Peninsula	"	996 03
27.	Poverty Bay	"	510 50
28.	Ritchie's	Bridge	150 00
29.	Rosseau and Nipissing, Nos. 1 and 2	Roads	4,950 57
30.	Sinclair	Road and Bridge	1,516 32
31.	Stisted	Road	1,084 58
32.	South River	Bridge	671 80
33.	Savage Settlement	Road	695 65
34.	Stony Creek	Bridge	542 12
35.	Stony Lake	"	600 00
			$40,142 79

III.

East Division.

1.	Anstruther	Road	$829 02
2.	Addington, Nos. 1 and 2	"	1,301 99
3.	Anglesea	"	424 76
4.	Algona and Pembroke	"	509 00
5.	Arden	"	606 97
6.	Bagot	"	622 52
7.	Bolsover	"	501 47
8.	Bobcaygeon, Nos. 1 and 2	"	1,709 13
9.	Burleigh, Nos. 1. and 2	"	756 11
10.	Buckhorn	"	800 00
11.	Barrie	"	415 08
12.	Bonnechere	Road and Bridge	1,577 66
13.	Chandos, Nos. 1 and 2	Road	700 00
14.	Cobden and Eganville	"	505 00
15.	Denbigh	"	383 18
16.	Douglas	"	1,000 00
17.	Eganville and South Algona	"	417 53
18.	Eganville and Osceola	"	500 00
19.	Flinton	"	554 33
20.	Frontenac	"	800 00
21.	Frontenac Junction	"	698 82
22.	Glastonbury	"	527 19
23.	Grattan	"	317 00
24.	Hastings, Nos. 1 and 2	"	1,066 80
25.	Hagarty and Brudenel	"	739 55
26.	Horton and Ross	"	995 95
27.	Haley's Station	"	300 00
28.	Herschel and Faraday	"	150 00
29.	Island	"	300 89
30.	Kirkfield, Nos. 1 and 2	"	731 05
31.	Lavant	"	994 49
32.	Miner's Bay	"	259 59
33.	Monmouth	"	722 46
34.	Monck, Nos. 1 and 2	"	1,617 13
35.	Minden and Haliburton	"	303 36
36.	Methuen	"	300 00
37.	Monteagle	"	511 87
38.	Mississippi, Nos. 1 and 2	"	1,330 11

39.	McNab	Road	$507 00
40.	McClintock	"	438 32
41.	Opeongo	"	1,046 05
42.	Peterson, Nos. 1, 2 and 3	"	1,770 50
43.	Perth	"	531 80
44.	Pembroke and Alice	"	650 00
45.	Pembroke and Eganville	"	440 40
46.	Pembroke and Mattawa	"	502 38
47.	Pembroke and Algona	"	360 45
48.	Snowdon	Road and Bridge	736 03
49.	Sebastopol	Road	800 00
50.	Tudor	"	999 98
51.	Victoria	"	740 89
52.	Vennachar	"	623 34
53.	Wilberforce	"	500 00
54.	Wollaston and Faraday	"	150 00
			$37,577 15

RECAPITULATION.

I.	North Division	$17,211 59
II.	West Division	40,142 79
III.	East Division	37,577 15
IV.	Inspection and Locations	3,620 58
V.	Balances of 1880	3,367 11
		$101,919 22
	Less Refunds	162 41
	Total expenditure	$101756 81

Number of miles of new roads made	133
" " roads repaired	544
" bridges built	16

HENRY SMITH,

Supt. of Col. Roads.

Department of Crown Lands,

Toronto, 31st December, 1881.

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF EDUCATION

(ONTARIO),

FOR THE YEARS 1880 AND 1881.

PART I.—RESPECTING THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

1. The Proceedings during the Year 1880.
2. The Proceedings during the Year 1881.
3. Statistics of Public, Separate and High Schools for the Year 1880.
4. Comparisons between the Period from 1872 to 1876 inclusive, and from 1877 to 1881 inclusive.
5. Comparison with other Educational Systems.
6. Suggestions and Recommendations.

PART II.—RESPECTING MECHANICS' INSTITUTES AND THE LIKE SOCIETIES AIDED FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS.

PART III.—RESPECTING THE UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, AND SCHOOLS PROVINCIALLY ENDOWED, AND SUBJECT TO THE CONTROL OF YOUR HONOUR IN COUNCIL.

PART IV.—RESPECTING UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS NOT UNDER SUCH CONTROL, BUT INCORPORATED BY CHARTER OR ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:

PRINTED BY C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, 5 JORDAN STREET.

1882.

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PART I.

RESPECTING THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT

OF

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (ONTARIO),

TO HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

FOR THE YEARS 1880 AND 1881.

May it Please your Honour,

As Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario, I respectfully beg to submit to your Honour my Report upon the following, under their several titles, namely :—

I.—Respecting the Education Department :

1. Its proceedings during the year 1880.
2. Its proceedings during the year 1881.
3. Statistics of Public, Separate and High Schools for the year 1880.
4. Comparisons between the period from 1872 to 1876 inclusive, and from 1877 to 1881 inclusive.
5. Comparisons with other educational systems.
6. Suggestions and recommendations.

II.—Respecting Mechanics' Institutes and the like Societies aided from Provincial funds.

III.—Respecting the Universities, Colleges and Schools Provincially endowed, and subject to the control of your Honour in Council.

IV.—Respecting Universities, Colleges and Schools not under such control, but incorporated by Charter or Act of the Legislature.

PART I.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

This Department, by Statute, consists of the Executive Council of the Province, or a Committee thereof, one of such Council being nominated by your Honour as Minister.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. O. Mowat, Q.C., Attorney-General and Premier.
" Adam Crooks, LL.D., Q.C., Minister of Education.
" T. B. Pardee, Q.C., Commissioner of Crown Lands.
" Christopher F. Fraser, Q.C., Commissioner of Public Works.
" S. C. Wood, Provincial Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture.
" Arthur S. Hardy, Q.C., Provincial Secretary.

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J. George Hodgins, LL.D., Deputy Minister.
Alexander Marling, LL.B., Secretary.
Samuel P. May, M.D., Superintendent of Library and Museum.
Francis J. Taylor, Chief Clerk and Accountant.
Henry Alley, Clerk and Minister's Secretary.
John T. R. Stinson, Clerk Departmental Examinations.
H. M. Wilkinson, Clerk Text Books.
A. C. Paull, Fred. T. Griffin, Frank N. Nudel, J. H. J. Kerr, Samuel A. May, John Davison, Basil Hoch, and William H. Canniff, Clerks.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF EXAMINERS.

George Paxton Young, M.A., Professor of Mental and Moral Science in University College, Chairman.
John Watson, LL.D., Professor of Logic, Metaphysics and Ethics in University of Queen's College.
Eugene Haanel, Ph.D., Professor of Natural Science and Chemistry in University of Victoria College.
S. Arthur Marling, M.A., one of the High School Inspectors.
John M. Buchan, M.A., " "
John C. Glashan, M.A., one of the Public School Inspectors; and
Alfred Baker, M.A., Mathematical Tutor in University College.

HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

J. A. McLellan, LL.D., and S. Arthur Marling, M.A.

Division I.

Proceedings during the year 1880.

1. Legislation.

Certain amendments to the Public Schools Act were made in the Session of 1880 by Act 43 Vic., Chap. 32, the principal of which were:—

1. An option to rural school trustees of opening such schools on the 3rd instead of the 18th August, as the end of the summer vacation.

2. Non-resident pupils, whose parents do not pay the average school rate paid by the resident parents, are required to pay a fee not exceeding fifty cents for each pupil for every calendar month.

3. Every union school section or division is to be considered as within the municipality in which the school-house is situate for all school purposes; and in case of there being two or more school-houses, in the municipality with the largest amount of assessed property. The school rates of the union or school division are to be collected by the collector of each municipality for its proportionate amount of the trustees' yearly requisition made to the clerk of the municipality in which the school is deemed to be situate, upon an equalized basis of assessment; such may be mutually agreed upon between the councils of the respective municipalities, failing which it is to be settled by the reference constituted as therein mentioned; the expenses of which are payable out of the school moneys of the union. Such equalization is to continue in force for the period of five years, unless any Municipal Council shall, before the first day of August in any year, require another reference for such purpose. There are provisions for giving effect to this equalization, and for the collection by the several municipalities of the several amounts payable by each part of the union sufficient to meet the trustees' yearly requisition, and

the payment by their respective collectors to the treasurer of the municipality in which the union is deemed to be.

4. The annual assessment roll shall contain, in a separate column, the number of children between the ages of five and sixteen years resident with each person on the assessment roll, and the municipal clerk is, on or before the first day of January in each year, required to furnish the secretary-treasurer of each school section with a statement of the total number of children in the section, and also to furnish the Public School Inspector with a statement of the total number in the township.

5. All expenses attending the assessment, collection or payment of school rates shall be payable by the municipality; and the rates shall be paid over to the trustees without any deduction, and not later than the twentieth day of December. This applies to all public school rates, and also to separate school trustees, when they direct the municipal clerk to this effect.

6. Proper books of account are required to be kept of all school moneys, according to forms prepared by the Minister of Education.

7. Expenditure for school furniture, ordinary repairs, and the like, does not require the sanction of the Municipal Council or ratepayers.

8. Where part of a township is, for school purposes, within an adjoining village or town, the council of the township can withdraw such part by by-law passed before the first day of October in any year, taking effect on the first day of January following, and any disagreement is to be settled by the usual reference.

9. The power of confirming by-laws for the formation, alteration or dissolution of school sections and unions has been entrusted to the Minister, and upon such confirmation the by-laws become absolutely legal and valid.

10. In any school matter or enquiry the Minister may obtain a writ of subpœna for the attendance of witnesses and their examination upon oath.

2. Orders in Council and Minutes of Department, 1880.

I.—High School, Barrie, constituted a Collegiate Institute (23rd of January, 1880).

II.—Cancellation of Certificate of George H. Thompson (23rd of January, 1880).

III.—High School, St. Thomas, Constituted a Collegiate Institute (5th of February, 1880).

IV.—Removal of the Disqualification of Agnes Craine, William A. Howard and Joseph Bourke as Public School Teachers (27th of January, 1880).

V.—High School, Harriston, established (20th of February, 1880).

VI.—Removal of the Disqualification of Albert H. Gilbert as a Public School Teacher (25th of February, 1880).

VII.—Regulations respecting Apportionment of High School Grant for 1880 (27th of February, 1880).

The sum of $72,000 of the amount granted by the Legislature for the year 1880 will be distributed as follows:—

1. In the payment of an allowance of $450 to each High School (105)	$47,250
2. According to average attendance at each High School	13,500
3. On the results of the Intermediate Examination	10,000

The total allowance to each High School will be the sum of the amounts distributed to each under the foregoing heads.

The payment of any portion of such allowance is subject to the conditions of the High School Act in relation thereto, which must be strictly complied with by each High School, and are as follows:—

1. All moneys so received from the High School Grant, together with the amount received from the County Council, shall be expended in the payment of the salaries of the masters and teachers, and for no other purpose.

2. Each High School must be conducted according to law and the regulations in that behalf, or otherwise shall not be entitled to receive any part of such allowance.

3. The High School will not be entitled to receive any part of this allowance unless the amount raised by the Council of the Municipality in which the High School is situate and paid over to the High School Board, is at least equal to the amount of such allowance.

4. As security for the performance of the foregoing conditions by each High School, no allowance will be paid to such High School by the Department in any following year unless the County equivalent and the local Municipal grants for the last preceding year have respectively been fully paid to the High School Board, and by the said Board have been duly expended and applied for High School purposes according to the Law and Regulations in that behalf.

VIII.—Regulations for Non-Professional Examination for First Class Certificates, Grades A and B; for Non-Professional Examination of Candidates for Third Class Certificates; and Supplementary Regulations as to Public School Inspectors' Certificates (20th day of March, 1880).

1. Non-Professional Examination for Third Class Certificates for Grades "A" and "B."
2. Non-Professional Examination of Candidates for Third Class Certificates.
3. Supplementary Regulations as to Public School Inspectors' Certificates.

The text of these Regulations will appear in the Supplementary Compendium about to be issued.

IX.—Appointment of Sub-Examiners, July Examination (1st of April, 1880).

X.—Temporary Appointment of Hon. A. S. Hardy as Minister of Education (1st of April, 1880).

XI.—Appointment of additional Sub-Examiners, July Examination (12th of June, 1880).

XII.—Services of Educational Depository Clerks dispensed with (25th of June, 1880).

XIII.—Algoma constituted a District for School Inspection under the Department (14th of July, 1880).

XIV.—Appointment of additional Sub-Examiners, July Examination (9th of July, 1880).

XV.—List of Authors and Works prescribed for First Class and Intermediate Examinations (21st of July, 1880).

These, also XVI., XVII., and XIX. are published in circular form, and will also appear in the Supplementary Compendium.

XVI.—Regulations for the Examination of Public School Teachers, amended and revised (19th of August, 1880).

XVII.—Revised Regulations for Public School Teachers' Certificates and High School Programme (20th of August, 1880).

XVIII.—Appointment of Staff of Teachers for Ottawa Model School (3rd of September, 1880).

XIX.—Regulations as to Training of First and Second Class Teachers in Normal Schools (4th of October, 1880).

XX.—Appointment of Writing and Book-keeping Master at Ottawa Model School (13th of October, 1880).

XXI.—Additional Regulations as to Third Class Public School Teachers' Certificates (10th of November, 1880).

In the case of holders of Third Class Certificates having passed the Intermediate Examination who apply for a renewal of such certificate, any further non-professional examination shall not be required; and the County Board is also empowered to exempt the holders of Third Class Certificates, passing the Intermediate Examination, from attendance at a County Model School as a condition for the renewal of such Third Class Certificate in all cases where the County Board considers the teaching experience of the candidates for such renewal is equivalent to attendance for one term at a County Model School.

XXII.—Mr. Odilon Duford appointed Assistant Inspector of French Schools for the Counties of Prescott and Russell (23rd of November, 1880).

XXIII.—Regulation respecting County Teachers' Associations (23rd of November, 1880).

Authorizing Teachers' Associations to hold a series of Township Institutes in all the townships of the county, in lieu of one of the half-yearly meetings of the County Teachers' Associations.

XXIV.—Regulations respecting the Central Committee (25th of November, 1880), as follows:—

1. The questions in the different subjects prescribed for the Non-Professional Examination of candidates for Public School Teachers' Certificates of all classes, and at the High School Intermediate Examination, shall be prepared by the Central Committee of Examiners, who are to be appointed after the end of the current year, as provided in these regulations.

2. Such Committee shall consist of a Chairman and six other members appointed by the Education Department. The Chairman shall hold office during pleasure, and the other members for the period of three years respectively, two of such Examiners retiring in rotation on the first day of January in each year; and for establishing such system of rotation of the members of such Committee, two shall be now appointed for three years, two for two years, and two for one year. Any retiring Examiner shall not be eligible to be re-appointed until after an interval of at least one year from the expiry of his former appointment.

3. The Chairman shall have the supervision of such Committee in the discharge of their duties, and in the preparation of questions in each department of study. The Committee shall, as soon as practicable after their appointment, and thereafter before the fifteenth day of September in each year, prepare a scheme and submit it for the approval of the Minister, in order that full information may be given to candidates of the kind of examination they will be expected to undergo in each subject. The questions shall be governed by such a standard as will elicit the possession by the candidate of fair average knowledge in each subject, having regard to the objects of each examination. The questions on each subject are to be framed by the Examiners solely to ascertain whether the candidate has acquired a knowledge of each subject, and so is qualified or not for the Upper School in the case of the High School Intermediate Examination, or for non-professional standing as a Public School Teacher of the Third, Second, or First Class, as the case may be. It is not intended that at any of the examinations comparative merits of individual candidates amongst themselves should be ascertained.

4. The questions on each subject shall be set by two of the Examiners, and approved of by the Committee.

5. The examination of the answers to the questions shall be under the supervision of the Committee of Examiners, with the assistance of such number of sub-Examiners from time to time as may be necessary, who will be appointed by the Education Department.

6. The Committee shall examine and report upon such appeals from candidates at any of the foregoing examinations as may be referred to them by the Minister.

7. The High School Inspectors shall be the Examiners for preparing questions for the examination of pupils for admission to the High Schools from time to time, and all appeals to the Department from unsuccessful candidates at such examinations shall be disposed of by the High School Inspectors.

8. The High School Inspectors shall, with one of the Public School Inspectors from time to time to be appointed by the Minister, discharge the duties connected with the

professional examination of students at the Normal Schools as well as their inspection, as prescribed by the regulations in that behalf.

The foregoing came into force on the first day of January, 1881, except as to High School Entrance Examinations, as to which they took effect at once.

XXV.—Change of Office Hours in Civil Service, Ontario (17th of April, 1880).

XXVI.—Whitby High School constituted a Collegiate Institute (9th of December, 1880).

XXVII.—Perth High School constituted a Collegiate Institute (30th of December, 1880).

XXVIII.—Inspectors', High School Masters', and Examiners' Certificates

Granted during 1880 (continued from Report of 1879).

I.—Names of Persons who have received Inspectors' Certificates.

Armstrong, T. C. S., M.A.	Echlin, R. P., B.A.	McGill, Anthony, B.A.
Armstrong, John, B.A.	Embury, Allan.	Morris, A. M., B.A.
Colles, W. H. G.	Fletcher, M. J.	Rowat, Isaac P.
Connor, James W., B.A.	Graham, John. B.A.	Summerby, Wm. J.
Craig, James J., B.A.	Johnston, William.	Woods, Samuel, B.A.
Eastman, Samuel A.		

II.—Names of Persons who have received High School Masters' Certificates.

Arthur, E. C., B.A.	Echlin, R. P., B.A.	McKay, Emanuel.
Brethour, John H., B.A.	Fenwick, M. M., B.A.	Merchant, Francis W., B.A.
Buchard, Isaac J., B.A.	Fraser, W. H., B.A.	Orland, P. L. D., B.A.
Cruickshank, Alex. D., B.A.	Harrison, C. W.	Scales, Thomas, B.A.
Curry, Edward S., B.A.	Hoople, Heber A., B.A.	Sieveright, D., M.A.
Davidson, A. B., B.A.	Kennedy, Harvey C.	

III.—Names of Persons who have received Examiners' Certificates.

Bell, J. J., M.A.	Dunsmore, Thomas.	McFaul, Rev. Alexander.
Campbell, Neil M.	Echlin, R. P., B.A.	McLaughlin, John.
Carroll, William.	Harrison, C. W.	Shepherd, Richard.
Colles, W. H. G.	Hill, Richard.	Summerby, Wm. J.
Donovan, Cornelius.	Johnston, Wm., M.A.	

3. Decisions of the Minister of Education.

Since the appointment of the Minister, on the 14th day of February, 1876, a record has been kept to the present time of all acts transacted under his personal administration, and especially such as involved opinions and directions upon questions arising under the law and regulations, from Municipal and School Corporations and officials, Inspectors, ratepayers, and others concerned.

The subjects involved, come under the following heads:

1. School Meetings and Elections in Rural Sections.
2. Powers and Duties of Township Boards and Rural Trustees, with respect to school accommodation and property; and also as to the general management of school affairs.
3. Settlement of Boundaries.
4. Union School Divisions.
5. Public School Assessments—Debentures—Collections.
6. Cities, Towns and Villages.
7. Public School Inspectors and Examiners.
8. Public School Teachers and their Certificates.
9. Separate School Questions.
10. High School Questions.
11. Miscellaneous Questions.

The number of cases decided, as recorded in the several years (inclusive of 1880), was as follows:

1876—Six hundred and eighty-six.
1877—Six hundred and four.
1878—Seven hundred and eighty-three.
1879—Eleven hundred and sixty-nine.
1880—Three thousand five hundred and forty—ten hundred and thirty of these being by the Minister directly.

Such decisions as are of general interest, and still applicable, have been collected, and will, with those in 1881, form part of the Supplementary Compendium.

4. Confirmation of By-laws.—The following is the List of By-laws Confirmed during 1880.

Municipality Passing the By-law.	Date of Application to Confirm.	School Corporations affected.	Other Municipalities Concerned.	How Disposed of.
Township of Stamford.....	17th September, 1880 ..	School Sections Nos. 7 and 9, Stamford.	None	By-law No. 2, confirmed 12th October, 1880.
" Elderslie	11th September, 1880 ..	To form union between Elderslie and Sullivan ; (2) To change boundary of 3 and 12, Elderslie ; (3) To change boundary of 3 and 6.	Sullivan and Chesley	By-laws Nos. 9, 10 and 11, confirmed 12th October, 1880.
Village of Blyth.....	3rd August, 1880	Blyth Village and Union School Section 3 B., E. Wawanosh.	E. Wawanosh and Morris.....	By-law No. 6, confirmed 13th October, 1880.
Township of South Dumfries....	5th June, 1880	To alter boundaries of Union School Section 14 and Sec. 27, South Dumfries.	None	By-law No. 263, confirmed 13th October, 1880.
" W. Wawanosh	1st May, 1880	To enlarge boundaries of Union School Section 8, Ashfield and W. Wawanosh.	Ashfield	By-law No. 2, confirmed 13th October, 1880.
United Townships of the Front of Leeds and Lansdowne	26th July, 1880.....	To form a Union School Section, No. 19, Lansdowne and Escott Front.	Front of Escott.....	By-law No. 362, confirmed 14th October, 1880.
Township of Front of Escott....	26th July, 1880.....	To form Union School Section 19, Front of Lansdowne and Escott.	Front of Lansdowne	By-law No. 222, confirmed 14th October, 1880.
" Usborne.	3rd September, 1880 ...	To form Union School Section 13, Blanshard and Usborne.	Blanshard	By-law No. , confirmed 14th October, 1880.
" Blanshard	3rd September, 1880 ...	" " "	Usborne	By-law No. , confirmed 14th October, 1880.
" Minto	1st September, 1880....	To form School Section No. 1, Minto	Village of Harriston	By-law No. 167, confirmed 12th October, 1880.
" "	1st September, 1880....	To alter School Section Nos. 1 and 12, Minto.	None	By-law No. 168, confirmed 12th October, 1880.
" Muskoka	27th November, 1880 ..	School Sections Nos. 1 and 2, Muskoka.	None	By-law No. , confirmed 20th December, 1880.
" Raleigh	22nd November, 1880 ..	School Sections Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13, Raleigh.	None	By-law No. , confirmed 20th December, 1880.

5. Commissions of Inquiry.

Instructions were issued to H. R. Bigg, Esq., Public School Inspector, No. 1 Leeds, to investigate a charge against Paul Kingston, *alias* P. C. Kingston, of falsifying a certificate, 29th September, 1880, and personating another candidate named Paul Kingston. The certificate was cancelled, and Mr. Kingston deprived of the right of presenting himself at any examination in future.

6. Training of Teachers.

Normal Schools—Toronto and Ottawa.

The particulars under this head will be found with those of 1881, page .

7. High School Inspection.

High School Inspectors.

James A. McLellan, M.A., LL.D.; J. M. Buchan, M.A.; S. Arthur Marling, M.A.

Reports of Inspectors.

Report of James A. McLellan, Esq., LL.D.

Instead of presenting a lengthy report for 1880, on the condition of the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, I propose to refer to certain points which in my opinion require present consideration.

(*a*) *The Entrance Examination.*

1. Has the time come when something more may be fairly demanded at the Entrance Examination? This Examination fixes the point at which the High School course begins; but more, it determines the superior limit for our Public School work. I think it may be pertinently asked whether children are to be obliged to enter the High Schools in order to learn "simple interest?"

2. Is it wise to have the control of these Examinations so largely in the hands of masters of High Schools? There are evidences of a disposition to lower the standard of examination, to the manifest injury of the Public Schools. This is perhaps due in some measure to the fact next stated.

3. Too large a money grant is made to depend on this Examination. The amount paid per unit of average attendance in the Lower School, proves a temptation to laxity in the examination for entrance into the High Schools. The old and evil tendency to deplete the Public School for the benefit of the High School is decidedly reviving.

(*b*) *The Intermediate Examination.*

1. The effect of this Examination has on the whole been highly beneficial.

2. Any evil tendencies that have appeared are not a necessary outcome of the Examination, but are due to causes which may be entirely removed.

3. Amongst the evils referred to is the attempt on the part of many candidates for the teaching profession to prepare *in a few months* for the Intermediate Examination. This evil is fostered by those who have been accustomed to proclaim their success in the work of "rapid preparation," and to raise an outcry about the "difficulty of the Examination papers," when their promises largely fail to be verified.

4. But as there is no "royal road" to learning, so there is no patent process for the instantaneous production of teachers. *Time* is a necessary element in producing culture. The Intermediate Examination was established on this condition; it represents at least two years' study from the time of passing the Entrance Examination.

5. It would seem necessary therefore to take steps to compel candidates for the teacher's profession to devote a reasonable amount of time to preparation for their work, rather than to lower the standard of examination to the needs of illiteracy.

6. Would it not then be well in the Intermediate Examination to make a distinction between those, on the one hand, who are merely examined for promotion to the Upper School with a view to continuing their studies; and those, on the other hand, who are examined with a view (in most cases) to *terminate* their studies by an examination which is to give them a life-long right to teach in the schools of the country?

(*c*) *The Collegiate Institute Test.*

1. The Latin test is not satisfactory. A great many pupils to whom it is quite unsuitable are obliged to take this course in the interests of the schools.

2. The curriculum ought to be so modified as to give a greater prominence to Science, especially to Botany and Chemistry, and their application in agriculture.

3. Some of the Institutes are in receipt of a large extra money-grant, though they are on the whole inferior to many of the High Schools.

4. Should not the conditions necessary for an Institute be modified so as to include amongst other things a thoroughly competent staff of teachers, not only competent in scholarship, but by professional training and large experience? and

5. All the necessary appliances for the proper teaching of Science; and the *actual teaching* of Science according to the most approved methods?

(*d*) *Distribution of the Government Grant.* The mode of distribution is hardly satisfactory.

1. Is not the *minimum* grant too large, so that schools which do little or nothing for themselves are rewarded at the expense of more worthy schools?

2. The amount given on mere *average* attendance is too great. The effect of this has already been referred to. There should, I think, either be no grant under this head, or the grant should be strictly limited to *one dollar* (annually) per unit of average attendance.

3. Under the present arrangement a great many good schools (quite as good as a majority of the Collegiate Institutes) get no substantial acknowledgment for their excellent work. The principle of payment for results is in fact ignored.

4. The amount depending on the Intermediate Examination is now too small. The "Intermediate" is our most important examination; its results, on the average, are a good test of the efficiency of the schools. If the principle of payment on results is to be retained, the money-payment for the results of the Intermediate Examination should be determined by the real importance of the examination. As matters now stand, a school that has secured an "Entrant" is about as well off as one that prepares an "Intermediate." The present tendency is to make the law regarding payment on results a dead letter. There ought to be a payment of $8 or $10 (annually) per unit of average attendance in the Upper School.

(*e*) *Teaching.* In some of the schools the teaching, on the whole, is very good; in others very bad.

1. In Mathematics there is a good deal of excellent teaching; but in many schools there is room and great need for improvement; in fact *first-rate* Mathematical teachers are comparatively rare.

2. Rarer still are good Science teachers. The inductive method is not generally followed. There is much teaching of "dead vocables," not much of that rational teaching which puts the pupil in full possession of valuable knowledge, and gives at the same time an intellectual discipline of a high order.

3. In many schools the "English Language and English Literature" are well taught; but in perhaps a greater number they are not well taught. Not sufficient attention is paid to reading and elocution. Too much is made of mere routine in grammar; the chief end of school life is to learn to analyse, if we may judge from the prevailing idolatry of "Grammatical Analysis."

4. In a word, though there are many excellent teachers to be found in all the departments of the High School course, there are also many who from lack of scholarship or lack of training, or from both defects, are unable to do work of a really high character.

(*f*) *Qualifications of Teachers.*

1. The time has, therefore, come when provision should be made for supplying thoroughly qualified teachers for the various departments of study in our High Schools.

2. The possession of a degree (M.A. or B.A.) is not alone sufficient. There may be scholarship, but not ability to impart knowledge, much less to educate.

3. In order to secure the best results in Secondary Education, High School teachers of every grade *should receive professional training.*

4. This is *especially* the case in our system, because the High School teachers are now educating the teachers of our Public Schools. The teachers therefore who teach our teachers must themselves be *good* teachers, or those whom they turn out of their hands will be *bad* teachers; and this in spite of the training in methods (necessarily brief) which can be given in our Model and Normal Schools. If therefore our present economical mode of providing trained teachers—wise and effective also it will prove under proper conditions—is to be a real success, our High School teachers must be educators as well as scholars, and to secure this they must be *trained professionally.*

5. I consider this imperative, as it is essential to a high degree of efficiency in the practical working of our system of education. There should be found, and found at once, a practical solution of the problem, How shall our High School teachers be properly trained for their profession?

Report of S. A. Marling, Esq., M.A.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit a few general observations on the condition of the High Schools, suggested mainly by my visits to those situated in the eastern and central districts of the Province, during the year 1880. I venture also to add some recommendations.

1. The state of things remains much the same as at the time of my last Annual Report, in regard to the subjects therein discussed, and the suggestions made, and I have but little to add to them on the present occasion. The discussion of these and other educational topics in the public press, and at County and Provincial Teachers' Associations, with the increased interest taken in Provincial education, primary, secondary and collegiate, cannot but assist very materially in the solution of the many vexed questions that perplex the administrators of the system. And, seeing that the real force by which the Provincial system is to be promoted must come from the people themselves, it is surely a good omen for this Province when, in addition to the means provided for

securing efficiency in its teachers, and the thoroughness of the tests applied to their work, our educational system enjoys, in constantly increasing measure, the support of popular sympathy, and the energy which can spring from popular sympathy alone.

2. I am glad to be able to testify, as I have done in the detailed reports already submitted to you, that the High Schools are, with very few exceptions, in a healthy and vigorous condition. Their place as an integral and essential part of the Provincial school system is now assured. There have been but few changes during the year in the head-masterships; but you will have noticed the many recent accessions of skilled ability and high attainments to the ranks of the assistant masters. But the supply of really *skilled* teaching, even now, is not equal to the demand; and this leads me to remark—

3. That while, perhaps, the very best teachers are so by a gift of nature, and cannot by any process be manufactured, yet as these are seen only now and then in a generation, training must be provided for the majority. Training for the teachers of the Primary Schools has long been recognized as a necessity; teachers of Secondary Schools have had to get this where and how they could. But Secondary or High Schools are a part of the public service, and it would seem that the training of their teachers should be a public service too. I am glad to know that this subject is occupying your attention, and that there is some prospect of the needed provision being made. Seeing that the Public School teachers receive their training in the High Schools, and that most teachers will teach as they have themselves been taught, it is most important that the teaching in the High Schools should be of the best attainable character.

4. In view of the increasing numbers of candidates for teachers' certificates attending the High Schools, and the extreme haste and rush to get certificates, I think the time has come to restrain this impetuosity, the result of which is seen at the professional examinations in the crudity of the notions of candidates, and in their want of information and culture. The element of *time* in training has not been sufficiently recognized among us; and now that the prospective supply of teachers is so large, I submit that in their interest, and in the interest of the High Schools, it would be well to require of candidates going up to the non-professional examination for teachers, a certificate of one or two years' attendance at a High School.

5. In close relation to the above, I am of the opinion that many boys and girls are prematurely urged forward from the Public School to the High School, owing to the credit attending the passing of the examination. Some of these would do far better to remain a year or two longer at the Public School, their extreme youth rendering it undesirable to impose upon them the burden of the High School curriculum. Many of the High School pupils do not remain long enough after passing the entrance examination for their High School training to exercise any very appreciable effect upon them.

6. Considering the fact that many of the pupils do not contemplate adopting teaching as a profession, but are still anxious for promotion to the Upper School, I submit that it would be well to meet such cases by an extension, to a limited extent, of the system of options, and by modifying the rigour of the rule as to the minimum of marks necessary for passing into the Upper School. General excellence might be allowed to compensate for deficiency in a single subject, so that a good aggregate might atone for low marks in a branch or group. This has been sanctioned, in a measure, in the past; but it does not seem fit to permit any one to take out a *teacher's* certificate who has fallen short of the minimum in any subject. Twenty per cent. in arithmetic, for example, is surely too low for one who has to teach arithmetic.

7. I think that the examination for teachers should be further differentiated from that of the mere Intermediate, by adding questions of a special character, suited to that class of candidates; and that candidates be required to state on their papers whether they are writing for a teaching certificate or not, and that the examiners be guided in their reading the papers accordingly. It is manifestly unfair and injurious to apply the same test to a boy or girl of fourteen as to an adult or to a pupil of eighteen.

8. The High School Inspectors have noticed a marked difference among the local Examining Boards in their valuation of candidates' answers at the High School Entrance Examination. Most of the Examiners exercise good judgment in this work; but there are not wanting instances of extreme laxity. It is desirable that the results be reviewed by two Examiners before the report of the examination is sent in.

9. As the question of the distribution of the Government grant will probably engage your attention, I take the liberty of asking your attention to the remarks on this subject made by the High School Inspectors in their reports for 1879, and to the special memorandum submitted by me, under your instructions. I will only add here, that I respectfully suggest that the following principles should be kept in view in any scheme that may be adopted for apportioning the grant:—

a. To allow a fixed minimum of $450 to each school, as at present.

b. To allow a fixed sum in consideration of school accommodations and equipment.

c. To allow a fixed sum in consideration of the number and qualification of the teachers engaged.

d. To give a sum not exceeding the amount paid per pupil in the Public School, for every pupil attending the High School. This sum should be kept low, in order not to offer a premium for crowding the High School at the expense of the Public School.

e. To give a small sum, say $4 or less, per annum for each Upper School pupil. This sum should be kept down, in order to diminish the unhealthy rivalry that has arisen between schools, and to relieve the teachers from harassing and undue anxiety as to examination results, and from the attempts, too frequently made, to lure away pupils from their classes.

f. To allow for pupils passing a University Examination at the same rate as for Upper School. This is desirable in view of the increasing number of candidates who are going up for matriculation and for the University local examinations for women.

g. To give a money *bonus* for the encouragement of such subjects as ought to be taught in High Schools, but are too often neglected, as having no place in the Intermediate Examination, viz.: Music, Drawing, Drill, Reading and Writing. The first three of these have almost ceased to be taught since the grant for them was withdrawn. The neglect of Reading and Writing in the High Schools has been dwelt upon in former reports.

h. To require a fee from candidates for teachers' certificates, at their Non-professional Examination.

i. To secure generally in the arrangement, as great an amount of *fixity* as may be, so that School Boards shall be enabled to make their estimates from year to year with some approach to certainty, and that their operations may not be embarrassed by excessive fluctuations in their receipts.

k. To lessen the 'examination pressure.' The public mind has unfortunately been led to form its estimate of the success of a school by the number of pupils advertised as having passed some public written examination, whether for promotion, or for certificate, or for matriculation. The Public School is judged by the number of its entrants to the High School, and the High School by the number of its 'intermediates,' or matriculants, and by these tests the popular estimate of the High School is to a great extent determined. Now, while I believe it to be true that the number of intermediates passed as compared with the number of candidates, taking several years together, would be a pretty fair test of the efficiency of a High School, it is plainly unjust to expect the 'tale of bricks' every year. One way to remove this hardship would be to make the money grant dependent on the examinations a good deal less than it is at present. The honour of passing examinations should be abundant stimulus. It is not teachers, as a general rule, that require to be urged to exertion, and it would be better to encourage effort on the part of school trustees and municipalities, by giving them pecuniary returns for the amounts they pay in equipping their school and in providing efficient teachers.

10. The attention of the Department has been drawn to the fact that in many instances the cost to High School Boards of the Intermediate Examination is greater than the money payment to the High School in respect of its candidates who pass; but if fees were imposed upon candidates for teachers' certificates, the cost of the Intermediate Examination otherwise might be borne by the Department. Many who write at the Intermediate Examination are not High School pupils and have no proper claim upon the High School Board for the payment of expenses caused by them.

Expenditure for High School Inspectors.

Salaries of three Inspectors	$6,000 00	
Travelling expenses do.	1,150 00	
Other expenses	206 50	
		$7,356 50

8. Public School Inspection.

List of Public School Inspectors.

NAME.	JURISDICTION.	POST OFFICE.
Donald McDiarmid, M.D.	Glengarry	Athol.
Alexander McNaughton	Stormont	Newington.
Arthur Brown	Dundas	Morrisburg.
Wm. J. Summerby	Prescott and Russell	Russell.
Odilon Duford	" " Assistant for French Schools	Curran.
Rev. John May, M.A.	Carleton	Ottawa.
Rev. George Blair, M.A.	Grenville and Town of Prescott	Prescott.
William R. Bigg	Leeds No. 1	Brockville.
Robert Kinney, M.D.	Leeds No. 2, and Town of Brockville	"
F. L. Michell, B.A.	Lanark and Town of Perth	Perth.
R. G. Scott, B.A.	Renfrew, Town of Pembroke, and District of Nipissing	Pembroke.
John Agnew, M.D.	Frontenac	Kingston.
Frederick Burrows	Lennox and Addington and Town of Napanee	Napanee.
Gilbert D. Platt, B.A.	Prince Edward	Picton.
William Mackintosh	Hastings No. 1	Madoc.
John Johnston	Hastings No. 2, and City of Belleville	Belleville.
Edward Scarlett	Northumberland and Town of Cobourg	Cobourg.
John J. Tilley	Durham and Towns of Bowmanville and Port Hope	Bowmanville.
James Coyle Brown	Peterborough	Peterborough.
C. D. Curry, B.A.	Haliburton	Minden.
James H. Knight	E. Victoria and Town of Lindsay	Lindsay.
Henry Reazin	W. Victoria	"
James McBrien	Ontario and Town of Whitby	Myrtle.
John Hodgson	S. York	Yorkville.
David Fotheringham	N. York	Aurora.
Donald J. McKinnon	Peel and Town of Brampton	Brampton.
Rev. William McKee, B.A.	S. Simcoe	Cookstown.
James C. Morgan, M.A.	N. Simcoe and Towns of Barrie and Orillia	Barrie.
Robert Little	Halton and Towns of Milton and Oakville	Acton.
Joseph H. Smith	Wentworth, City of Hamilton and Town of Dundas	Ancaster.
Michael Joseph Kelly, M.D.	Brant, City of Brantford and Town of Paris	Brantford.
John B. Somerset	Lincoln	St. Catharines.
James H. Ball, M.A.	Welland and Towns of Clifton and Thorold	Thorold.
Clarke Moses	Haldimand	Caledonia—Seneca.
James J. Wadsworth, M.A., M.B.	Norfolk and Town of Simcoe	Simcoe.
William Carlyle	Oxford and Towns of Ingersoll, Tilsonburg and Woodstock	Woodstock.

List of Public School Inspectors—*continued.*

NAME.	JURISDICTION.	POST OFFICE.
Thomas Pearce	Waterloo and Towns of Berlin and Galt	Berlin.
David P. Clapp, B.A.	N. Wellington and Towns of Harriston, Listowel and Mount Forest	Harriston.
J. J. Craig	S. Wellington and Town of Orangeville	Guelph.
Thomas Gordon	W. Grey and Town of Owen Sound	Owen Sound.
William Ferguson	S. Grey and Town of Durham	Priceville.
Andrew Grier	E. Grey and Town of Meaford	Thornbury.
William Alexander	N. Perth and Towns of Palmerston and Stratford	Stratford.
John M. Moran	S. Perth, Towns of Mitchell and St. Marys	Stratford.
John R. Miller	S. Huron and Town of Goderich	Goderich.
Archibald Dewar	N. Huron and Towns of Clinton and Seaforth	Seaforth.
W. S. Clendening	E. Bruce and Town of Walkerton	Walkerton.
Alexander Campbell	W. Bruce and Town of Kincardine	Kincardine.
John Dearness	E. Middlesex	London.
Joseph S. Carson	W. Middlesex	Strathroy.
A. F. Butler	Elgin	St. Thomas.
Edmund B. Harrison	E. Kent and Town of Bothwell	Ridgetown.
Wilmot M. Nichols, B.A.	W. Kent	Rondeau Harbour.
Charles A. Barnes	Lambton No. 1, and Town of Petrolia	Forest.
John Brebner	Lambton No. 2, and Town of Sarnia	Sarnia.
Theodule Girardot	Essex No. 1, and Towns of Sandwich and Amherstburgh	Sandwich.
D. A. Maxwell	Essex No. 2	Amherstburgh.
P. A. Switzer, B.A.	Districts of Algoma and Parry Sound and Towns of Collingwood and Meaford	Collingwood.
James L. Hughes	City of	Toronto.
Rev. Robert Torrance	"	Guelph.
W. G. Kidd	"	Kingston.
J. B. Boyle	"	London.
John C. Glashan	"	Ottawa.
James B. Grey	"	St. Catharines.
John McLean	"	St. Thomas.
Rev. A. McColl	Town of	Chatham.
R. B. Carman, M.A.	"	Cornwall.
John Rogers	"	Niagara.
Rev. S. H. Eastman	"	Oshawa.
James Stratton	"	Peterborough.
J. M. Platt, M.D.	"	Picton.
G. W. Ross, M.P.	"	Strathroy.
Thomas Hilliard	"	Waterloo.
Richard Harcourt, B.A., M.P.P.	"	Welland.
J. C. Patterson, M.P.	"	Windsor.

Extracts from Reports of Public School Inspectors.

County of Dundas.

Extract from Report of Arthur Brown, Esq., Inspector.

The average of salaries paid teachers in the townships also shows a steady decrease, while that in the villages shows a slight increase. The averages for the County for the three years were $273.97, $278.95 and $270.24 respectively. The average salary of male teachers for the same period was $383.18, $366.95 and $373.75, and of female teachers $192.08, $194.99 and $188.80.

The attendance for 1880 does not show the same gratifying result as that recorded for 1879. The falling off, however, occurs in the villages, and when the four townships are considered by themselves, the record shows an increase of attendance more than double that of 1879. This increase is due to the greater number of days the schools have been kept open, and to a somewhat more regular attendance, but principally to the former.

I cannot help thinking that the nature of the Regulations in reference to additional accommodation has something to do with the small ratio of average attendance to the school population. The Regulations provide that when a section has a certain number of resident children an additional room and an additional teacher shall be secured. These Regulations are almost a dead letter. Parents in too many instances discourage attendance, lest their schools should be over-full and the expense of another teacher incurred; and trustees, through fear of the school-room proving too small, neglect to urge a full attendance. I am sorry to have observed even a care to return the numbers in the school census below the actual amount. I fear that as long as the appointment of an officer to look after absentees is left optional with trustees, the appointment will only be made in sections in which there is full accommodation for all the children of the section.

I am glad to be able to report the schools of the County as improving in efficiency. The teaching is more thorough and practical, as is evidenced both at Competitive and Entrance Examinations. A good part of this improvement is due to the training given in the County Model School, and to the regular attendance of teachers at their Association Meetings. When the County Model Schools shall have been made as complete as possible, all will have been done that can be done to secure competent and trained teachers. The next great object will be to secure the attendance of a much larger proportion of the children; and if the Minister of Education shall be enabled to secure the same success in this direction that he has in securing qualified teachers, our Public Schools will be justly the pride of our people.

Table A.—School Population and Accommodation for 1880, as follows:—

——	No. 5 to 21.	No. 7 to 12.	Average attendance, last half-year.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Rooms.
Totals..... ..	5,536	2,615	2,094	76	75

Also TABLE B.—Showing School Population and Attendance in four Townships and two Villages.

——	Residents, 5 to 16.			On Roll, 5 to 21.			No. 7 to 12, Attending less then 80 Days.			Number of Days Schools were Open.			Aggregate Attendance.			Average Attendance		
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Totals	5371	5584	5639	5488	5647	5632	795	696	914	200.3 Avg.	202.8 Avg.	207.8 Avg.	570361	601621	586551	2607	2753	2679

Also TABLE C.—Showing

——	TRUSTEES' LEVY ON PROPERTY.			PAID TEACHERS.			PAID ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT.		
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Totals	$20298 94	$21298 65	$21138 81	$22116 50	$21533 83	$21300 18	$1749 87	$2617 81	$3437 83

Also TABLE D.—Teachers' Salaries.

	AVERAGE.						AVERAGE BOTH CLASSES.		
	Males.			Females.					
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Totals	$383 18	$366 95	$373 75	$192 08	$194 99	$188 80	$273 97	$278 75	$270 24

Also TABLE E.—Teachers and Certificates.

	MALES.			FEMALES.			1878.				1879.				1880.			
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Inter-m'ate.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Inter-m'ate.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Inter-m'ate.
Totals	47	47	42	46	38	46	1	4	67	12	1	6	74	2	1	10	72	1

Also Table F.—Assessed Value and School Rate.

	1879.		1880.	
	Assessed Value.	Average School Rate.	Assessed Value.	Average Rate.
Totals	86,538,652.	3.82 mills.	85,370,145.	3.93 mills.

County of Prescott and Russell.

Extract from Report of W. J. Summerby, Esq., Inspector.

Having been in the Inspectorate but a short time before the close of the year, I shall not make any general remarks other than to state that the greatest hindrance to progress in the schools seems to be the lack of qualified teachers. You will see by the report that sixty-five, or nearly one-half, of the teachers held temporary certificates during the past year

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County of Leeds—District No. 1.

Extract from Report of W. R. Bigg, Esq., Inspector.

I cannot report any material alteration in the status of the schools since the date of my last report. Salaries have, however, been subject to a reduction, consequent upon the increased supply of teachers, and the engagements made at the close of the year 1880 indicate a still further diminution, about twenty-five per cent. less being paid than during the period 1874 to 1877.

The enterprising village of Gananoque has erected a large, handsome and commodious one-story stone school-house, containing four rooms, with separate out-door entries and cloak rooms, which will afford ample accommodation with that already possessed. Two of the rooms are 40 feet by 36 feet, and the other two are 36 feet by 25 feet. The rooms are lofty and well furnished with blackboards. An acre of playground is attached to the building.

The Grenville Model School having been discontinued, a greater amount of labour is now thrown on the Brockville and Farmersville Model Schools, which, although doing Grenville's work, do not receive the Government grant formerly paid to the latter. The Counties' Council this year supplemented the Government grant by apportioning $100 to Brockville and $200 to Farmersville. I trust that ere long increased assistance will be afforded both by the Government and County Councils.

Compulsory education will take a long time to enforce. What is everybody's business is no one's, and the permissive or recommendatory provisions of the School Act remain to all intents and purposes a dead letter. It seems extremely unfair to enact that the schools shall be free, and to tax everyone for the support of universal education, and having obtained the money for that purpose not to so expend it. Surely we ought not to be compelled to pay merely for the theory that "the State owes every child an education." Yet at any hour of the day our streets are swarming with children between the ages of five and sixteen, though many of them may be perhaps occasionally sent to school.

By the regulations to come into operation in 1881, the standard for Third Class Certificates has been raised to that of the late Intermediate. This I consider very objectionable from an eastern standpoint. The change may be suitable for the west, but it

is premature here, as we have barely enough Third Class teachers to supply our needs, and have been hitherto obliged, in many instances, to grant temporary certificates. I fail to see, in the case of our ordinary rural schools, where Fourth Class work is hardly the maximum attained, except in a few instances, the utility of exacting from the teacher a superficial knowledge of chemistry and natural philosophy, especially when these subjects are taught only in the High Schools.

The effect in towns of school law legislation during the past ten years, has been to exalt the High Schools at the expense of the Public Schools. The latter are now virtually but mere feeders to the former, to which all the pupils rush, as soon as they have been sufficiently crammed to pass the Entrance examination. Hence in Brockville as elsewhere the Fifth and Sixth Classes in the Central School are things of the past, the limit now being Fourth Class work, for which the Board of Trustees, with unaccountable liberality, actually pay $2,500 per annum. Yet we were told in the senior High School Inspector's report for 1872 that "those who look upon it (the Public School) as the insignificant beginner of an imperfect work, which is merely initiatory to that of a higher and more favoured institution, fail to comprehend its true character and object. It is not a mere feeder to the High School; to provide the latter with pupils is surely not the sole or even the primary object of its existence. The Public School is absolutely essential to the advancement of the nation. Hence the necessity of keeping constantly in view the high aim of the Public School, and of making it eminently efficient for its great work in general education."

County of Leeds—District No. 2.

Extract from Report of R. Kinney, Esq., Inspector.

The total number of schools, their financial condition, the amounts received from various sources and expended under as many different heads, the qualifications of the teachers, their annual salaries, the number of pupils enrolled, the length of time each attended during the year, their classification, etc., are all very important matters. There are other considerations, however, which must not be overlooked in making a complete representation of the subject.

The harmonious working of the educational machinery is by no means the least pleasing and satisfactory phase of the question, and I am happy to be able to state that this condition characterizes the working of the School Law and Regulations throughout the District. While, in educational affairs, in this progressive age, it is at least questionable whether we shall ever attain to that degree of perfection at which it would be well to "rest and be thankful," yet there is no reason why we should not appreciate that which is, in reality, a subject of thankfulness, namely, co-operation and sympathy on the part of those interested in educational progress.

It is a fact worthy of observation that adult pupils, young men and young women, are again attending school in many sections. This class suddenly left the Public Schools in 1871, owing perhaps to the introduction of a limit table and a more thorough system of classification. Whatever was the cause of their sudden departure, it was very much to be regretted, and their return is hailed with pleasure. A quarter of a century ago a winter's schooling was looked upon as a special educational privilege, enjoyed only by a favoured few. During our long Canadian winters our schools furnish the unoccupied adult population of both town and country opportunities for mental improvement which, if properly embraced, will tend to produce a prosperous and contented people.

Third Class teachers are very numerous indeed, even in our oldest and wealthiest counties. Whatever explanation may be given in order to account for their numbers, it certainly cannot be explained on the modern maxim of the "survival of the fittest;" yet in all probability for many years to come the majority of our schools will be taught by Third Class teachers. This, however, cannot be said to be an unmitigated evil, as many of these teachers are rendering excellent service in the cause of primary education.

It is satisfactory to see it stated on good authority that our High School system is

in general working well; and as this is the great source from which we draw our supply of teachers, if the same high authority, or one equally competent to judge, could also assure the public that in this particular our High School system is also working well, the statement would remove considerable anxiety. I fear, however, this cannot be said at present. Subjects of the first importance in a Public School course, such as reading, writing, music and drawing, are apparently considered too primary to receive due attention in our High Schools. The result is our Third Class teachers are not particularly well prepared to teach these branches in the Public Schools. The High School programme seems sufficiently flexible to admit of more attention being given to them, and I cannot but think if the High School Inspectors were to attach more importance to these subjects in their visits of inspection, and also give them a place in the Intermediate Examination, the masters would not be slow to act upon the suggestion. Cannot some value be given to these subjects at the next Intermediate Examination?

The year 1880 was not productive of very marked changes in educational affairs. The only one of importance was that in reference to Third Class Non-professional Examinations, by which County Boards were relieved of a large amount of work, and municipalities of a somewhat large and immediate expenditure. Practically it will be found that a considerable amount of this expenditure has been only transferred to the High School Boards, as an additional presiding examiner will be required at each of the Intermediate Examinations.

County of Hastings—North.

Extract from Report of William Mackintosh, Esq., Inspector.

Difficulties, numerous and discouraging, retard the advancement of education in every county. In such districts as that of which I have the oversight, many disheartening influences have to be contended against of which trustees, teachers and inspectors in older, wealthier, and more densely populated counties, know little or nothing. Taking these into consideration, our schools are in a fairly satisfactory condition.

School Taxation. By the kindness of the clerks of the different municipalities I have been enabled to get trustworthy information regarding the rates of school taxation.

In Rawdon the average rate was 4 mills, the rates ranging from $2\frac{2}{3}$ mills in School Section No. 8, to $8\frac{2}{3}$ mills in School Section No. 11. In Huntingdon the average was 8 mills, the rates ranging from $4\frac{2}{3}$ mills in School Section No. 12, to $15\frac{1}{3}$ mills in School Section No. 13. In Madoc the average was 7 mills, the rates ranging from $3\frac{1}{4}$ mills in School Section No. 16, to 13 mills in School Section No. 19. In Elzevir the average was 14 mills, the rates ranging from 1 cent in School Section No 2 and School Section No. 4, to $29\frac{2}{3}$ mills in School Section No. 1 (Bridgewater). The average in Dungannon and Faraday was 16 mills, the rates ranging from 8 mills in School Section No. 3, to 40 mills in School Section No. 4. In Tudor, Cashel, Limerick and Wollaston, the average was 23 mills, the rates ranging from $14\frac{7}{10}$ mills in School Section No. 10, to $33\frac{3}{10}$ mills in School Section No. 7. In Marmora and Lake the average was 11 mills, the lowest being in School Section No. 1 and School Section No. 5 (5 mills), and the highest in School Section No. 8 (14 mills). In Monteagle and Herschel the rates averaged 18 mills, ranging from 27 mills in School Section No. 4, to $10\frac{1}{2}$ mills in No. 6. In Bangor, Wicklow and McClure, the average was 19 mills, the rates ranging from $17\frac{1}{2}$ mills in School Section No. 4, to 40 mills in School Section No. 1. The average in Carlow and Mayo was 24 mills, the rates ranging from 6 mills in School Section No. 1, to 40 mills in No. 4 and No. 5. In Madoc and Stirling villages the rates were 7 and 6 mills respectively.

Financial Statement.—The following tabulated statement shows the total expenditure for all school purposes in each municipality, and the average expenditure for each registered pupil:—

Municipalities.	Total expenditure for all school purposes.	Average expenditure per registered pupil.
	$ c.	$ c.
Rawdon	4875 60	5 12
Huntingdon	2693 95	5 30
Madoc	3749 98	4 80
Elzevir	2090 42	5 41
Dungannon, etc.	929 21	5 95
Tudor *et al*	1911 26	5 23
Marmora, etc	2864 69	5 10
Monteagle and Herschel	1407 00	5 52
Bangor *et al*	820 01	5 85
Carlow and Mayo	554 42	2 22
Stirling	3451 15	13 48
Madoc Village	2536 13	7 27
	$27884 62	$5 64

Time for which the Schools were kept open.—The year 1880 contained 222 teaching days. In Rawdon the schools were in operation for 211 days; in Huntingdon, for 206 days; in Madoc, for 193 days; in Elzevir, for 179 days; in Dungannon and Faraday, for 176 days; in Tudor, Limerick, Cashel and Wollaston, for 182 days; in Marmora and Lake, for 188 days; in Bangor, Wicklow and McClure, for 145 days; in Monteagle and Herschel, for 152 days; in Carlow and Mayo, for 153 days; in Stirling, for 222 days; and in Madoc village, for 221 days. The average time for which they were open in the Inspectorate was 185 days.

The practice of keeping a school open for only a part of the school year is fraught with injury to the children of the section. Were the same teacher retained for several successive terms less harm would result, but this is very rarely the case. A new teacher, and as a rule a poor one every year, is the unfailing concomitant of the system.

I fear it must continue in some localities. In others there are no cogent reasons for its adoption. It is essentially a penny-wise and pound-foolish system. In many places it is perpetuated by the carelessness and apathy of trustees and parents. In other sections it is maintained by the influential taxpayers, who have no personal interest in the welfare of the school.

"Keep down the taxes" is always a popular cry, and too frequently is the school made to suffer on account of extravagance in other matters.

School Population and Attendance.—The number of persons, from 5 to 16, in the Inspectorate, as reported by trustees, was 5,271.

Four thousand nine hundred and forty-three pupils, of all ages, were in attendance during some part of the year.

The attendance is shown in the following statement; being in ten Townships and Unions, and two Villages:

Average attendance	2094
Percentage of average attendance	42
Number who attended less than 20 days	616
Number who attended between 200 days and the whole year	248

The percentage of average attendance, as shown in this statement, is greater than for

any previous year. And yet, how unsatisfactory must be the educational progress of any district in which the school attendance is so irregular.

In a number of sections I am pleased to notice improvement in this matter. In every instance this has been produced by earnest and intelligent efforts on the part of the teacher. Interesting, enthusiastic and effective teaching will, without doubt, lessen the evil.

Teachers.—*Ninety-three* teachers were reported. Of these, 2 had Provincial First Class Certificates (1 First A and 1 First B), 19 held Provincial Second Class, 45 had Third Class, and 27 had Special Certificates or "Permits." With *three* exceptions, all of the latter had charge of schools in the townships on the Colonization roads.

The remuneration received by the teachers was as follows:—

Average salary paid to male teachers	$347 29
Average salary paid to female teachers	242 14

Classification of Pupils.—In the First, or lowest, Class there were 2,179 pupils; in the Second, 1,276; in the Third, 1,078; in the Fourth, 339; in the Fifth, 55; and in the Sixth, 16.

In June and December, examinations for promotion to the Fifth Class were held at Madoc and Stirling. As in 1879 the questions used were those set for the examination for admission to High Schools (a supply of which was kindly furnished by the Minister of Education), and the regulations prescribed for the government of that examination were strictly adhered to. *Forty-four* successful candidates, from sixteen schools, were promoted to the Fifth Class.

Model School.—Under the efficient management of Mr. Kirk this important institution again did good service to our schools. In my report for 1879 I was able to refer in terms of commendation to the manner in which it was conducted. The enthusiasm, industry and intelligence manifested by the Principal and his assistants in the discharge of their duties during 1880 merit high praise. Such marked progress justifies me in anticipating continued growth and improvement.

To any one acquainted with the youthful character of many who enter Model Schools, the prime importance of firmness and thoroughness in their government will at once be recognized. Upon this, and the excellence of the teaching seen by the students while in these local Normal Schools, depend their subsequent success as teachers. Self-restraint and self-government are necessary to the attainment of real success by the teacher. These invaluable qualities can only be acquired by constantly practising them. An enforced practice of them while in the Model School will prove of much advantage in after-life.

Twenty-five students were trained during 1880. Of these, *two* left the school before the close of the session, *one* was rejected at the Professional Examination, and *twenty-two* were authorized to teach.

Teachers' Association.—A report on the state of education without a reference to the Teachers' Association would be incomplete.

It is still rendering valuable aid. The meetings are, almost invariably, well attended, and the discussions (all of which have a direct bearing on the welfare of the schools) are listened to with attention and interest.

Poor School Grants.—The liberal grant of $100 to aid the schools in each of the remote municipalities was supplemented by the Minister of Education to the extent of $426.75. This assistance has been productive of much good, and I hope it will be continued.

County of Hastings—South.

Extract from Report of John Johnston, Esq., Inspector.

In this Inspectorate there are 82 school houses and about 100 teachers.

The following statement is worthy of notice:—1,137 children were entered on the daily registers of the Township of Sidney, and the whole amount of money expended in

paying teachers' salaries, and in furnishing the schools with all necessaries, including repairs, wood, cleaning, etc., was $7,306.57½, showing that the cost for each pupil for this year was $6.42, in 1879 $6. In Thurlow 1,184 children; the amount of money expended $6,948.97; the cost of each pupil $5.86, in 1879 $5.50. In Tyendinaga the money spent for 1,324 children was $7,528.69, making the cost for each pupil $5.68. In Hungerford, for 1,250 children, $5,775.59 were expended, making for each $4.62, in 1879 $4.50. In Trenton Public Schools, 464 children, $1,983.99, or $4.27 per head, in 1879 $4.44. The Separate School, Trenton, with 235 children, expended $974.93; rate per head $4.14, in 1879 $3. In Deseronto there are 332 children, and the amount expended for each pupil $4.37, in 1879 $3.75.

Irregularity of Attendance.—The compulsory clauses in the school law have been of no use. Trustees would not enforce them, and in consequence many children attended very irregularly, and some did not attend any school. At the last session of the Ontario Legislature the law was amended.

The parent and guardian of every child not less than seven nor more than thirteen years of age, is required to cause such child to attend a public school, or any school in which elementary instruction is given, during the whole time in each week for which such school is open, and for eleven weeks in each of the two terms of the public year.

Any person who receives into his house a child of any person, under the age of thirteen years, and who is a resident with him or in his employment or care, is subject to the same duty.

In case of a child employed in any manufactory, one-half of the whole time required by the Act in each week for instruction shall be deemed sufficient.

Public School Boards and Rural School Trustees may appoint an officer to ascertain and report to the School Board or Trustees, for their information, any parent or other person who has failed and omitted, and is failing and omitting, to perform the duty of providing that each child of his, or in his care or employment, between the ages of seven and thirteen years, is attending some school or otherwise being under efficient elementary instruction; and it should be the duty of such officer to notify, personally or by letter or otherwise, such parent or other person of his neglect and the consequences thereof; and it shall be the duty of the School Board or Trustees, through their said officer, to make complaint to the Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace.

As every ratepayer is taxed for the education of all the children in the section, it is only right that the children at least between the above ages should attend school.

In Sidney 109 children between 7 and 12 are reported as not having attended any place of instruction; in Thurlow, 69; in Tyendinaga, 47; and in Hungerford, 184.

Since I presented my last report for 1879 I have carefully examined all the schools twice; besides the usual visits, I have attended many public examinations.

I am able to report a marked improvement in nearly all of them during my last visit. The teachers are doing their utmost to give the scholars a thorough and practical training in all the elementary subjects, such as reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, practical grammar and geography; while in many the higher subjects are taught in a very efficient manner.

It has been frequently said, to have good scholars we must have good and efficient teachers. Teachers have been encouraged in every way to teach their scholars thoroughly and well.

Two meetings of the Teachers' Association have been held since my last report was presented, and the last one was very successful and thoroughly practical. On the evening of the second day, Dr. Jaques, President of Albert College, delivered in the City Hall an excellent lecture on "Mental Gymnastics," to the members of the Association and others. It was the best practical lecture on education ever delivered before the teachers of South Hastings.

Forty-nine school houses have been built during the past ten years, and this year an excellent brick house is being erected in School Section No. 19, Sidney.

The collecting of school rates by the township collectors has given very general satisfaction to trustees. It is required that all trustees shall send to the township clerk

the amount to be raised for school purposes on or before the meeting of the Council in August.

After the Model School examination last October there were more teachers than was necessary to supply all the schools. But as the standard has been raised, it will be a long time before this will again take place. Candidates for Third Class Certificates have now to pass the same examination formerly passed by candidates for Second Class.

At present there are only thirteen Second Class teachers in the Division. As candidates in the future will have to pass an examination much more difficult than in the past, it will be impossible to supply all the schools with teachers unless they come from western counties.

In consequence of this change in the law, a Board of Examiners is only necessary to conduct the examination at the close of the Model School term, as all the Second and Third Class papers will be sent by the Inspector to Toronto to be examined.

A Board composed of the two Inspectors and another thoroughly practical man who understands the work to be done in the Public Schools, will be sufficient. This will materially lessen the expenses of examination.

Twenty-five candidates were trained in the Model Schools last September and October.

After a careful inspection of all the schools, I am able to report a marked improvement in nearly all of them.

County of Haliburton.

Extract from Report of C. D. Curry, Esq., Inspector.

I am pleased to state that considerable progress has been made, the classification of pupils being much better than has prevailed heretofore, and more attention having been paid to the programme.

Two very useful meetings of the Teachers' Association have been held during the year. The County Council have granted $25 to the Association, which sum will be supplemented by the Department.

The new system of reporting the state of the school directly to the trustees after each inspectoral visit, will, I consider, be found to work well in stimulating teachers, and awakening a more lively interest on the part of trustees.

County of York—North.

Extract from Report of David Fotheringham, Esq., Inspector.

The economical management of finances in 1879 was extended to 1880. While the amount paid to teachers was not diminished, the income and expenditure were both less, the former by $2,046, and the latter by $800. No outlay on new buildings was made, while the efficiency of the schools was maintained by a larger expenditure on maps, prizes, etc., and on fuel and other incidentals. Of debts on property the sum of $4,630 was paid off, as against $6,321 in 1879.

Seventy-five male teachers received only $724 more than seventy received in 1879. The average salary has thus fallen from $432.27 to $404.71. The average to lady teachers, of whom four fewer were employed, has risen from $251.22 to $260.71. This year reverses the steady increase of salaries to male teachers during the last 10 years.

The marked advance in the qualifications of teachers however leads to the hope that this reaction is only temporary. Five First Class Provincial Certificates against four in 1879; thirty-eight Second Class Provincial, against thirty-three; and thirty-nine Normal trained teachers, against thirty-four in 1879, promise well for the future. Eight, as in the previous year, taught on First Old County Board Certificates, and fifty-one instead of fifty-five on New County Board Third Class Certificates.

The average attendance was 47 per cent. of those from five to sixteen—about the same as that of 1879 and several preceding years. Forty-five fewer than in 1879 are

reported as not attending four months; that is a reduction of 9 per cent. The schools were open, on an average, one day longer than in the previous year.

The programme of studies has been more nearly followed than formerly. The number in advanced subjects is reported as much less, and the number in the subjects prescribed for the first four classes as much greater.

The record of work, as tested by inspection, shows that 14 schools passed *excellent* examinations; 25 *good;* 17 *fair;* and 25 *poor.* Thus 39 instead of 30 are *good;* 17 instead of 28 *fair;* and 25 instead of 20 *poor.*

In 80, instead of 72 out of 89 schools, devotional exercises find a place; while in 53 the Commandments are also taught. The report of visitors shows an increase of interest. The supply of maps and libraries has been kept up; but the number of books called for has fallen off seriously.

The number of successful candidates for admission to the High Schools has been much greater than usual. The school system, theoretically very complete, suffers no less than in former years from Irregular Attendance, Frequent Change of Teachers, and Great Inequality of Taxation. A thorough system of Township or District Boards would, no doubt, rapidly reduce these evils; and since popular prejudice blocks the way to this much-needed reform, some general and prolonged agitation should be started to show its necessity.

The Teachers' Association, with its regular meetings, its excellent library, and the encouragement extended by educationists from outside, is still doing good service; though many, especially new teachers, to the extent of 40 per cent., neglect to attend. This evil could be met by providing, as is done in some places, that the School Board shall pay a reasonable amount for expenses, and receive in return from the teacher a written summary of the proceedings of each Convention.

As a special report has been sent in regarding the County Model School at Newmarket, it is unnecessary to say anything here.

For the Separate School in the same town a commodious house was erected, largely through the energy and liberality of the Rev. W. R. Harris.

County of York—South.

Extract from Report of James Hodgson, Esq., Inspector.

Great interest continues to be manifested by trustees and the people generally in the cause of Public School Education, and since my last report to the Education Department I have had most ample proof of the decided advantages that have already arisen from the training of teachers in our County Model School at Yorkville.

I have found, as a rule, that teachers trained therein enter upon their work with greater confidence, and display a zealous earnestness in school work which is very much to be commended, and which enters very largely into the necessary qualifications of a successful teacher.

It appears to me, however, that it is very desirable that the period of attendance in County Model Schools should be somewhat extended. This is a somewhat difficult question, as a longer session might seriously interfere with the regular and daily work of such pupils, and might be objected to by the trustees and teachers thereof. I hope that you will be able to provide some escape from this dilemma.

In my last report to the County Council of York, I ventured to state that, after mature deliberation, I had resolved to advise Public School Trustees, when a change of teachers is desirable, to make the change, if possible, at the end of the first half-year, instead of at the end of the year, for this obvious reason: After the summer vacation the attendance is always comparatively small, and that good discipline is much more easily obtained and kept up than when the attendance is much larger. Besides, in the summer term the larger scholars are not generally in attendance at a rural Public School, and consequently there is less difficulty in the management and government thereof, and a

teacher who takes charge of a Public School at that time will acquire some experience before the larger scholars would be in attendance.

To manage senior pupils well and judiciously is a work of great difficulty, and requires an amount of tact and good judgment scarcely to be expected in a young teacher who has had little or no experience. An improvement in the discipline and good government of our Public Schools is very desirable, and demands the most serious and thoughtful consideration. You will, therefore, excuse me for calling your attention to what I deem to be of very great importance.

I may add that another reason has been assigned by a County Inspector, viz., that it would be a great improvement if the school year were to close at the midsummer vacation. At present the reports of Inspectors are required just when the schools are fullest, and when an Inspector's time can be employed among them to the best advantage, and when, by reason of good roads, he could do his travelling best. At midsummer the schools are smaller; younger pupils alone are attending; the vacation is long, and an Inspector could attend to his reports with less detriment to the due performance of the more important duty of his office—the examination and inspection of the various classes in the Public Schools, so as to test the thoroughness, or otherwise, of the school work.

At the commencement of 1880, thirty teachers changed schools; but last January only twenty changes were made—a great improvement, as the frequent change of teachers is very detrimental to the efficiency of school work.

County of Brant.

Extract from Report of M. J. Kelly, Esq., Inspector.

The schools, as a whole, are in a satisfactory condition. They are, as might be expected, not uniformly good, or uniformly well conducted. Many well-known causes affect them for good or ill, but the ill ones are not unavoidable. Frequent changes of teachers, for instance, are not conducive to their prosperity. When a teacher has been tried, and found to be of competent ability and acquirements, and faithful in the discharge of his duties, his service ought to be retained, at whatever cost. A few dollars should not be permitted to sever his connection with the school. On the other hand, if he is unable to preserve order, has not the moral and intellectual qualifications an instructor of the young should possess, has not his heart in the work, thinks more of the salary than of the service to be rendered, lacks energy and enthusiasm, is not studious, the sooner he is got rid of the better.

A second evil that operates to retard the progress of the schools is the apathy of parents.

A third evil that injuriously affects the progress of schools, and to which public attention has been called for years, is irregularity of attendance. To meet this the compulsory clause (which however remained a dead letter) was inserted in the School Act a few years ago. By this clause all children between the ages of seven and twelve years were required to attend school four months in each year, but its enforcement was at the option of the trustees. During the last session of the Ontario Assembly a more efficient Act was passed, with this object. By the provisions of this last Act parents and guardians are required to cause their children, or children under their care, between the ages of seven and thirteen years, to attend some elementary school eleven full weeks in each half-year; but, as their enforcement still rests with trustees, there is not likely to be much improvement made in the attendance. As an incentive to regularity and punctuality, weekly or monthly reports showing the proficiency, etc., of the pupils have been recommended, and are in use in many of the schools. The most efficient means, however, of bringing about reform in this matter are to be found in zealous teachers, who succeed in making their school-rooms attractive, and who can inspire their pupils with the love of knowledge.

Disapproval is sometimes expressed of the extent of the official programme of studies, and the number of subjects therein prescribed to be taught. There is no sufficient ground

for this. There is not a subject in the programme that is not needful in a comprehensive system of instruction in English. The elementary branches of learning, however, the real basis of a sound education—the three "R's," as they have been called—receive now, as they always have received, the principal share of attention in the schools of this county.

1. *Uniform Promotion Examinations.*—These examinations were held in March of last year simultaneously in all the schools of the county, and the teachers reported favourably of the result. They were repeated this year.

2. *County Model School.*—This school opened after the summer vacation with an attendance of fourteen candidates, the smallest number we have yet had. All the candidates passed the professional examination held at the close of the two months' session. The annual grant of $100 from the county for the maintenance of this institution is, by the recent School Act, made obligatory.

3. *Certificates and Salaries.*—Sixty-nine teachers were employed in the rural schools of the county during the year. Of these six held first-class Provincial certificates; thirty second-class certificates; twenty-eight third-class New County Board certificates, and five first-class Old County Board certificates. Thirty had received their training in a Normal School.

The amount paid in salaries in the rural schools in 1880 was $26,053.95. The highest salary paid any male teacher was $600, the lowest $350—average $456. The highest salary paid a female teacher was $400—the average $264. The salaries are highest in the Township of Brantford; lowest in the Township of Burford. There are also more female teachers employed in the latter township.

4. *School-houses, Sites, etc.*—The number of school sections in the county is 74; of school-houses 62; of extra departments 8; total departments, 70.

5. *Entrance Examinations.*—Two of these were held during the year, in July and December. At the first, the number of candidates that presented themselves at the Brantford Collegiate Institute was 79—number passed, 55.

In December the number was 55 for entrance; number passed, 46.

6. *Teachers' Institutes.*—Two meetings of the teachers of the county were held during the year, the sessions lasting each two days. The attendance on both occasions was large, and the last was especially successful. At the June meeting we had the valuable assistance of J. A. McLellan, LL.D., and at the meeting in November, J. M. Buchan, M.A., Inspectors of High Schools. The professional library, for the use of the teachers, is open every Saturday. It embraces about 250 volumes of choice books, most of them treating of school management, methods of teaching, and other educational topics.

7. *Public School Libraries.*—There are 35 libraries in the county—the number of volumes in them at the close of 1879 was 4,835; at the close of 1880 it was 5,269, and the number taken out was 6,101. Oakland has two libraries, with 294 volumes; Onondaga 4, with 251 volumes; South Dumfries 7, with 1,012 volumes; Brantford 14, with 2,742 volumes; Burford 8, with 970 volumes. Brantford Township has more than half the total number.

8. *School Visits.*—The number of visits made by the Inspector was 146; by trustees, 212; by others, 1,030—total, 1,388. Every school was officially visited twice during the year.

TOWN OF PARIS.

The schools were found to be in a satisfactory state. The salaries in the Public Schools amounted to $3,000—two male teachers at $500 and $600 each, and three female teachers at $300 each, and four at $250 each. Six hold second-class Provincial certificates, and three first-class Old County Board certificates. There are 850 children of school age in the municipality, and 775 enrolled. There are four school houses—three of brick and one rough-cast. A new building containing four fine school rooms was erected during the summer, on a good site, at the cost of $4,000. Paris has an excellent Mechanics' Institute library and well-kept reading room.

CITY OF BRANTFORD.

There has been little change in the Brantford Public Schools since my last Report. The attendance was slightly less than during the preceding year, owing, probably, to the employment of more children in the factories. The number enrolled was 1,943—1,019 boys, 924 girls; fifty-two passed the Collegiate Institute Entrance Examination. Twenty-eight teachers are employed. The library contains 930 volumes, and of these 1,651 were taken out. The buildings and grounds are now highly creditable to the city; but to render their equipment complete, suitable gymnasiums are required for the physical education of the children, which is altogether neglected.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Extract from Report of J. B. Somerset, Esq., Inspector.

To estimate our educational progress, it is desirable sometimes to institute comparisons between its different stages.

In 1871, changes were made in our educational system of such a radical nature as to cause at the time apprehension as to the results. Sufficient time has elapsed to enable us to review the working of the system during the nine years, and to form some conclusion as to the benefits. This may be considered under the following heads:—

Financial.—Three-fourths of the money from all sources for the support of schools in this county comes from the direct tax on all assessable property, as fixed by the requisitions of the local Trustees elected by the ratepayers; and the people themselves, therefore, take the most important part in securing efficiency in their schools.

In 1871 the sum received from all sources was $28,464.47, of which $19,847.29 arose from the local tax. In 1880 the receipts were $45,030.51, and $24,672.57 from the local tax. The large expenditures on school buildings, rendered imperative by the provisions of the new law, have now ceased, so that the present expenditure may be regarded as reduced to its ordinary amount.

Moreover, this county has not—like many of the more western parts of the Province—been growing in population. In the past year there is a slight reduction in the number of enrolled pupils, though localities like Merritton, Beamsville, and Grimsby have increased in population. The increase in the receipts for school purposes therefore arises from other causes than increase of pupils, and was mainly in teachers' salaries. Thus, while the amount for 1871 for all purposes was $26,275.83, and for teachers' salaries $17,698.88, in 1880 the sum was $33,621.01 for all purposes, and $26,796.50 for teachers' salaries.

To a better appreciation of the value of teaching experience and skill by the ratepayers we may fairly attribute this increase in expenditures so closely watched as those of rural school trustees.

School Attendance.—In school attendance there is a gradual improvement. Thus of 5,081 enrolled pupils reported in 1871, the average attendance was 1,982, or 39 per cent.; in 1880 the enrolled number was 5,098, the average 2,225, being $43\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the total.

School Classification.—On the 16th and 17th of December last the first uniform Promotion Examination in each school of the county was held, this subject having been previously discussed, and the result so far has been very encouraging in bringing about a proper classification.

Teachers.—There were 80 teachers employed in the county last year, of whom two held first-class Provincial certificates, 28 second-class, 45 third-class, and five Old County certificates.

There are very few teachers of our schools who have had none of the advantages of training in the County Model or Normal Schools.

Teachers' Associations.—The comparison between the present and 1871 is very marked as regards the teachers themselves, and the work done in the school-room.

The meetings of the County Teachers' Association, half-yearly, give much assistance to teachers, from the opportunities afforded of mutual interchange of opinions, and of hearing practical educationists on various subjects relating to their work. The feature of Township Teachers' Institutes in connection with county meetings, first put into practice in this county, is now about to be recommended by the Minister of Education to all Associations.

The salaries of teachers in 1871 were: Average of male teachers, $352; females, $220. In 1880 the average of male teachers was $403; females, $263.

The frequent change of teachers in 1871 was a great evil. Nearly all schools then changed their teachers after one year's service, one-third made two changes yearly, and some even more. At present nearly all schools keep their teachers for two, three, or more years, and one-half observe the rule of never changing but for some unavoidable cause. Forty-seven schools were taught last year by persons who had been in charge for two or more years, while in 1871 twenty-one schools had made two changes of teachers.

School Accommodation.—Since 1871, twenty-seven new school-houses have been built in this county, many of them convenient and in good taste, and with much attention to health and comfort. A large number have been repaired with the same object. Forty-one schools have been refurnished with new seats and desks suitable to children of all ages, for writing or study.

In maps and apparatus much has been accomplished, and the former ones have been replaced by modern maps and apparatus in nearly every school in the county, with additional conveniences, such as tablet lesson cards, calculators, etc.

Viewing our progress generally, during the nine years since 1871, there is substantial reason for satisfaction, not only in what has been done, but as warranting just expectations of greater progress in the future. Many of the former obstacles have been removed, and others are losing influence year by year.

1. ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS AT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

Schools at which Examinations were held.	DECEMBER, 1879.						JUNE, 1880.					
	Candidates.						Candidates.					
	Examined.	Passed.	From preparatory form.	From Public and Separate Schools.		From private schools.	Examined.	Passed.	From preparatory form.	From Public and Separate Schools.		From private schools.
				Pub.	Sep.					Pub.	Sep.	
Alexandria	59	22	2	50	7	.....	48	14	7	41	.....	.....
Almonte	36	22	.....	29	.....	7	49	25	.....	45	4	.....
Arnprior	31	17	.....	23	8	.....	39	21	.....	29	8	2
Aylmer	48	18	.....	48	.....	.....	53	33	34	18	1	.....
Barrie	85	46	.....	82	3	.....	46	39	.....	46	.....	.....
Beamsville	13	7	.....	13	.....	.....	23	11	.....	22	.....	1
Belleville	81	38	.....	81	.....	.....	94	45	.....	86	8	.....
Berlin	44	23	2	42	.....	.....	62	41	.....	60	2	.....
Bowmanville	32	28	2	30	.....	.....	23	18	.....	23	.....	.....
Bradford	18	18	3	15	.....	.....	15	15	2	13	.....	.....
Brampton	59	31	.....	59	.....	.....	64	20	.....	64	.....	.....
Brantford	88	44	3	85	.....	.....	79	59	1	75	3	.....
Brighton	35	11	.....	35	.....	.....	24	9	.....	24	.....	.....
Brockville	34	23	.....	34	.....	.....	45	21	.....	45	.....	.....
Caledonia	35	34	7	27	1	.....	56	32	.....	56	.....	.....
Campbellford	30	19	.....	29	.....	1	24	13	.....	24	.....	.....
Carleton Place	33	21	.....	33	.....	.....	23	12	.....	23	.....	.....
Cayuga	40	24	.....	40	.....	.....	53	16	2	51	.....	.....
Chatham	19	12	1	18	.....	.....	110	51	7	98	2	3
Clinton	44	29	6	38	.....	.....	42	26	6	36	.....	.....
Cobourg	25	18	13	12	.....	.....	42	22	7	27	5	3

Colborne	35	20	1	34			22	10		22		
Collingwood	66	43		60		6	122	24	4	118		
Cornwall	16	6		16			51	19		51		
Drummondville	13	10		13			37	31		37		
Dundas	19	11		15		4	33	16		33		
Dunnville	32	21		32			32	15		32		
Elora	31	20	3	28			40	24		40		
Farmersville	75	35		75			89	24	11	78		
Fergus	55	35		55			48	31		48		
Galt	84	54	34	49		1	73	33	34	37	2	
Gananoque	35	21	2	33			53	6		53		
Goderich	59	44		58	1		69	39		69		
Grimsby	28	16	1	27			16	8	2	14		
Guelph	91	44	1	73		17	98	52	2	78		18
Hamilton	172	96	1	171			153	83		152	1	
Harriston	58	38		58			76	50	9	67		
Hawkesbury	31	7		31			28	13		28		
Ingersoll	41	28	2	39			68	43		68		
Iroquois	34	5		34			38	18		38		
Kemptville	47	12		47			27	11		27		
Kincardine	48	23	1	47			58	29	2	56		
Kingston	97	65	26	68		3	87	39	14	70	1	2
Lindsay	94	33		94			86	39		86		
Listowel	49	24		49			51	26		51		
London	81	79	1	80			178	81		177	1	
Markham	33	23	1	32			36	31		36		
Mitchell	47	34		47			48	26		48		
Morrisburgh	48	19		48			54	28		54		
Mount Forest	39	27	1	38			60	28		60		
Napanee	65	26	1	64			64	16		64		
Newburgh	27	19		27			13	13		13		
Newcastle	11	6	3	8			10	5		9		1
Newmarket	64	29	7	57			70	20	6	63		1
Niagara	12	8	3	5		4	15	11	1	13		1
Norwood	28	14		28			35	8		35		
Oakville	25	12		25			20	11	2	17		1
Oakwood	47	14		47			49	24		49		
Omemee	29	23		29			26	20	1	25		

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS AT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

Schools at which Examinations were held.	DECEMBER, 1879. Candidates.						JUNE, 1880. Candidates.					
	Examined.	Passed.	From preparatory form.	From Public and Separate Schools. Pub.	From Public and Separate Schools. Sep.	From private schools.	Examined.	Passed.	From preparatory form.	From Public and Separate Schools. Pub.	From Public and Separate Schools. Sep.	From private schools.
Orangeville	51	34		51			64	40	1	63		
Orillia	43	18		42	1		55	12		46	7	2
Oshawa	47	28		43	4		47	8		44	3	
Ottawa	75	20	4	66		5	126	49	1	101		24
Owen Sound	82	58	2	79	1		86	35		86		
Pakenham							22	15		22		
Paris	20	14		20			36	13		36		
Parkhill	54	11		54			63	19		63		
Pembroke	31	20	1	30			39	18		39		
Perth	66	36		64		2	72	50		72		
Peterboro'	52	38		51	1		76	27		76		
Picton	59	36		56	3		75	30		75		
Port Dover	14	8		14			21	7		21		
Port Hope	26	15		26			34	28	1	34		
Port Perry	47	40	9	38			51	41	2	49		
Port Rowan	7	2		7			19	9		19		
Prescott	30	6		20	7	3	40	19		30	8	2
Renfrew	34	17	3	27	4		29	20	2	23	4	
Richmond Hill	49	22		49			28	14		28		
Sarnia	52	39		52			109	57		109		
Seaforth	36	23	4	31		1	36	20	3	33		
Simcoe	59	39		56	1	2	55	28		55		

Smith's Falls	29	15	.....	29	.....	.....	12	10	.....	12	.....	.....
Smithville	30	17	.....	30	.....	.....	33	18	.....	33	.....	.....
Stratford	103	45	.....	94	9	.....	127	49	.....	112	15	.....
Strathroy	89	22	.....	89	.....	.....	88	33	.....	88	.....	.....
Streetsville	14	5	.....	14	.....	.....	23	4	.....	23	.....	.....
St. Catharines	58	42	9	49	.....	.....	81	33	.....	64	17	.....
St. Mary's	72	35	1	67	4	.....	96	48	1	90	5	.....
St. Thomas	128	67	.....	128	.....	.....	171	75	.....	171	.....	.....
Sydenham	39	13	8	31	.....	.....	52	14	1	51	.....	.....
Thorold	42	21	.....	42	.....	.....	38	21	.....	37	.....	1
Toronto	66	36	.....	61	.....	5	118	62	34	70	8	6
Trenton	26	21	.....	26	.....	.....	21	9	.....	17	3	.....
Uxbridge	24	24	.....	24	.....	.....	28	27	.....	28	.....	.....
Vankleek Hill	23	13	1	22	.....	.....	26	13	.....	26	.....	.....
Vienna	25	11	.....	25	.....	.....	27	14	.....	27	.....	.....
Walkerton	64	21	.....	61	.....	3	88	23	.....	85	.....	3
Wardsville	45	12	.....	44	.....	1	36	10	.....	36	.....	.....
Waterdown	72	34	.....	72	.....	.....	55	34	.....	55	.....	.....
Welland	45	24	.....	45	.....	.....	57	31	1	49	7	.....
Weston	14	5	1	13	.....	.....	15	10	.....	14	.....	1
Whitby	61	44	.....	58	3	.....	102	59	1	90	11	.....
Williamstown	21	10	2	19	.....	.....	32	21	.....	32	.....	.....
Windsor	40	15	.....	40	.....	.....	46	14	.....	45	1	.....
Woodstock	75	29	1	71	.....	3	33	27	.....	33	.....	.....
Summary of the foregoing:												
Collegiate Institutes	836	570	92	719	5	20	1622	783	97	1436	54	35
High Schools	4058	2084	82	3875	53	48	4113	1974	105	3898	73	37
Grand Total	4894	2654	174	4594	58	68	5735	2757	202	5334	127	72

2. Intermediate Examinations.

A summary of the results of the Intermediate Examinations for 1879, 1880, 1881, appears in the Proceedings for 1881.

3. Professional Examinations.—Number of Certificates awarded by the Education Department and by the County Boards of Examiners during 1880.

1. Third-Class Professional Certificates.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Number who applied.	Number who received Certificates.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry	178	29	28	57
Prescott and Russell	92	3	15	18
Carleton	93	12	11	23
Leeds and Grenville	191	44	52	96
Lanark	103	3	20	23
Renfrew	56	9	21	30
Frontenac	88	8	8	16
Lennox and Addington	64	13	16	29
Prince Edward	84	11	20	31
Hastings	133	24	22	46
Northumberland	72	8	17	25
Durham	43	15	14	29
Peterborough	62	18	10	28
Halibnrton	16	9	3	12
Victoria	117	25	7	32
Ontario	97	31	17	48
York	122	34	51	85
Peel	48	5	2	7
Simcoe	169	42	26	68
Halton	46	4	7	11
Wentworth	57	8	9	17
Brant	33	7	7	14
Lincoln	38	9	9	18
Welland	47	4	22	26
Haldimand	40	8	18	26
Norfolk	82	13	10	23
Oxford	89	20	11	31
Waterloo	34	10	16	26
Wellington	61	22	17	39
Grey	169	28	30	58
Perth	111	14	32	46
Huron	120	26	32	58
Bruce	135	25	22	47
Middlesex	78	16	16	32
Elgin	115	15	13	28
Kent	87	20	14	34
Lambton	96	21	21	42
Essex	64	11	17	28
Total	3330	624	683	1307

2. Second-Class Professional Certificates Granted.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Teachers who had taught three years prior to August 18, 1877	25	35	60
Ottawa Normal School	130	67	197
Toronto Normal School	110	97	207

3. First-Class Professional Certificates Granted.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Toronto Normal School	5	1	6
Elsewhere	20	4	24

Departmental Expenditure, 1880.

Paid by Department—

Salaries of Central Committee	$2,750 00
Travelling expenses of Central Committee	611 16
Sub-Examiners at Intermediate Examinations	4,120 86
Salary of confidential Printer	600 00
Expenses, *as follows:*—Printing, $516.98; Stationery, $495.85; Type, $49.36; Water, $60.00; Sundries, $171.31	1,293 50
Total	$9,375 52

Cost per capita of each Candidate at the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations, also First and Second Class Professional Examination, 77 cents.

Local Expenditure, 1880.

Reported by Collegiate Institute and High School Boards—

Cost of Entrance Examinations (Cities and Towns)	$4,368 44
Cost of Intermediate Examinations	3,066 88
	7,435 32
Proportion of this cost paid by County	997 52
Total Cost to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes	$6,437 80
Cost per capita of each Entrance and Intermediate Candidate	98 cents.

Reported by County Clerks—

Cost to Counties of County Model School Examinations	$5,812 00
Cost to Counties of all other Examinations—(1) Entrance Examinations in Villages, etc., (2) Non-Professional Third Class*	8,216 80
Total Cost to Counties	$14,028 80
Average cost per capita of County Model School Examinations	$4 11
" " all other examinations	1 64
Average cost to each High School	61 90
" " County	379 14

*This Examination ceased after 1880, being now included in Intermediate.

4. Nominal List of Provincial Certificates granted by the Education Department.

Certificates granted 6th of January, 1880, to Candidates who have taught three years prior to 18th August, 1877.

No.	Name.	2nd Class.	No.	Name.	2nd Class.
4746	Martha Griffin	B	4748	Patrick J. O'Dea	B
4747	Henry S. Bulmer	B			

Certificates granted 8th January, 1880, to Candidates who passed the Professional Examination, December, 1879.

Toronto Normal School.

4749	Peter Anderson	A	4789	Byron Smith	B
4750	John Buchanan	A	4790	Robert Stirrett	B
4751	Roderick D. Cameron	A	4791	John Curtis Stoneman	B
4752	Frank Campbell	A	4792	James H. Thomson	B
4753	Wm. F. Cale	A	4793	Edward West	B
4754	John H. Haun	A	4794	Daniel M. Williams	B
4755	Wm. Henry Harlton	A	4795	Amelia A. Bean	B
4756	James Gibson Hume	A	4796	Caroline Cathcart	B
4757	Alexander Johnston	A	4797	Nellie Delmage	B
4758	Henry Johnston	A	4798	Bessie Harriet Dent	B
4759	Andrew Jackson	A	4799	S. Minnie L. Emery	B
4760	Jas. Donald McKay	A	4800	Evelina Fansher	B
4761	Colin Campbell McPhee	A	4801	Sarah Franklin	B
4762	John L. Peters	A	4802	Emily Jane Garden	B
4763	John Sinclair	A	4803	Jessie H. Greey	B
4764	Edward Slemmon	A	4804	Christina Howes	B
4765	Henry Alfred Yenney	A	4805	Alice L. Inglis	B
4766	Elizabeth Carlill	A	4806	Augusta L. Lambier	B
4767	Anna Maria Capron	A	4807	Lizzie P. McCausland	B
4768	Mary Cameron	A	4808	Sarah H. McKerrall	B
4769	Minnie E. LaMarche	A	4809	Louise McDonald	B
4770	Maria Tomlinson	A	4810	Isabella Magee	B
4771	Fairlina Twohy	A	4811	Margaret A. Mills	B
4772	John Barr	B	4812	Margaret McI. Mitchell	B
4773	William Tilt Biggs	B	4813	Caroline Moore	B
4774	Carson H. Britton	B	4814	Jessie Moscrip	B
4775	Edwin Bowes	A	4815	Frances E. Noble	B
4776	James W. Browne	B	4816	Euphemia Poole	B
4777	Henry Clay	B	4817	Mary Maud Reid	B
4778	Leopold Davidson	B	4818	Lucy O. Seager	B
4779	John M. Duncan	B	4819	Jennie Short	B
4780	Duncan A. Dobie	B	4820	Hattie M. Shelley	B
4781	Peter McEachern	A	4821	Isabella Smith	B
4782	James M. McKay	B	4822	Julia Somerville	B
4783	Roderick McLennan	B	4823	Jessie Stewart	B
4784	Charles Mason	B	4824	Clara Trasler	B
4785	Robert Park	B	4825	Mary Turnbull	B
4786	Stanley Phelan	B	4826	Henrietta Twohy	B
4787	R. Jackson Potter	B	4827	Elizabeth Yates	B
4788	Chauncey A. Sheldon	B	4828	Jessie M. Thomson	B

Ottawa Normal School.

4829	Samuel Acheson	A	4840	Elizabeth C. Campbell	A
4830	Wm. Hill Bingham	A	4841	Margaret Mills	A
4831	Robert George Code	A	4842	Elizabeth A. Wickware	A
4832	Donaldson B. Dowling	A	4843	Freeman B. Anderson	B
4833	Emerson B. Howard	A	4844	Oliver Avison	B
4834	Robert D. Irvine	A	4845	Joseph A. Bicknell	B
4835	Thomas H. Lennox	A	4846	William S. Brown	B
4836	John Everett Pickard	A	4847	Kenneth A. Brown	B
4837	Thomas Swift	A	4848	Frederick P. Burt	A
4838	Edith Emmeline Beach	A	4849	James P. Caldwell	B
4839	Janet Bursnall	A	4850	Charles A. Campbell	B

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES—*Continued.*

No.	NAME.	2nd Class.	No.	NAME.	2nd Class.
4851	Neil W. Campbell	B	4881	Ainsley Megraw	B
4852	James W. Campbell	A	4882	Hewson H. Moyer	B
4853	James P. Collins	B	4883	William Hill	B
4854	James Moore Conerty	B	4884	A. Cornelius Philip	B
4855	Allan R. Davis	B	4885	Isaac Washington Puffer	B
4856	Albert E. Doherty	B	4886	Robert K. Raw	B
4857	James J. Elliott	B	4887	Arthur Levi Vanstone	B
4858	Chas. E. Filkins	B	4888	John Waugh	B
4859	William Hume Grant	B	4889	Jesse B. Weldon	B
4860	Charles R. Gray	B	4890	Edward Wm. Wright	B
4861	Jacob Hart	B	4891	Emma J. Bell	B
4862	Reuben A. Harrington	B	4892	Mary E. Black	B
4863	Finlay Hicks	B	4893	Anastasia Cahill	B
4864	John D. Houston	B	4894	Sarah A. Coone	B
4865	Samuel Adams Jackson	B	4895	Annie S. Creighton	B
4866	William Keirsted	B	4896	Elizabeth Donaldson	B
4867	David E. Kennedy	B	4897	Eliza Jane Dougan	B
4868	Dominic Patrick Kelleher	B	4898	Rosinda Fletcher	B
4869	John W. King	B	4899	Louisa Gibson	B
4870	Peter George Kimmerby	B	4900	Teresa E. McCarthy	B
4871	Andrew B. Knisley	B	4901	Margaret McDougall	B
4872	Arthur Lang	B	4902	May Morrison	B
4873	Wesley B. Lawson	B	4903	Kate Moon	B
4874	John C. MacPherson	B	4904	Meda Pake	B
4875	Adrian McCalman	B	4905	Hannah M. Paul	B
4876	Obadiah McCullough	B	4906	Janet C. Simpson	B
4877	John N. McHendrick	A	4907	Ida Jane A. Stewart	B
4878	Wm. David McLellan	A	4908	Sarah E. Twamley	B
4879	Ernest Wm. Maas	B	4909	Elizabeth C. Turnbull	B
4880	Samuel L. Martin	B	4910	Margaret A. Walsh	B

Certificates granted 17*th January*, 1880, *to Candidates who taught three years prior to* 17*th August*, 1877.

4911	Robert H. White	B	4914	Thomas Walter Scott	B
4912	Jennie Leonard	B	4915	John Clark	B
4913	Mina B. Panton	B			

Certificates granted 23*rd January*, 1880, *to Candidates who taught three years prior to* 18*th August*, 1877.

4916	Josephine A. Lochlin	B	4917	Jennie Harvey	B

Certificate granted 23*rd February*, 1880, *to Candidate who taught three years prior to* 18*th August*, 1877.

4918	John R. Campbell	B			

Certificate granted 6*th April*, 1880, *to Candidate who taught three years prior to* 18*th August*, 1877.

4919	John A. Monroe	B			

Certificate granted 18*th April*, 1880, *to Candidate who taught three years prior to* 18*th August*, 1877.

4920	Walter Smith Jamieson	B			

Certificates granted 17*th April*, 1880, *to Candidates who passed the Professional Examination in March*, 1880.

TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.

4921	John Cole	A	4935	Henry Horton	B
4922	William Colvin	A	4936	Andrew Kerr	B
4923	Daniel C. Hetherington	A	4937	George McI. Kilty	B
4924	William Irwin	A	4938	John McKay	B
4925	Joseph Matthews	A	4939	Alexander Reith	B
4926	William F. Mills	A	4940	James Robertson	B
4927	George McKenzie	A	4941	Thomas G. Shillinglaw	B
4928	George H. Peters	A	4942	Robert Smith	B
4929	Julia Lewis	A	4943	James B. Standing	B
4930	Jennie McLellan	A	4944	Thomas Stevenson	B
4931	Helena Patterson	A	4945	Simon H. Swartz	B
4932	Lydia H. Thatcher	A	4946	James F. Williamson	B
4933	Thomas Ballantyne	B	4947	Sarah Cameron	B
4934	William Hay	B	4948	Emma H. Cheney	B

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES—*Continued.*

No.	NAME.	2nd Class.	No.	NAME.	2nd Class.
4949	Caroline Clifford	B	4963	Grace D. Kay	B
4950	Charlotte Colmorgan	B	4964	Mrs. Dorah A. Kesner	B
4951	Victoria A. Creasor	B	4965	Elizabeth Knowles	B
4952	Annie H. Creen	B	4966	Ida K. Long	B
4953	Katherine Darrach	B	4967	Sarah Loudon	B
4954	Catherine Dobie	B	4968	Ina Meston	B
4955	Mary H. Dunn	B	4969	Jennie McGlashan	B
4956	Mary J. Elliott	B	4970	Alexina Reid	B
4957	Sophy Fox	B	4971	Agnes Steedman	B
4958	Maria Hall	B	4972	Mary R. Troup	B
4959	Christina Hardy	B	4973	Margaret L. West	B
4960	Margaret L. Harrison	B	4974	Margaret H. Wilson	B
4961	Minnie R. Hay	B	4975	Helen Wilson	B
4962	Susanna Howden	B	4976	Cyrus Witmer	A
			OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL.		
4977	Francis Barkey	A	5010	John McJanet	B
4978	Walter T. Cody	A	5011	Wesley Newell	B
4979	Llewyn F. Cutten	A	5012	Philip P. Park	B
4980	James E. Hanna	A	5013	Alfred T. Platt	B
4981	Francis Leigh	A	5014	William Pierce	B
4982	Alexander McDonald	A	5015	Charles B. Rae	B
4983	Peter McLaughlin	A	5016	Andrew Robinson	B
4984	Hugh S. Robertson	A	5017	Charles Roberts	B
4985	William A. Robinson	A	5018	William E. Rose	B
4986	Edward S. Ray	A	5019	Alfred J. Shields	B
4987	Harry F. Sharpe	A	5020	John C. Smith	B
4988	Mary Linton	A	5021	Alex. Stackhouse	B
4989	Ida Bell Leavens	A	5022	Joseph H. Thompson	B
4990	Elizabeth Robertson	A	5023	David Charles Throop	B
4991	William G. Armour	B	5024	Allen H. Weagant	B
4992	Frederick W. Barnett	B	5025	Thomas F. Young	B
4993	Samuel Cameron	B	5026	Christina Allan	B
4994	Adam S. Case	B	5027	Annie Conlon	B
4995	William P. Coates	B	5028	Mary E. Crepar	B
4996	Cyrus Coombe	B	5029	Charlotte Dunbar	B
4997	William Thomas Cook	A	5030	Dorothea J. Hall	B
4998	Robert G. Croskery	B	5031	Fannie E. Hislop	B
4999	John Edward Crowle	B	5032	Catharine M. Keane	B
5000	Archibald E. Duke	B	5033	Jessie E. Mair	B
5001	Isaac A. Erratt	B	5034	Louise M. Marsh	B
5002	William C. Y. Ferguson	B	5035	Helen E. Melville	B
5003	William A. Graham	B	5036	Evelyn M. MacDonald	B
5004	Anthony R. Hanks	B	5037	Jennie A. Patterson	B
5005	Hilliard Maybee	B	5038	Clarissa Patterson	B
5006	William Moore	B	5039	Emma J. Powell	B
5007	Anthony Mott	B	5040	Lydia Sheppard	B
5008	Newby Muir	B	5041	Mary U. Simpson	B
5009	Duncan McDougall	B	5042	Elizabeth Smith	B

Certificate granted 14th May, 1880, to Candidate who taught three years prior to 18th August, 1877.

5043	William P. McClure	B	

Certificate granted 12th June, 1880, to Candidate who passed Professional Examination March, 1880.

5044	Thomas M. Bowman	B	

Certificate granted 25th June, 1880, to Candidate who taught three years prior to 18th August, 1877.

5045	Jessie McKay	B	

Certificate granted 23rd June, 1880.

5046	George Wilkinson	A	

Certificate granted 9th July, 1880, to Candidate who taught three years prior to 18th August, 1877.

5047	Janet McDermid	B	

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES—*Continued.*

Certificates granted 12th July, 1880, *to Candidates who passed the Professional Examination, June,* 1880.

TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.

No.	NAME.	2nd Class.
5048	David Armstrong	A
5049	William John Armstrong	A
5050	John Alma Ayerst	A
5051	John Duffy Burnard	B
5052	Alexander Campbell	A
5053	James Gow Carruthers	A
5054	James Stevenson Chalk	B
5055	Frederick Byron Chantler	A
5056	Alexander Clark	B
5057	William Hugh Crosby	A
5058	Francis Brown Denton	A
5059	George Elmslie	B
5060	Chester Ferrier	B
5061	Christopher Alex. Fleming	B
5062	Robert Shortreed Fleming	A
5063	Charles Kappler Hagedorn	B
5064	Austin Rowe Harvey	B
5065	William Henderson	B
5066	John Hodgson	A
5067	Albert Edward Hooper	B
5068	Richard Rutt Hopkins	A
5069	George William Jackman	A
5070	George E. King	A
5071	William Logie	A
5072	John Joseph Madden	B
5073	Matthias Harvey Mann	A
5074	Cyrus Sylvester Marshall	B
5075	John Marty	B
5076	Matthew Maxwell	B
5077	John Fullerton Middlemiss	B
5078	John Alex. McNaughton	B
5079	Thomas W. Ness	B
5080	James Brewer Rittenhouse	A
5081	Donald Lawrence Ross	A
5082	Joseph Henry Sheppard	B
5083	George Veitch	B
5084	Douglas Gerrard Wiley	B
5085	Richard F. Wilson	B
5086	Levi Young	B
5087	James Applebe	B
5088	Frederick Lionel Burdon	B
5089	Emily Mary Attwood	B
5090	Susie Boughner	B
5091	Carrie Cole	B
5092	Agnes Irene Collins	B
5093	Maude Featherstonbaugh	B
5094	Annie Freeman	B
5095	Isabella Gillespie	B
5096	Elizabeth Jane Gordon	B
5097	Jennie Butcher	A
5098	Marian Jelley	B
5099	Maggie Jones	B
5100	Emma McAdam	B
5101	Margaret J. McIntyre McFarlane	B
5102	Jessie McKenzie	A
5103	Mary Jane McQuarrie	B
5104	Emily Nott	A
5105	Edith Parlee	A
5106	Margaret Jane Parsons	B
5107	Sara Scott	B
5108	Mary Beatrice Shier	B
5109	Jane Harris Wetherald	B
5110	Lilian Westland	B
5111	Agnes Yocom	B
5112	Minnie Stuart	B
5113	W. P. Rundle	B
5114	Gibson Mahaffy	B
5115	Richard H. Morrish	B

OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL.

5116	Robert H. Honnor	A
5117	John Wesley Lininger	A
5118	Walter Scott McBrayne	A
5119	Thomas Walmsley	A
5120	Alice Dawson	A
5121	Carrie Martin	A
5122	Joseph Bowes	B
5123	Robert William Moulton	B
5124	Robert Henry Cowley	B
5125	John Hugh Crow	B
5126	Patrick John Fitzpatrick	B
5127	Walter Clarence Goode	B
5128	George G. Jones	B
5129	Francis Comfort Kennedy	B
5130	Charles Albert Lapp	B
5131	David Muldrew	B
5132	Robert McBride	B
5133	Thomas McJanet	B
5134	James Templeton McKillop	B
5135	John Nelson	B
5136	Wm. George Washington Ormerod	B
5137	Horace Osmond Ernest Pratt	B
5138	John Rennie	B
5139	Simon Reid	B
5140	John Franklin Ross	B
5141	Alexander Stewart	B
5142	Edward Herbert West	B
5143	William Joseph Welsh	B
5144	Alexander Wilson	B
5145	Bella J. Anderson	B
5146	Hannah Beamer	B
5147	Bella Brodie	B
5148	Hughena Cameron	B
5149	Annie Davidson	B
5150	Maria Fraser	B
5151	Annie Gilmour	B
5152	Ada Grahame	B
5153	Emma Evangeline Hales	B
5154	Ida Jane Hilliard	B
5155	Ida Jack	B
5156	Jennie E. Jackson	B
5157	Ella Keayes	B
5158	Catherine Munro	B
5159	Bella McGillivray	B
5160	Letitia Ann McLaughlin	B
5161	Ellen Sarah Sailes	B
5162	Christina Louisa Smyth	B
5163	Annie Sarah Tomkins	
5164	Clara Wigley	

Certificate granted 3rd August, 1880, *to Candidate who taught three years prior to 18th August,* 1877.

5165	Amanda Braden	B

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES—*Continued.*

Certificate granted 24th August, 1880, to Candidate who taught three years prior to 18th August, 1877.

No.	NAME.	2nd Class.	No.	NAME.	2nd Class.
5166	E. W. Cheesman	B			

Certificate granted 1st September, 1880, to Candidate who taught three years prior to 18th August, 1877.

5167	Helen McNish	A			

Certificates granted 19th August, 1880, to Candidates who passed the First Class Examination, July, 1880.

No.	NAME.	1st Class.	No.	NAME.	1st Class.
5168	Milton Haight	A	5181	Richard Hill	C
5169	Allen Embury	A	5182	Samuel Raulston	C
5170	John Thomas Bowerman	A	5183	Isabella Elliott Oliver	C
5171	Katherine Ballantine	A	5184	Edward A. Stevens	C
5172	John Lennox	B	5185	Jabez D. Hogarth	C
5173	William Frederick Seymour	B	5186	Robert W. Murray	C
5174	Daniel Erastus Sheppard	B	5187	Mina Ross	C
5175	John McLaughlin	B	5188	Angus Martyn	C
5176	James Winterborn	B	5189	Samuel Weir	C
5177	George E. Phœnix	B	5190	Charles Ambrose Winters	C
5178	Peter MacLean	B	5191	Matilda Meehan	C
5179	Charles William Chadwick	C	5192	Richard C. Cheesewright	C
5180	Archibald McAlpine Taylor	C			

Certificates granted 16th September, 1880, to Candidates who taught three years prior to 17th August, 1877.

No.	NAME.	2nd Class.	No.	NAME.	2nd Class.
5221	Martha Cobb	B	5226	Evelyn Davis	B
5222	Georgina F. Gray	B	5227	Maggie Jarvis	B
5223	Donald McDonald	B	5228	May Fleming	B
5224	Jane Simpson	B	5229	Caleb East	B
5225	A. W. Thornton	B			

Certificates granted 16th September, 1880, to Candidates who taught three years prior to 17th August, 1877.

5230	Carrie E. Cunningham	B	5232	Mary O'Connor	B
5231	Urbane Pugsley	A			

Certificates granted 1st October, 1880, to Candidates who taught three years prior to 17th August, 1877.

5233	William H. Weston	A	5235	Sarah A. Sutton	B
5234	Eleanor Walker	B	5236	Josephine E. Smith	B

Certificates granted 7th October, 1880, to Candidates who taught three years prior to 17th August, 1877.

5237	Eliza J. McBrady	B	5238	Myles McCarron	B

Certificate granted 7th October, 1880.

5239	Arthur Cole	A

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES—*Continued.*

Certificate granted 7th October, 1880.

No.	NAME.	1st Class.	No.	NAME.	1st Class.
5240	Mary Jane Brown	C			

Certificate granted 13th day of October, 1880, to Candidate who taught three years prior to 13th August, 1877.

No.	NAME.	2nd Class.	No.	NAME.	2nd Class.
5241	Mary Carrick	B			

Certificate granted 20th October, 1880, to Candidates who taught three years prior to 13th August, 1877.

5242	Robert Wesley Bright	A	5243	Adeline Hamilton	B

Certificates granted 26th October, 1880, to Candidates who taught three years prior to 17th August, 1877.

5244	Selina E. Holmes	B	5247	Kate Harrington	B
5245	Mary Jane Smith	A	5248	Elizabeth Heslop	B
5246	Ellen Miller	B	5249	Lily Cumming	B

Certificate granted 7th November, 1880.

No.	NAME.	1st Class.	No.	NAME.	1st Class.
5250	Anthony McGill	A			

Certificate granted 9th November, 1880, to Candidate who taught three years prior to 17th August, 1877.

No.	NAME.	2nd Class.	No.	NAME.	2nd Class.
5251	John F. Wright	A			

Certificates granted 12th November, 1880, to Candidates who taught three years prior to 17th August, 1877

5252	Joseph Milburn	B	5253	John N. Fitchett	B

Certificate granted 12th November, 1880.

5254	William H. G. Colles	A

Certificate granted 12th November, 1880.

No.	NAME.	1st Class.	No.	NAME.	1st Class.
5255	Lewis C. Corbett	A			

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES—*Continued.*

Certificates granted 23rd November, 1880, to Candidates who taught three years prior to 17th August, 1877.

No.	NAME.	2nd Class.	No.	NAME.	2nd Class.
5256	Isabella McNaughton	B	5258	Thomas C. Bourns	B
5257	John Burke	B	5259	Margaret Fanning	B

Certificate granted 30th November, 1880, to Candidate who taught three years prior to 17th August, 1877.

5260	Eliza J. Baker	B			

Certificates granted 2nd December, 1880, to Candidates who taught three years prior to 17th August, 1877.

5261	Eliza C. Brady	B	5262	George H. Duncan	B

Certificate granted 6th December, 1880, to Candidate who taught three years prior to 17th August, 1877.

5263	Elliott S. Rowe	B			

Certificate granted 6th December, 1880, to Candidate who taught three years prior to 17th August, 1877.

5264	Phila E. Cody	B			

Certificates granted 17th December, 1880, to Candidates who taught three years prior to 17th August, 1877.

5265	Alicia McCockwell	A	5266	Maria Stokes	B

Certificate granted 17th December, 1880.

No.	NAME.	1st Class.	No.	NAME.	1st Class.
5267	Daniel Francis	A			

10. The County Model Schools, 1880.

Staff and Qualifications of Instructors, and Attendance of Teachers-in-Training, together with the results.

MODEL SCHOOL.	COUNTY.	STAFF AND QUALIFICATIONS.	No. of Students.		Passed Final Examinat'n.	
			1st Session.	2nd Session.	1st Session.	2nd Session.
BARRIE	Simcoe	W. B. Harvey, 1st Prov., and seven Teachers with 2nd Prov. Certificates.	26	17	26	14
BELLEVILLE	Hastings	John Irwin, 2nd B Prov.; Christie Urquhart, 3rd; Mary Northcott, 2nd A Prov.; Jane Clark, 3rd; Lizzie Brownlee, 3rd; Sarah Simpson, 2nd B Prov.; Elizabeth Chambers, 3rd; Rose Northcott, 2nd A Prov.	25	None.	24	.....
BERLIN	Waterloo	J. Suddaby, 1st Prov.; G. Steuernagel, 2nd Prov.; S. L. Martin, 2nd Prov.; C. R. Gray, 2nd Prov.; Lydia Sheppard, 2nd Prov.; Aggie Young, 1st Co.; M. A. Babcock, 3rd Co.; Alice Woodsend, 3rd Co.; Aggie McDougall, 3rd Co.	16	"	16	.....
BRADFORD	Simcoe	F. Wood, 1st Prov.; E. Ferguson, 2nd A Prov.; Florence McMullen, 2nd B Prov.; Isabella McGeary, 3rd.	28	5	25	5
BRAMPTON	Peel	A. Morton, 1st O.C.B., 2nd Prov.; Miss A. L. Brown, 2nd Prov.; Jennie Boyle, 2nd Prov.; Miss A. Lloyd, 2nd Prov.; Miss H. Macdonald, 3rd; Jessie Macdonald, 3rd; Jessie Grey, 2nd Prov.; Miss Langlois, 3rd.	19	None.	19	.....
BRANTFORD	Brant	Wm. Wilkinson, M.A., 2nd Prov.; C. Chasgrain, 1st Prov.; Eleanor Duncan, 1st Prov.; Agnes Purves, 2nd Prov.; Jennie Woodyatt, 2nd Prov.; Lizzie Knowles, 2nd Prov.; Mary Middlemiss, 2nd Prov.; Ada Stubbs, 2nd Prov.; Katy Long, 2nd Prov.; Wilhelmina Phair, 2nd Prov.; Mary Coulter, 2nd Prov.; Hannah Tutt, 2nd Prov.; Anna Walker, 2nd Prov.	None.	14	.....	14
BROCKVILLE	Leeds	Dr. Atkinson, 1st B Prov.; Mrs. Welford, 1st A Prov.; Mrs. Atkinson, 1st A Prov.; Miss M. Fulton, 2nd B Prov.; Miss L. Webster, 2nd B Prov.; Miss A. Schofield, 2nd B Prov.; Jane Simpson, 2nd B Prov.; Janet Simpson, 2nd B Prov.; Mrs. Fox, 3rd; Miss F. Carson, 3rd Co.; Miss A. Wilson, 3rd Co.; Miss C. Jack, 3rd Co.; Miss E. Steadman, 3rd Co.; Miss A. Wild, 3rd Co.; Miss J. Campbell, 3rd Co.; Miss E. Findlay, Monitor's Certificate.	23	11	23	11

The County Model Schools, 1880—*Continued.*

Staff and Qualifications of Instructors, and Attendance of Teachers-in-Training, together with the results.

MODEL SCHOOL.	COUNTY.	STAFF AND QUALIFICATIONS.	No. of Students.		Passed Final Examinat'n.	
			1st Session.	2nd Session.	1st Session.	2nd Session.
CALEDONIA.....	Haldimand	W. R. Telford, 1st B Prov.; Jessie McQuarrie, 2nd B Prov.; Marian Goodyear, 2nd B Prov.; Lizzie Davis, 3rd, and 2nd A Non-professional; Annie Morton, 3rd, and 2nd B Non-professional.	28	None.	28	.....
CHATHAM	Kent	W. H. Colles, 1st A Prov.; J. Bracken, 2nd A Prov.; J. Birch, 1st O.C.B.; J. E. Clubine, 2nd Prov.; Mary Atkinson, 2nd Prov.; Margaret McKerrall, 2nd Prov.; Margaret O'Neill, 3rd.	37	37	36	36
CLINTON.....	Huron	D. M. Malloch, 1st A Prov.; A. M. Taylor, 1st C Prov.; Miss M. K. McCulloch, 2nd A Prov.; Kate Ferguson, 2nd A Prov.; Miss M. E. Field, 2nd B Prov.; Miss Rogers, 3rd; Martha Corbitt, 3rd; Mary Callender, 3rd.	16	14	16	13
COBOURG	Northumberland.	W. A. Sprague, 1st A Prov.; D. E. Stephenson, 2nd Prov.; Mary Ann Reynolds, 2nd Prov.; Emma Field, 2nd Prov.; Jennie Day, 2nd Prov.; Wesley Watt, 3rd; Mary Field, 3rd; Mary Ann Gormly, 3rd; Eliza Powel, 3rd; Maria Stanton, 3rd.	34	11	25	10
CORNWALL	Stormont.....	George Milden, 1st Dublin, 2nd A Prov.; Clotilda Vendall, 3rd; Annie McLeod, 2nd O. C. B.; Sarah Carpenter, 3rd.	13	None.	13	.....
DURHAM	Grey	M. N. Armstrong, 1st B Prov.; Miss Carey, 2nd Prov.; Nellie Armstrong, 2nd Prov.	15	8	15	7
FARMERSVILLE	Leeds	Isaac S. Rowat, 1st A Prov.; Martha Karley, 2nd A Prov.; Helen Fulton, 2nd A.	24	24	24	24
FOREST.....	Lambton	Miles Ferguson, 1st B Prov.; Jennie McPhedran, 2nd B Prov.; Lucy Seager, 2nd B Prov.; Annie P. Meldrum, 2nd B Prov.	24	1	24	1
GALT.....	Waterloo	Robert Alexander, 1st Prov.; C. B. Linton, 2nd Prov.; A. H. Morrison, 2nd Prov.; Margaret Gray, 2nd Prov.; Jennie Ovens, 2nd Prov.; Grace D. Kay, 2nd Prov.; Helen Cant, 1st Co.; Margery McClellan, 3rd Co.; Aggie Wilson, 3rd Co.	11	None.	10	.....

The County Model Schools, 1880—*Continued.*

Staff and Qualifications of Instructors, and Attendance of Teachers-in-Training, together with the results.

MODEL SCHOOL.	COUNTY.	STAFF AND QUALIFICATIONS.	No. of Students.		Passed Final Examinat'n.	
			1st Session.	2nd Session.	1st Session.	2nd Session.
GODERICH	Huron	W. R. Miller, 2nd A. Prov.; Matilda Trainer, 2nd B. Prov.; Annie Bond, 2nd A Prov.; Miss Longworth, 3rd; Miss Jameson, 3rd.	16	13	16	13
HAMILTON	Wentworth	G. W. Johnson, 2nd B Prov.; Bella E. Burrows, 2nd B Prov.; Mary E. Cook, 3rd.	22	None.	17	.....
INGERSOLL	Oxford	J. S. Deacon, 1st B Prov.; Rachel Horton, 1st Prov.; Isabella McCreight, 1st Prov.; Celeste Hudson, 2nd B; Elizabeth McCreight, 2nd B; Augusta Morgan, 2nd A; Hattie Dyke, 1st O.C.B.; Jennie Poole, 1st O.C.B.; Naomi Barker, 1st O.C.B.; Sarah Hovenden, 1st O.C.B.	24	"	23	.....
KINCARDINE	Bruce	F. C. Powell, 1st Prov.; Richard Hall, 2nd Prov.; Anna Johnston, 2nd Prov.; Jessie M. Thomson, 2nd Prov.; Jessie McIntyre, 2nd Prov.; Jessie McLean, 3rd.	24	"	24	.....
KINGSTON	Frontenac	*First Session.*—W. J. Summerby, 1st A Prov.; J. Campbell, 3rd; Marion Livingston, 2nd B Prov.; Jennie Hayward, 2nd B Prov.; Agnes Allen, 3rd; Bertha Cliff, 3rd. *Second Session.*—David McArdle, 1st A Prov.; Isaac Wood, 2nd A Prov.; and Misses Livingston, Hayward, Allen and Cliff as above.	16	6	16	6
LINDSAY	Victoria	J. H. McFaul, 1st A Prov.; seven teachers with Second-Class Provincial Certificates, and seven Third-Class Certificates.	19	13	17	13
LONDON	Middlesex	W. J. Carson, 1st A Prov.; Eliza Yates, 2nd A Prov.; Augusta Shaw, 2nd B Prov.; Miss C. Cannell, 2nd B Prov.	29	None.	21	.....
MADOC	Hastings	George Kirk, 1st A Prov.; Jessie Riddell, 2nd B Prov.; Miss Crepar, 2nd B Prov.; Susan Wootton, 3rd.	23	"	22	.....
MARTINTOWN	Glengarry	Alexander Kennedy, 1st C Prov.; Maria C. Smart, 3rd and Model School Diploma; Annie Cresswell, 3rd.	17	"	17	.....

The County Model Schools, 1880—*Continued.*

Staff and Qualifications of Instructors, and Attendance of Teachers-in-Training, together with the results.

MODEL SCHOOL.	COUNTY.	STAFF AND QUALIFICATIONS.	No. of Students.		Passed Final Examinat'n.	
			1st Session.	2nd Session.	1st Session.	2nd Session.
MILTON	Halton	P. McLean, 1st B Prov.; W. H. Grant, 2nd B Prov.; James Fell, 3rd; Janet Bastedo, 3rd; Jennie Pattison, 3rd.	14	None.	14	.....
MORRISBURGH	Dundas	L. Welch, 1st B Prov.; Wm. Styles, 3rd; A. C. Smith, 2nd A Prov.; Margaret Rose, 3rd; Carrie Herbick, 3rd; Hettie Vanallen, no certificate.	23	7	20	7
MOUNT FOREST	Wellington	S. B. Westervelt, 2nd A Prov.; Rachel Mitchell, 2nd B Prov.; Jessie Birnie, 2nd B Prov.; Wm. G. Daw, 3rd; Mary A. Campbell, 3rd; Grace McRobbie, 3rd; Maria Jelley, 3rd permanent.	24	15	24	15
NAPANEE	Lennox and Addington.	James Bowerman, 2nd Prov.; Wm. J. Black, 2nd Prov.; Flora Sawyer, 2nd Prov.; and six others holding 3rd, or U.C.B. Certificates.	29	None.	29	.....
NEWMARKET	York	Wm. Rannie, 1st Prov.; George Rose, 1st Prov.; Miss M. Thompson, 2nd Prov.; Miss M. McMurchie, 2nd Prov.; Miss M. Norman, 3rd.	30	14	16	14
OWEN SOUND	Grey	John A. Greig, 1st Prov.; Emma Spragg, Sarah Scott, Minerva Smith, Margaret Beith, Margaret Taylor, Maria Spragg, Mary Fox, 2nd Prov.; H. M. Moffet, Kate McIntyre, Rachel Tolton, Marion Clarke, 3rd.....	20	17	20	14
PERTH	Lanark	Henry Beer, 1st C Prov.; John Thornton, 2nd B Prov.; Miss Horsberg, 2nd B; Miss Keays, 2nd B.	24	None.	24	.....
PICTON	Prince Edward	N. Gordon, 1st Prov.; Miss N. R. Conger, 3rd Co. and Non-professional 2nd; Miss Martin, 2nd Prov.; Miss Johnston, 3rd Co.; Julia Gillespie, 2nd Prov.; Ada Temple, 3rd Co. and Non-professional 2nd; Nannie Hicks, 1st Co.; Rose Reynolds, 1st Co.	30	3	28	3

The County Model Schools, 1880—*Continued.*

Staff and Qualifications of Instructors, and Attendance of Teachers-in-Training, together with the results.

MODEL SCHOOL.	COUNTY.	STAFF AND QUALIFICATIONS.	No. of Students.		Passed Final Examinat'n.	
			1st Session.	2nd Session.	1st Session.	2nd Session.
PORT HOPE	Durham.....	D. A. Goggin, 1st O.C.B.; Miss A. Manson, 2nd B Prov.; T. Watson, 2nd B. Prov.; Misses Marshall, Thornhill, Thompson, Gilmour, Halliday, Shepherd, Mounsay, all 2nd B Prov.; Misses Hallisay, Harris, McKay, Hoffman, Pidgeon, all 3rd; Mr. Thornhill, 3rd.	19	11	19	11
PORT PERRY	Ontario	A. M. Rae, 1st C Prov.; Susan Tomlinson, 2nd C Prov.; Christina Gordon, 2nd C Prov.; Ida Madden, 3rd C Prov.; Miss E. McArthur, 3rd C Prov.	See Whitby.			
RENFREW	Renfrew	Ed. A. Stevens, 1st C Prov.; Hattie Reynolds, 2nd A Prov.; Margaret Mills, 2nd A Prov.; Margaret Benton, 3rd.	30	None.	30	.....
SARNIA	Lambton	Alexander Wark, 1st B Prov.; John Johnston, 2nd B Prov.; Janet Patterson, 2nd B Prov.; Ettie Thatcher, 2nd A Prov.; Isabella Mudie, 1st Co.; Carrie Cole, 2nd B Prov.; Mary A. Beatty, 3rd; Annie Lambert, 3rd; Amelia Bean, 2nd B Prov.; Jane A. Patterson, 3rd.	22	"	22	.....
SIMCOE	Norfolk	Rev. George Grant, B.A., Toronto; W. F. Crow, 2nd Prov.; John Sayers, 2nd Prov.; Elizabeth Wells, 1st Co.; Annie Brav, 1st Co.; Jennie McKeir, 2nd Prov.; Pauline McCool, 2nd Prov.	10	13	10	13
STRATFORD	Perth	W. S. Hodgins, 1st B Prov.; one Assistant, 1st B Prov.; and fourteen, 2nd Prov.	26	24	23	23
STRATHROY	Middlesex	Mr. Shepherd, 1st B Prov.; Mr. Dunsmore, 1st C Prov.; Miss Scott, 2nd B Prov.; Miss Armstrong, 2nd B Prov.; Miss Robinson, 3rd and Non-professional A; Miss Althouse, 3rd and Non-professional A; Miss Rose, 3rd and Non-professional A; Miss Rose, 3rd and Non-professional B	15	None.	11	.....
ST. CATHARINES	Lincoln	J. B. Grey, 1st A Prov.; W. F. Rittenhouse, 1st C Prov.; Margaret Crawford, 1st Prov.; Hester A. Morton, 2nd Prov.; Lizzie Patterson, 2nd Prov.; Margaret McCoy, 1st Prov.; Lucetta J. Gross, 2nd Prov.; Mary Linnely, O.C.B.; M. Y. McLaren, O.C.B	19	"	18	.....

The County Model Schools, 1880—*Continued.*

Staff and Qualifications of Instructors, and Attendance of Teachers-in-Training, together with the results.

MODEL SCHOOL.	COUNTY.	STAFF AND QUALIFICATIONS.	No. of Students.		Passed Final Examinat'n.	
			1st Session.	2nd Session.	1st Session.	2nd Session.
St. Thomas	Elgin	N. M. Campbell, 1st C Prov.; Colin A. Scott, 2nd A Prov.; Catharine Darrach, 2nd A Prov.; Annie Caughell, 2nd B; Jennie Baldwin, 2nd B.	19	19	14	14
Vankleek Hill	Prescott	Henry Gray, 1st C Prov.; Maggie Cooke, 2nd B Prov.; Frances Thistlewaite, 3rd.	18	None.	18	.....
Walkerton	Bruce	A. Miller, B.A., 1st Prov.; A. Robb, 2nd Prov.; Miss A. Robertson, 2nd Prov.; Miss G. Rothwell, 3rd; Miss E. McLean, 3rd; Miss F. Warren, 3rd; Miss S. Roether, 3rd.	16	10	14	9
Welland	Welland	Robert Grant, 1st C Prov.; Robert A. Campbell, 2nd Prov.; Jennie McGlashan, 2nd Prov.; Lydia Griffith, 3rd.	12	14	12	14
Whitby	Ontario	James Brown, 1st C Prov.; Annie J. Burns, 2nd C Prov.; Alicia Hickie, 2nd C Prov.	43	16	31	15
			These	figures	include	Port
				Perry	Model	School
Windsor	Essex	James Duncan, 1st Prov.; Miss Beith, 2nd Prov.; Mary Bartlett, 2nd Prov.; Annie Lewis, 3rd; Jennie Elliott, 1st O.C.B.; Helen McNeish, 2nd Prov.; Ina Weston, 2nd Prov.	20	5	20	5
Woodstock	Oxford	J. E. Dennis, 1st Prov.; Henry Izard, 1st O.C.B.; Margaret Fergusson, 1st Prov.; Jessie McWhirter, 1st Prov.; Anna Martin, 1st O.C.B.; Miriam Byer, 1st O.C.B.; Elijah Stuart, 3rd; J. Whitelaw, 3rd; Jennie Padden, 3rd; Emily Nott, 2nd Prov.; Jessie Macker, 3rd.	14	None.	14	.....
Yorkville	York	W. J. Hendrie, 1st Prov.; Miss Sykes, 2nd Prov.; Miss Bailey, 2nd Prov.; Miss Pearson, 2nd Prov.	33	32	33	32
Total			1039	374	961	376

Name of Association.	Number of Associations.	Total Number of Members.	Total Number who have paid Fees.	Receipts.					Expenditure.				Balances.
				Government Grant.	Municipal Grant.	Members' Fees.	Balances and other sources.	Total.	Printing and Postage.	Libraries.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Glengarry	1	70	.....	50 00	.....	.....	73 80	123 80	20 40	70 00	2 23	92 63	31 17
Stormont	1	61	13	50 00	.....	6 50	20 64	77 14	2 04	.....	10 29	12 33	64 81
Dundas	1	132	74	50 00	.....	30 75	106 82	187 57	30 40	25 00	52 20	107 60	79 97
Prescott	1	60	53	50 00	.....	13 25	53 33	116 58	11 91	.....	53 19	65 10	51 48
Russell	1	33	33	50 00	.....	0 50	16 44	66 94	5 65	.....	28 35	34 00	32 94
Grenville	1	42	42	50 00	.....	21 00	118 59	189 59	21 52	108 30	0 25	130 07	59 52
No. 1 Leeds	1	76	76	75 00	.....	38 00	15 70	128 70	28 70	.....	13 50	42 20	86 50
No. 2 Leeds	1	66	31	25 00	.....	6 25	105 64	136 89	6 96	25 46	38 25	70 67	66 22
Lanark	1	.....	.....	100 00	.....	20 75	14 32	135 07	12 35	100 00	8 55	120 90	14 17
Renfrew	1	74	.....	100 00	.....	.....	51 65	151 65	1 50	.....	134 95	136 45	15 20
Frontenac	1	30	30	50 00	50 00	15 50	46 57	162 07	14 35	19 60	40 50	74 45	87 62
Lennox and Addington	1	115	28	50 00	.....	13 25	72 14	135 39	7 62	78 84	27 30	113 76	21 63
Prince Edward	1	80	.....	50 00	.....	.....	50 57	100 57	7 73	5 00	32 35	45 08	55 49
North Hastings	1	70	55	50 00	.....	48 20	82 31	180 51	16 07	79 12	24 05	119 24	61 27
South Hastings	1	120	77	50 00	.....	27 00	53 29	130 29	18 78	.....	86 56	105 34	24 95
Northumberland	1	101	101	100 00	.....	31 25	42 69	173 94	17 50	.....	78 50	96 00	77 94
Durham	1	80	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	50 00	50 00	.....
Peterborough	1	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	57 00	107 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	107 00
East Victoria	1	23	30	50 00	25 00	3 25	50 54	128 79	5 67	41 23	6 25	53 15	75 64
West Victoria	1	50	19	50 00	.....	14 25	97 45	161 70	11 40	71 95	27 95	111 30	50 40
Ontario	1	50	.....	75 00	.....	33 75	76 80	185 55	12 90	.....	114 10	127 00	58 55
North York	1	44	44	50 00	.....	26 50	47 56	124 06	6 41	.....	43 75	50 16	73 90
Peel	1	61	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	50 00	50 00	.....
South Simcoe	1	68	.....	50 00	.....	.....	72 21	122 21	24 73	.....	48 15	72 88	49 33
Halton	1	61	29	50 00	25 00	14 50	63 22	152 72	23 02	50 41	62 19	135 62	17 10
Wentworth	1	190	19	50 00	.....	9 50	100 55	160 05	12 87	.....	69 05	81 92	78 13
Brant	1	112	34	50 00	.....	12 50	32 08	94 58	6 30	64 51	11 85	82 66	11 92
Lincoln	1	120	.....	25 00	.....	.....	108 16	133 16	48 14	.....	39 73	87 87	45 29
Welland	1	89	.....	50 00	.....	.....	9 01	59 01	5 98	.....	43 00	48 98	10 03

Teachers' Associations, 1880—continued.

Name of Association.	Number of Associations.	Total Number of Members.	Total Number who have paid Fees.	Receipts.					Expenditure.				Balances.
				Government Grant.	Municipal Grant.	Members' Fees.	Balances and other sources.	Total.	Printing and Postage.	Libraries.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Haldimand	1	113	6	50 00	.....	3 00	103 69	156 69	14 14	.....	44 10	58 24	98 45
Norfolk	1	130	.....	50 00	.....	.....	94 47	144 47	8 86	32 39	29 29	70 54	73 93
Oxford	1	90	76	50 00	.....	33 00	87 70	170 70	30 00	.....	82 30	112 30	58 40
Waterloo	1	55	33	50 00	.....	33 00	80 70	163 70	10 75	71 35	37 50	119 60	44 10
North Wellington	1	119	92	50 00	.....	61 25	31 97	143 22	8 53	22 50	85 16	116 19	27 03
South Wellington	1	124	64	50 00	.....	.....	80 46	130 46	.....	.....	22 75	22 75	107 71
North Grey	1	32	24	.....	.....	11 90	2 00	13 90	1 50	.....	10 90	12 40	1 50
South Grey	1	108	61	100 00	.....	.....	33 37	133 37	10 46	.....	88 15	98 61	34 76
North Perth	1	101	.....	100 00	.....	.....	27 68	127 68	28 34	..	71 00	99 34	28 34
South Perth	1	72	.....	50 00	.....	68 00	71 97	189 97	13 15	.....	113 10	126 25	63 72
East Huron	1	.....	.....	25 00	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....	.....	25 00	25 00	.....
North Huron	1	51	51	25 00	25 00	23 00	93 30	166 30	8 81	50 95	13 60	73 36	92 94
West Huron	1	116	37	50 00	.....	5 00	55 59	110 59	3 89	.....	18 50	22 39	88 20
East Bruce	1	57	26	50 00	.....	13 00	100 30	163 30	11 47	.....	40 47	51 94	111 45
West Bruce	1	60	37	75 00	.....	18 25	69 56	162 81	8 85	.....	27 02	35 87	126 94
East Middlesex	1	112	95	50 00	.....	40 35	176 90	267 34	59 35	22 04	106 78	188 17	79 17
West Middlesex	1	112	90	50 00	.....	30 00	189 39	269 39	29 00	228 59	.....	257 59	11 80
Elgin	1	150	32	75 00	.....	16 00	80 42	171 42	11 23	37 33	57 05	105 61	65 81
East Kent	1	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	50 00	50 00	.....
West Kent	1	59	14	50 60	.....	7 00	32 40	89 40	6 75	13 30	17 00	37 05	52 35
No. 1 Lambton	1	90	36	75 00	.....	18 00	87 31	180 31	45 72	9 60	70 00	125 32	54 99
No. 2 Lambton	1	84	.....	25 00	.....	.....	127 57	152 57	8 25	.....	96 70	104 95	47 62
North Essex	1	67	.....	75 00	50 00	.....	89 84	214 84	24 00	109 30	50 00	183 30	31 54
South Essex	1	.....	.....	25 00	50 00	.....	177 99	252 99	10 00	63 40	47 85	121 25	131 74
District of Muskoka	1	54	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	50 00	50 00	.....
District of Parry Sound	1	41	41	50 00	.....	10 25	33 76	94 01	14 65	25 10	40 50	80 25	13 76
City of Kingston	1	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	100 00	100 00	.....
City of London	1	44	...	50 00	.....	12 75	149 12	211 87	4 25	35 02	2 00	41 27	170 60
City of Ottawa	1	45	.....	75 00	.....	.....	22 05	97 05	4 95	.....	54 00	58 95	38 10
City of Toronto	1	150	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	100 00	100 00	.....
Total, 1880	59	4214	1586	3275 00	225 00	790 20	3738 77	8028 97	757 80	1460 29	2747 76	4965 85	3063 12
Total, 1879	60	4185	1762	2750 00	350 00	756 55	3775 69	7632 24	684 08	1687 68	2400 54	4772 30	2859 94
Increase	.....	29	.....	525 00	.....	33 65	.....	396 73	73 72	.....	347 22	193 55	203 18
Decrease	1	.....	176	.....	125 00	.....	36 92	.....	.....	227 39	.....	.....	.....

Notes of the Proceedings of the Teachers' Associations for 1880 and 1881 will be found in the Proceedings of 1881.

12. Superannuation of Teachers.

The list of Superannuated Teachers for 1880 and 1881, with the amounts received by them, will be found on a subsequent page.

13. Teachers Retired from the Profession during 1880.

Summary.

Counties.	Teachers retired.	Counties.	Teachers retired.
Glengarry	1	Simcoe	8
Stormont	4	Halton	5
Dundas	6	Wentworth	5
Prescott	2	Brant	10
Russell	1	Lincoln	4
Carleton	11	Welland	5
Grenville	2	Haldimand	6
Leeds	3	Norfolk	5
Lanark	2	Oxford	9
Renfrew	4	Waterloo	10
Frontenac	2	Wellington	12
Lennox and Addington	6	Grey	9
Prince Edward	2	Perth	12
Hastings	12	Huron	15
Northumberland	7	Bruce	17
Durham	7	Middlesex	19
Peterborough	3	Elgin	9
Haliburton	3	Kent	13
Victoria	5	Lambton	4
Ontario	13	Essex	8
York	17		
Peel	2	Total	300

DIVISION II.

Proceedings during the Year 1881.

1. Legislation.

The following amendments to the School Law were made in 1881 by the Act 44 Victoria, Chapter 30, intituled "An Act for further improving the School Law." (Assented to 4th March, 1881.)

Section 1. Parent to require attendance at school of child between seven and thirteen years of age.

Section 2. Such pupil to attend the full school time for eleven weeks in each half-year.

Section 3. Any person with whom such a child resides to be under the same obligation as a parent.

(2) For children employed in manufactories half the above time will suffice.

Section 4. Attendance not required if the child is otherwise being efficiently instructed, or sick, or at too great a distance.

Section 5. Board may appoint an officer to give effect to these provisions.

Section 6. Fourteen days' notice to be given to the parent before proceeding. Unless satisfactory reason shown, the case to be brought before a justice, who shall act as the law directs.

Section 7. The apparent age to be assumed, unless disproved by defendant.

Section 8. Assessor to enter in roll children from sixteen to twenty-one, from seven to thirteen, and from five to sixteen.

Section 9. Amendments to Public Schools Act, viz.:—At any annual Township Board election after the first, but one Trustee is to be chosen for each ward; existing Township Boards confirmed; Inspector's allowance on the formation or alteration of a union section provided; Trustees' Annual Report to be sent in 31st December; Inspector to give his order for school moneys in favour of the Trustees, on their request.

(2) The Judge shall receive election complaints (except in the case of school sections) made within twenty days, and shall decide the same within a reasonable time.

(3) Directions to Municipal Clerk to transmit to County Inspector list of Separate School supporters placed on roll for County rate.

Section 10. If land is assessed against both owner and occupant, the occupant to be primarily liable, and if, on default of the occupant, the owner is required to pay, he may direct the rate to be applied to either the Public or the Separate School.

Section 11. The County Council to grant $150 annually for Model School.

(2) Department may make regulation as to fees for Model School training.

Section 12. Teachers may not change the books in use unless such change is approved, nor until the January after such approval. Penalty $10.

Section 13. No Trustee to be personally interested in any contract or engagement of the Trustee corporation.

Section 14. High School Trustees to be appointed at the last meeting in December of any City or Town separated.

2. Orders in Council and Minutes of Department, 1881.

1.—CERTIFICATE CANCELLED, AND DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS AS PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

(18th of January, 1881.)

That the standing of Samuel Wiggins, as a Second Class Public School teacher, Grade "B," be cancelled, and that the said Samuel Wiggins and his brother, Stonewall Jackson Wiggins, be deprived of any right of presenting themselves for examination as Public School teachers in the future.

II.—Further Regulations as to the Examination of Candidates for Public School Teachers' Certificates. (5th of February, 1881.)

This is published as a Circular, and will also appear in the Supplementary Compendium.

III.—Regulations as to Authorized Text-Books in the Public Schools. (5th of February, 1881.)

Published as a Circular, and will also appear in the Supplementary Compendium.

IV.—Central Committee of Examiners—Amendment to former Order in Council. (7th of February, 1881.)

That for the eighth paragraph of the Regulations respecting the Central Committee of Examiners, approved by Order in Council of the 25th day of November, 1880, the following be substituted :—

"The High School Inspectors shall, with one of the Public School Inspectors from time to time to be appointed by the Minister, discharge the duties connected with the professional examination of students at the Normal Schools, as well as their inspection, as prescribed by the Regulations in that behalf."

V.—Appointment of Teachers to Ottawa Normal School. (8th of February, 1881.)

VI.—County Boards of Examiners. (26th of February, 1881.)

That at meetings of the County Boards of Examiners for the transaction of business, the County Inspector, if present, shall be the chairman thereof; and if there be more than one County Inspector present, each shall be chairman alternately; but in the special case of a County Judge being one of such Board of Examiners, he shall when present be the chairman of such Board.

VII.—Further Regulations as to Public School Text-Books. (21st of February, 1881.)

Regulation approved 5th February, 1881, as to prices; not to take effect until 1st January, 1881.

VIII.—Central Committee of Examiners—Appointment of New Members. (22nd of March, 1881.)

Upon consideration of a report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 21st day of February, 1881, the Department of Education doth hereby order that, pursuant to the second paragraph of the Regulations respecting the Central Committee of

Examiners, approved by Order in Council of 25th day of November, 1880, the following appointments be made:—

George Paxton Young, M.A., Professor of Mental and Moral Science in University College, to be Chairman of the said Committee.

John Watson, LL.D., Professor of Logic, Metaphysics and Ethics, University of Queen's College, Kingston; Eugene Haanel, Ph.D., Professor of Natural Sciences and Chemistry, University of Victoria College, Cobourg; S. Arthur Marling, M.A., one of the High School Inspectors; John Milne Buchan, M.A., also one of the High School Inspectors; John C. Glashan, M.A., Public School Inspector; and Alfred Baker, M.A., Classical Tutor in University College, to be members of the said Committee. And the respective periods for which they are appointed are as follows: For the term of one year, ending on the 1st day of January, 1882, Professor Watson and John C. Glashan; for the term of two years, Professor Haanel and John M. Buchan; and for the term of three years, S. A. Marling and Alfred Baker.

IX.—High School Programme for 1881-2. (16th of April, 1881.)

Published as a Circular, and also will appear in the Supplementary Compendium.

X.—Sub-Examiners Appointed for 1881. (28th of April, 1881.)

XI.—Executive Council. (12th of May, 1881.)

That during the absence of the Honourable the Premier, three members of the Council shall be a quorum.

XII.—Additional Sub-Examiners Appointed. (15th of July, 1881.)

XIII.—County Model School Established in County of Dufferin, at Orangeville. (15th of July, 1881.)

XIV.—Cancellation of Certificate of James E. Chute. (15th of July, 1881.)

That the Certificate of James E. Chute as a Public School Teacher, being Second Class, Grade A, be cancelled for the causes set forth.

XV.—Additional Sub-Examiner Appointed. (13th of September, 1881.)

XVI.—Regulations as to the Teaching of Hygiene in the Provincial Normal Schools. (23rd of September, 1881.)

Will appear in the Supplementary Compendium.

XVII.—County Model Schools—Further Regulations. (23rd of September, 1881).

Published as a Circular, and will appear in the Supplementary Compendium.

XVIII.—Depository Stock.—Distribution amongst Provincial Institutions, authorized 9th November, 1881.

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3. Decisions of the Minister of Education.

A statement of these will appear in the Report for next year.

4. Confirmation

The following is the list of

Municipality Passing the By-Law.	Date of Application to Confirm.	School Corporations affected.
Township of Hillier	1st February, 1881	Union of School Sections 14 and 15 as School Section 14.
" Lutterworth	10th February, 1881	To form School Board for the Municipality.
United Townships of Anson and Hindon	12th January, 1881, and 11th February, 1881.	School Board for Municipality
Township of Raleigh	22nd November, 1880	Union School Section 5, Raleigh and Tilbury East.
" Tilbury, East	7th January, 1881	Union School Section 5, Raleigh and Tilbury East.
United Townships of Brudenell and Lyndoch	27th December, 1880	Union School Section 11, Hagarty and Brudenell.
United Townships of Hagarty, Sherwood, Richards and Jones	27th December, 1880, and 28th January, 1881.	Union School Section 11, Hagarty and Brudenell.
Township of Goulbourn	8th March, 1881	School Sections 11 and 14, Goulbourn.
" Thorold	13th May, 1881	School Section 2, Thorold
" Amabel	25th January and 15th February, 1881.	School Section 4, Amabel; Union School Section 8, Amabel and Albemarle.
" Elderslie	30th June, 1881	School Section 12, Elderslie
" Nottawasaga	11th July, 1881	School Section 14, Nottawasaga
" Maryboro'	20th June, 1881	School Section 15, Maryboro'
" Saugeen	26th July, 1881	School Section 1, Saugeen, Arran and Elderslie.
" Arran	2nd June, 1881	School Section 1, Saugeen, Arran and Elderslie.
" Elderslie	30th June, 1881	School Section 1, Saugeen, Arran and Elderslie.
" Dover, East and West	3rd August, 1881	School Section 1, Dover West
" Camden	20th September, 1881	School Section 6, Camden

of By-laws.

By-Laws confirmed during 1881.

Other Municipalities concerned.		How disposed of.	
None		Confirmed	18th February, 1881.
Snowdon, Anson and Somerville		"	28th February, 1881.
Minden, Lutterworth and Stanhope		"	28th February, 1881.
Tilbury East	By-Law No. 358	"	28th February, 1881.
Raleigh		"	28th February, 1881.
Hagarty, Sherwood, Richards and Jones	By-Law No. 6	"	16th March, 1881.
Brudenell and Lynedoch	By-Law No. 33	"	16th March, 1881.
None		"	17th March, 1881.
None		"	7th June, 1881.
Albemarle and Village of Wiarton		"	13th July, 1881.
Sullivan	By-Law No. 6	"	1st September, 1881.
Mulmur	By-Law No. 289	"	1st September, 1881.
None	By-Law No. 217	"	1st September, 1881.
None	By-Law No. 281	"	17th September, 1881.
None	By-Law No. 8	"	17th September, 1881.
None	By-Law No. 4	"	17th September, 1881.
None	By-Law No. 9	"	17th September, 1881.
Village of Dresden	By-Law No. 16	"	14th October, 1881.

5.— *Inquiries by Commission in the Year 1881.*

Case.	Charge.	Commissioner.	Date of Issue.	How disposed of.
Rev. William McKee, B.A., Public School Inspector, South Simcoe.	Sleeping and want of vigilance at two or more Departmental Examinations, and consequent irregularities and improper practices of candidates thereat; also general inefficiency as an Inspector in certain other particulars.	J. George Hodgins, LL.D., Deputy Minister of Education.	14th October, 1880	Inefficiency as a Public School Inspector established as the result of the enquiry and brought to the notice of the County Council by the Minister of Education. In the Session of June the County Council accepted his resignation and appointed the Rev. Thos. McKee as his successor.
George A. Irwin, teacher in Lindsay.	Being under the influence of liquor when teaching, and otherwise intemperate.	J. H. Knight, Public School Inspector, East Victoria.	26th November, 1880 ...	Evidence not sufficient to establish these charges.
Samuel Wiggins and Stonewall Jackson Wiggins.	Committing a fraud at the examination for Third-Class Certificates.	Clarke Moses, Public School Inspector, County of Haldimand.	26th October, 1880	Certificates cancelled, and deprived of the right of presenting themselves at any examination in future.
R. R. Baker.....	Being an inveterate drunkard, and as bringing discredit on the teaching profession by using abusive and immoral language.	Francis Elkington, Clerk, County of Frontenac.	28th September, 1881...	Evidence failed to establish offences so serious as those charged, but sufficient to make it the Inspector's duty to refuse a renewal of certificate.
Intermediate and other Departmental Examinations held at Owen Sound.	Improper and fraudulent practices at examinations during the years 1878 to 1881.	J. George Hodgins, LL.D., Deputy Minister of Education.	1st November, 1881 ...	...

6. Training of Teachers during the Year 1881, Provincial Normal Schools.

1. Staff of Normal and Model Schools.

Staff of the Toronto Normal and Model Schools, 1881.

A. W. Davies	Principal.
Thos. Kirkland	Science Master.
James Carlyle	Mathematical Master.
Samuel Clare	Writing "
Wm. Armstrong	Drawing "
H. F. Sefton	Music "
D. C. Bell	Elocution "
C. R. Dearnaly	Gymnastic "
Wm. Scott	Head Master, Boys' Model School.
Jno. L. Davison	First Assistant, " "
S. M. Dorland	Second " " "
P. N. Davey	Third " " "
M. Cullen	Head Mistress, Girls' Model School.
K. F. Hagarty	First Assistant, " "
M. E. Hunt	Second " " "
J. Meneilley	Third " " "

Staff of the Ottawa Normal and Model Schools, 1881.

J. A. MacCabe	Principal.
Geo. Baptie	Science Master.
Daniel Sawyer	Writing "
Martin Sparrow	Drawing "
W. G. Workman	Music "
D. C. Bell	Elocution "
E. B. Cope	Gymnastic "
Edwin D. Parlow	Head Master, Boys' Model School.
Smith Curtis	First Assistant " "
Samuel W. McCready	Second " " "
Adeline Shenick	Head Mistress, Girls' Model School.
Maggie Cusack	First Assistant " "
Mary G. Joyce	Second " " "
Annie MacLardy	Third " " "

2. Attendance of Students, Counties, Etc.

The Toronto Normal School.

ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS—1880-1881.

SESSIONS.	Admitted 1880.		Admitted 1881.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
First Class Yearly Session	23	4	....	....
Second " 1st "	51	50	36	56
2nd "	48	51	28	24
3rd "	39	18	48	52
Total	161	123	112	132

The Toronto Normal School.

COUNTIES OF 1st AND 2nd CLASS STUDENTS ATTENDING—1880-1881.

	Simcoe.		Halton.		Wentworth.		Brant.		Lincoln.		Welland.		Haldimand.		Norfolk.		Oxford.		Waterloo.		Wellington.		Grey.		Perth.		Huron.		Bruce.		Middlesex.		Elgin.		Kent.		Lambton.		Essex.		Other Localities.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
For the year 1880	5	10	2	2	2	2	6	2	2	4	2	1	2	4	2	2	4	5	5	4	5	7	7	8	3	7	8	5	10	12	24	16	4	3	18	12	7	5	6	6	1	1
For the year 1881	2	2	3	2	9	12	1	3	8	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	9	4	3	5	3	3	11	8	10	8	24	12	4	4	2	3	8	12	3	5	1	1	3	1

	Ontario.		York.		Peel.		Victoria.		Durham.		Peterborough.		Northumberland.		Hastings.		Prince Edward.		Addington.		Lennox and Addington.		Frontenac.		Renfrew.		Lanark.		Leeds.		Grenville.		Carleton.		Russell.		Prescott.		Dundas.		Stormont.		Glengarry.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
For the year 1880	1	1	13	11	3	3						2			3	1																	1									
For the year 1881	6	1	9	16	2																																					

The Toronto Normal School.

RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS OF STUDENTS.

	Church of England.		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian.		Methodist.		Baptist.		Congregationalist.		Other persuasions.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
For the year 1880	24	18	6	3	67	36	56	35	13	7	4	4	10	1
For the year 1881	10	24	3	3	43	53	43	33	3	10	4	4	7	4

The Ottawa Normal School.

ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS.	Number Admitted—1880.		Number Admitted—1881.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Second Class, 1st Session	73	28	30	19
Do. 2nd do.	50	28	22	17
Do. 3rd do.	11	9	45	41
Total	134	65	97	77

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS STUDENTS ATTENDING.

		Glengarry.	Stormont.	Dundas.	Prescott.	Russell.	Carleton.	Grenville.	Leeds.	Lanark.	Renfrew.	Frontenac.	Lennox and Addington.	Prince Edward.	Hastings.	Northumberland.	Durham.	Peterborough.	Victoria.	Ontario.	York.	Peel.
For the year 1880	Male.			5	1		7	7	3	9	6	5	6	3	3	4	11	3	4	4		1
	Female.					1		3	1	8	2	4		1	6	3	5	3	3	6	4	
For the year 1881	Male.			4	2		5	1	3	3	3	2	4	5	2	2	4	6	1	5	8	
	Female.			1	3		1	2	3	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	4	1	3	1		1

The Ottawa Normal School.

	Simcoe.		Halton.		Wentworth.		Brant.		Lincoln.		Welland.		Haldimand.		Norfolk.		Oxford.		Waterloo.		Wellington.		Dufferin.		Grey.		Perth.		Huron.		Bruce.		Middlesex.		Elgin.		Kent.		Lambton.		Essex.		Quebec.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
For the year 1880	3		1	1	7	1			3	2	2	1	2	2		1		2	4		5	8	2	1	2	1	3	2	3	2	3	6	2	1								
For the year 1881				1	1	3	1	1	3		1		2		1		1		4		9		2		2	1	3		3		3		4				1				1	

RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS OF STUDENTS.

	Church of England.		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian.		Methodist.		Baptist.		Congregationalist.		Other.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
For the year 1880	14	12	8	5	46	25	47	17	8	4	1		10	2
For the year 1881	9	13	12	2	30	26	34	28	7	6	2	2	3	

3.—Summary of Instruction given for Second Class Certifcates—Provincial Normal School, Toronto.

(1) *Summary of Instruction given for Second Class Certificates and time for each subject during the week.*

Total time for each week, 27½ hours.

Education.—Lectures on Theory and Methods, six hours each week and four hours of practical illustration. Practice in Model School, under direct supervision and criticism of teacher of division, six hours a week. Visiting City Schools, five hours during the Session. Time spent in purely professional work during Session of 160 hours. N.B.—The average length of Session is about twelve weeks.

Reading and Elocution.—Two hours a week (Theory) for half the Session; (Practice three hours a week for same time, with regular teacher. Rest of Session with Principal

Mental Arithmetic.—From two to three hours each week.

Chemistry.—*Theory*, from one to two hours a week. *Practice*, eight hours a week.

Music.—Theory and Practice of Vocal Music, three hours a week for each class; in all, six hours a week.

Drawing.—Practical, three hours a week for each class; in all, six hours a week.

Hygiene (including Temperance).—From three to four hours a week.

Drill and Calisthenics.—Three hours each per week, or six hours in all.

Writing and Book-keeping.—Two hours each per week, or four hours in all.

(2) *Number of Masters and Instructors, and nature and amount of work performed by each during School Week.*

Principal.—Lectures on Education and Educational Methods, illustrating as far as practicable School Organization, etc.; hears classes read during absence of Teacher of Elocution; examines the daily reports of teaching done in Model School; criticises before the class and privately; criticises the teaching done in his presence; exercises a general supervision over the Model Schools, and prepares certain examination papers for Model School examinations. When time allows, the ordinary Lectures on Education are supplemented with Lectures on great Educational Reformers and their Methods. About twenty hours per week.

Mathematical Master.—Lectures on Physiology, Hygiene, and Geography, in addition to Arithmetic; special classes from the Model School are taught by him in presence of the Normal School Students; criticises teaching done in his presence. About twenty hours per week.

Natural Science Master.—Theoretical and Practical Chemistry. About twelve hours per week.

Teacher of Elocution.—Time employed depends on length of Session, one half only being spent here. By his report, about twenty-seven hours is the time devoted to this school.

These Masters are employed in the Normal School only.

The other Masters divide their time between the Normal and Model Schools.

Drawing Master.—Normal School, six hours a week. Model School, eight hours a week. Total, fourteen hours.

Music Master.—Normal School, six hours a week. Model School, eight hours a week. Total, fourteen hours.

Writing Master.—Normal School, four hours a week. Model School, sixteen hours a week. Total, twenty hours.

Drill Master.—Normal School, six hours a week. Model School, seven hours a week. Total, thirteen hours.

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(3) *Number of Students present during Academic Year 1880–81.*

First Session—57 Males, 41 Females.
Second Session—36 Males, 56 Females.
Third Session—28 Males, 24 Females.

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(4) *Number of Students during current Session.*

47 Males, 51 Females.

4.—Summary of "Methods of Teaching" Employed in Provincial Model School, Toronto.

(1) *Reading.*

Fourth Division.—Pupils are first taught to recognize entire words. When a number of these are known they are taught the sounds of the letters, and are then required to recognize words and pronounce them by sounding their different parts. The teacher makes use of the blackboard and tablets in teaching word recognition.

Reading is mainly taught by imitation. The teacher reads and requires the pupils to read after him simultaneously and individually. Care is taken to correct all mistakes, the blackboard being used for this purpose.

In the Third, Second and First Divisions this subject is taught in a similar manner, being more and more minutely dealt with as the pupil progresses.

(2) *Spelling.*

Fourth Division.—At first *oral spelling* only is taught. The blackboard is always used in doing this. New words and those misspelled are placed upon it, and the pupils drilled until each word is thoroughly known.

Oral spelling is taught to all the divisions in a similar manner.

Written spelling is taught to all the class capable of writing.

The pupils are required to prepare a passage found in their reading lesson; then they write this at the dictation of the teacher, in books for the purpose. These books are examined by the teacher, and the pupil is required to correct thoroughly each word misspelled. These words are frequently reviewed. Spelling is taught at every lesson from the fact that all difficult words are written upon the blackboard and the especial attention of the pupils drawn to them.

(3) *Arithmetic.*

All the Divisions.—Pupils are first taught to *count*, the balls on the numeral-frame, marbles, etc., being used for this purpose.

They are then taught *notation* and *numeration*, the blackboard and numeral-frame being used.

They are next taught the *Addition Table* from the numeral-frame, and in doing sums are not allowed to count. The Subtraction, Multiplication and Division Tables are thoroughly mastered before the pupils are required to work examples involving a knowledge of these tables.

The tables of *Weights and Measures* are taught by *object lessons.*

New rules are taught from easy mental examples, and from these the pupils deduce the rules, form the definitions, etc.

Problems are given to test the understanding of the pupil. When he fails to work these, the principles are taught again. Reviews are of daily occurrence.

(4) *Geography.*

All the Divisions.—The definitions are taught by *object lessons*, the teacher being aided by pictorial illustrations.

Mathematical geography is taught by means of globes, diagrams drawn on the board, etc.

The pupils are taught what a map is. This is done by drawing a picture of the school-room on the blackboard and enlarging it so as to include the building, then the grounds, etc.

Thoroughness and exactness are secured by frequent drills. No lessons are assigned to be prepared in books until the part assigned has been carefully taught to the class.

In teaching such physical phenomena as winds, currents, tides, etc., the lessons are conversational; the pupils are never told; the teacher directs the pupils and leads them to draw the proper inference, etc.

Map-drawing is taught in all the divisions except the fourth.

(5) *Object Lessons.*

Third and Fourth Divisions.—*Every lesson* is taught objectively, when possible, in all the divisions, but the object lesson proper is confined to the above-named divisions.

In this lesson, as, indeed, in all the lessons taught, the teacher is careful of the following points:—

1. To be merely the director, the pupils observing and thinking for themselves.
2. Never to tell the pupil a point which depends upon his understanding.
3. To have frequent reviews.
4. To make the pupils express themselves in full sentences.
5. To use the blackboard at every stage of the lesson.

(6) *Composition.*

All the Divisions.—Oral composition is taught in all the classes and at every lesson. This is done by the teacher setting a good example for imitation, by requiring all answers to be given in the form of complete sentences, by correcting every mistake in composition, and by requiring the correct form of expression to be repeated by the pupil.

Lists of common errors are made, and the pupils frequently drilled upon the correct form of expression.

Written composition is practised from the Second-book Class upward. Subjects of the simplest kind are given at first, such as elliptical sentences to be filled out, the substance of the last reading lesson to be written out, etc. As the pupils advance they are required to write sentences of a certain kind, to introduce grammatical equivalents, to paraphrase, to write original compositions, etc.

The greatest care is taken by the teacher in detecting errors in the written compositions, and whatever errors have been made are required to be corrected by the pupils.

(7) *Etymology.*

Third, Second and First Divisions.—The Anglo-Saxon suffixes and prefixes are first taught from examples, such as work, worker; run, runner; kind, unkind, etc.

The blackboard is employed for this purpose, and the pupils are led to ascertain the meaning of each suffix and prefix from suitable words. They are not told the meaning and asked to remember it, but they ascertain the meaning for themselves.

The classic prefixes, suffixes and chief root words are taught in a similar manner, from the blackboard, in the Second and First Divisions. Exercises in word-building are frequently given to test the knowledge and excite the interest of the pupils in this study.

(8) *Mental Arithmetic.*

All the Divisions.—All the rules of Arithmetic are introduced by easy mental problems.

Two kinds of examples are given: the first, which deals with simple computation, is intended to secure quickness and accuracy of calculation; the second, which deals with concrete numbers, is given for the purpose of cultivating the reasoning powers. The blackboard is used for teaching a typical example, and then many such are given to the class.

(9) *History.*

Third, Second and First Divisions.—This subject is taught in conversational lessons with the pupils. No text-books are used. In the First and Second Divisions, after a lesson has been taught, the heads of the lesson are copied by the pupils. These are used for aiding the pupils in their reviews. The map is used at every lesson, and every place named carefully located. Reviews are very frequent. Collateral reading is recommended to pupils of First Division.

(10) *Grammar.*

Third, Second and First Divisions.—This subject is taught by the *inductive method.* The teacher, by using appropriate examples, leads the pupils to the conclusions desired. Pupils are never required to learn definitions or rules from a book until these have been made by themselves under the guidance of the teacher.

The different parts of this subject are discussed in the following order:—1st, the sentence and its definition; 2nd, the parts of the sentence; 3rd, the parts of speech; 4th, the inflections, etc.

(11) *Physiology and Higiene.*

Second Division.—By means of diagrams drawn on the board, charts, a skeleton, and certain pieces of apparatus, the teacher makes the pupils acquainted with sufficient anatomy to understand the physiological facts to be taught.

Hygiene is taught incidentally during the teaching of physiology.

Care is taken to make the lessons as practical as possible.

The teacher is careful to make every lesson an object lesson, so there is no lecturing on his part.

(12) *Algebra.*

First Division.—This subject is taught from the blackboard in a similar manner to Arithmetic, Grammar, etc. By means of appropriate examples the pupils are led to make the definitions, deduce the rules, etc. When a principle has been taught, it is illustrated by *many* examples, the aim of the teacher being to proceed thoroughly rather than quickly.

(13) *Mensuration.*

Second and First Divisions.—The definitions are taught from the blackboard as they are required for use. The pupils deduce the rules from easy examples under the direction of the teacher. Diagrams, figures cut in paper, wood, or leather, are used to illustrate the mode of solution. No text-book is used.

(14) *Chemistry.*

First Division.—All the teaching is done by means of experiments. No lectures are given. The pupils are not told and asked to remember, but are shown various experiments, each intended to illustrate some point, and are required to infer and gather the facts from these. The blackboard is used at every stage of the lesson. The heads of each lesson are copied by the pupils into their note-books.

(15) *Geometry.*

First Division.—The definitions are taught from the board. At first each proposition is carefully taught before the pupils are allowed to use their text-books. This is done by the method of analysis, the construction being made, the resulting figure carefully examined, the consequences noted, etc., etc. The pupils are thus led to observe that there is a reason for each step in the construction and demonstration, and they thus see the necessity of mastering the principles involved, rather than the words of the text-book.

(16) *Natural Philosophy.*

First Division.—This subject is, as far as possible, taught experimentally. Each principle is fully illustrated by means of diagrams, philosophical charts, apparatus, etc., and numerous problems depending upon it are given for solution.

(17) *Literature.*

All the Classes.—This subject is taught during the time taken by the teacher in preparing the *reading* lesson for the next day. The pupils are taught the exact force of each word in this lesson, and in the higher classes are made acquainted with the more common figures of rhetoric and the leading characteristics of the author of the passage.

(18) *Discipline.*

Boys' School.

No corporal punishment is employed. The teacher governs his class by his personal influence and by keeping it engaged. No pupil is ever allowed to be idle. Frequent opportunities arise of showing the pupils how much better an orderly mode of doing things is than for each pupil to do the same things, but in a way which each one selects for himself. Thus, the pupils are taught to sit at the desks in a uniform manner, to move from room to room in an orderly way at the command of the teacher, etc. The pupils are shown the way the teacher would prefer to have things done, and the public opinion of the class is appealed to to decide whether this is a good way or not. The pupils are shown that talking and disorderly movements, etc., interfere with the working and efficiency of the class, and are required to co-operate in rendering their class a model one.

Certain rules are laid down to be observed in playing in the yard and on the field. These are all made for the well-being and proper protection of the pupils, and this is carefully pointed out at the time of laying down these rules, so that in this case the pupils themselves are generally found to see that there is no very flagrant violation of them.

When a pupil is careless and troublesome in regard to his conduct, his teacher talks to him in private at first; then, in case of necessity, reproves him publicly and gives him a demerit mark. He is then reported to the Head Master, who after a proper reprimand punishes him by depriving him of some privilege, such as playing in the field, &c., or he is required to remain in his seat for a certain time after school.

Where these modes of treatment fail, the parent is communicated with. His influence is invoked, and if the pupil still continues obdurate, he is suspended for a shorter or longer period. In case the pupil still remains careless, and interferes with the efficient working of the class, the parent is requested to remove him from school.

All offences in the yard or field are visited by the offender being deprived of some privilege pertaining to the yard or field.

Frequent opportunities are taken to give lessons on morals. The necessity of doing to others as we would have others do to us, of always speaking the truth, etc., is inculcated.

Removal for misconduct and suspensions are extremely rare; the former does not average one per year, and the latter two or three per session.

The methods of keeping order and of securing discipline outlined above are so efficacious, that were it not for the Normal Students allowing their classes to get into trouble (nearly always by being unable to keep them busy), there would be very few punishments for misconduct. The class is taught the habit of behaving, and this is generally sufficient to prevent any grievous breach of discipline, even when it has little or nothing to do.

Girls' School.

To ensure the understanding of the rules of the school by the *new* pupils, and also to remind the *old* ones of their obligation in that respect, the whole school is assembled as soon as fully organized at the commencement of each Session, and the style of conduct expected from each scholar expounded in plain and unmistakable language; also the necessary permissions, prohibitions, and regulations for the maintenance of good order are emphatically laid down.

In cases of violation of any of the rules, different methods are adopted according to the gravity of the offence.

First, and perhaps in some cases most effectual, may be mentioned kind and gentle admonition in private by teacher of class, or head mistress, or an occasional moral lecture to class.

Other punishments are frequently resorted to, as *public censure, sitting drill, loss of recess, detention after school-hours, misconduct marks, suspension* for a short time, of which the pupils' parents are notified.

Corporal punishment is NEVER inflicted.

If, after repeated warnings and punishments, a pupil still persists in gross misconduct, so that her influence for evil materially affects the class, or if it be proved that a child is morally bad, her parents are requested to remove her from the school.

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5. SUMMARY OF INSTRUCTION GIVEN FOR SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES, OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL.

(1) *Summary of Instruction given for Second Class Certificates, and time for each subject during the week.*

Total time for each week, 27½ hours.

EDUCATION.—Lectures on Theory of Education, six hours each week; Model School practice—which includes practical teaching on *all* the subjects taken up in the Model School programme—five hours each week; visiting Model School, one hour each week. Total time spent in purely professional work—twelve hours each week—132 hours per Session of eleven weeks.

READING AND ELOCUTION.—Theory and Practice of Elocution, seven hours each week for half the Session, about thirty-eight hours per Session.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.—Two hours each week, twenty-two hours each Session of eleven weeks.

CHEMISTRY.—Theory and Practice—Theory one hour each week; Practice three hours each week. Total four hours each week, forty-four hours per Session of eleven weeks.

MUSIC.—Theory and Practice—the latter consisting in vocal music, and in *teaching* a class of students—three and a half hours each week, about thirty-eight hours per Session.

DRAWING.—Practical drawing on blackboard and on paper, two hours each week, twenty-two hours per Session.

HYGIENE.—One hour each week, eleven hours per Session.

DRILL AND CALISTHENICS.—Two hours each week, twenty-two hours per Session of eleven weeks.

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(2) *Number of Masters and Instructors, and Nature and Amount of Work performed by each during School Week.*

PRINCIPAL.—Educational work; the strictly *professional* work of the Session, together with Mental Arithmetic; Educational Work; Lectures on the Theory of Education, including Method, School Organization, School Management, etc., etc., nine hours each week; Superintending Model School Practice, seven hours each week; Mental Arithmetic, two hours each week—making in all eighteen hours of regular work each week irrespective of office work and supervision of Model School.

Science Master.—Practical Chemistry and Hygiene, Normal and Model School classes. Practical Chemistry, Normal School, twelve hours each week. Model School four hours each week. Theoretical Chemistry and Hygiene, one hour each, each week—making total for Science Master each week eighteen hours.

Drawing Master.—Normal School five hours each week; Model School seventeen hours each week—making for Drawing Master a total of twenty-two hours per week.

Music Master.—Vocal Music, Normal and Model Schools. Normal School four and a half hours each week; Model School eleven and a half hours each week—making a total for Music Master for each week, sixteen hours.

Writing Master.—Normal School, Writing only. Model School, Writing and Book-keeping. Normal School four hours each week; Model School twelve and a half hours each week—making a total of sixteen and a half hours each week for Writing Master.

Drill Instructor.—Normal and Model Schools—Normal School four hours each week; Model School four hours each week—making a total for Drill Instructor each week, eight hours.

Teacher of Elocution.—Normal School only—seven hours each week for half the Session.

(3) *Number of Students present during the Academic Year 1880.*

1st	Session,	47	males,	19	females.
2nd	"	30	"	19	"
3rd	"	21	"	16	"

(4) *Numbers present during current Session.*

45 males, 41 females.

6.—Report of Model Schools, Ottawa.

(1) *Subjects and Hours.*

Subjects.	Fourth Division.	Third Division.	Second Division.	First Division.
Reading and English Literature	7 hours.	2½ hours.	3 hours.	1½ hours.
Spelling and Dictation	2½ "	2 "	1½ "	½ "
Writing	2½ "	1½ "	1½ "	1 "
Book-keeping				1 "
Arithmetic	4 "	3 "	3½ "	2½ "
Mental Arithmetic		1 "	½ "	¾ "
Geography	½ "	2 "	1½ "	1 "
Drawing	1½ "	1 "	1½ "	1½ "
Vocal Music	1½ "	1½ "	1½ "	1 "
Object Lesson	1 "	1 "		
Grammar	½ "	2 "	2 "	2 "
Composition		1 "	1 "	1 "
History		1½ "	1½ "	1½ "
Chemistry or Physiology & Hygiene			1½ "	1 "
Algebra			¾ "	1½ "
Geometry				1½ "
Mensuration				½ "
Natural Philosophy				1 "
Drill and Calisthenics	½ "	½ "	½ "	½ "

School open 9 to 12 forenoon, with fifteen minutes' recess; and 1.30 to 3.30 afternoon, with fifteen minutes' recess.

(2) *Attendance, 1881.*

Divisions.	No. Classes.	Boys' Model School.		Girls' Model School.	
		Seniors.	Juniors.	Seniors.	Juniors.
First Division	Two Sections	17 pupils.	25 pupils.	17 pupils.	27 pupils.
Second "	Two "	20 "	34 "	22 "	35 "
Third "	Two "	25 "	31 "	36 "	24 "
Fourth "	Two "	33 "	25 "	33 "	27 "

Total number of Pupils, Boys' Model School..... 210
Total number of Pupils, Girls' " " 221

(3) *Methods of Teaching adopted in each Subject.*

1. Reading.—Subject matter discussed, reading individually and simultaneously, using blackboard for accentuation, emphasis, etc. All the Divisions.

2. Spelling.—Orally and from dictation. All the Divisions.

3. English Grammar.—Analysis and Parsing taught orally, using blackboard for schemes and examples. Text-books used for definitions and reference. First, Second and Third Divisions.

4. Composition.—Lectures on style in general, using blackboard for forms of letters, etc. Pupils composing orally or on paper, in class. First, Second and Third Divisions.

5. Literature.—Text-books and lectures. First Division.

6. Geography.—Orally and from blackboard, using globes and maps. Text-books used for preparation of work after school hours. First, Second and Third Divisions.

7. Arithmetic.—Orally and from blackboard, using calculator in Fourth Division. Text-books used only for practice by pupils. All the Divisions.

8. Algebra.—Orally and from blackboard. Text-books used only for practice by pupils. First and Second Divisions.

9. Geometry.—Each proposition taught orally, aided by diagrams on blackboard, before pupils are required to use text-books. First Division.

10. Mensuration.—Orally and from blackboard; no text-books. First and Second Divisions.

11. Natural Philosophy.—Lectures; diagrams on blackboard; models and apparatus; no text-books. First Division.

12. Chemistry.—Lectures, illustrated by experiments. First Division.

13. Drawing.—From copies chiefly; occasional use of blackboard; pupils using rulers for Mathematical Drawing. All Divisions.

14. Writing.—From headlines, oral instruction and blackboard. All the Divisions.

15. Physiology.—Lectures, blackboard and charts; no text-books. Second and Third Divisions.

16. Object Lesson.—Taught from the object itself or a representative of it, aided by blackboard illustration, oral teaching and questioning in such a manner as to form a developing lesson. Fourth Division.

17. Music.—Theory, taught orally and from the blackboard; Singing, accompanied by an instrument; no books. All the Divisions.

18. Book-keeping.—Single and Double Entry; orally and from blackboard. First Division.

19. History.—Lectures; notes and use of blackboard and text-books.

The subjects prepared after school hours are :—

1. Reading.—First, Second and Third Divisions.
2. Spelling.—First, Second and Third Divisions.
3. English Grammar.—First, Second and Third Divisions prepare definitions. First, Second and Third Divisions occasionally write short exercises on work previously taught in class, and prepare derivations.
4. Geography.—First, Second and Third Divisions occasionally review work previously taught in class. Text-books used then only.
5. History.—First, Second and Third Divisions.
6. Composition.—First Division occasionally write essays.

Ages of pupils who prepare lessons after school hours vary from ten years to seventeen years.

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(4) *Discipline of the School, and How Enforced.*

The discipline of the school is maintained chiefly—

1. By appealing to the ambition, sense of duty, and honour of the pupils.
2. By laying before the pupils clear and well-defined rules, and adopting a system of marking which records all infringements of the rules.
3. By offering rewards for careful obedience to all rules.
4. The fear of being suspended or expelled from the advantages of the school seems to be sufficient punishment.
5. No extra lessons are given as punishment.
6. Corporal punishment does not exist under any circumstances.

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(5) *Encouragement for Proficiency.*

1. The marks registered for the work of each day, and from these marks the appearance of names on the honour roll.
2. The promotions, from a lower to a higher division.
3. The prizes allowed by the Department at the end of each scholastic year.

The tests of proficiency are :—

1. The examination by teacher of all written work done by pupils.
2. The oral examinations, or drill on every-day work.
3. The half-yearly *written* examinations.

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(6) *Number of Teachers and Nature of Daily Work.*

1. There are four regular teachers in each school, each teacher having full charge of a division, consisting of two sections ; each teacher teaching all subjects taught in his or her division except Music, Drawing, Writing, and Drill. In addition to the work of teaching, the assistant-teachers (three in each school) superintend the pupils during recreation hours, both in the halls of the building and in the play-grounds. From 8:40 a.m. until 4 p.m. the pupils are constantly under supervision, one of the teachers of each school always remaining during noon recess.

Each teacher criticises the work of the Normal students who teach in his or her division of the Model School, taking notes upon the students' manner, method, etc. Two copies of these criticisms are prepared each day—one to be entered in a book kept for the purpose, and one sent to the Principal, Mr. MacCabe. The teacher in charge gives his or her criticism orally to the students after 4 p.m.

The Head Master and Head Mistress, besides teaching all subjects taught in First Division except Music, Drawing, Writing, Book-keeping, Chemistry, and Drill, are required to visit the other divisions so often as to enable them to have a thorough knowledge of the working of each division. They are also required to prepare, in addition to the daily report of the Normal students, a full report of the work of each Normal student done in Model School during whole Session; the latter report completed at the close of each Session of Normal School.

In addition to the regular Model School Teachers there are special Masters for Music, Drawing, Writing, Book-keeping, and Drill. These Masters teach their own special subjects in both schools, and are responsible for the pupils' progress.

7.—Expenditure, 1880.

Normal and Model Schools, Toronto:—		
Salaries	$18,975 00	
Expenses	3,942 99	
		$22,917 99
Normal and Model Schools, Ottawa:—		
Salaries (Model School open four months only)	$9,229 94	
Expenses	3,546 14	
Public School Board, Ottawa (for use of city schools).	1,000 00	
		$13,776 08

8.—Inspection of Toronto Normal School, 1880.

Report of Inspectors Buchan and Marling.

We, the undersigned members of the Central Committee, have the honour to report that, in accordance with your directions, we inspected the Toronto Normal School on the 25th and 26th November last, and also took part in the examinations at the close of the session.

On account of temporary changes in the programme, to make room for Prof. Bell's Lectures on Elocution, we were unable to see as much of the work of the Principal and of the Mathematical and Science Master as we wished; and, as our visit happened to be paid in a week during which the Teachers-in-training were occupied in observing the methods employed by the Model School masters and mistresses, we did not hear them teach or criticise one another's teaching. For these reasons, our report must be understood not to cover all the work of the Normal and Model Schools.

There were about a hundred Second-Class Teachers-in-training. Considering their number, the shortness of the session, and other difficulties, the results seem to be as good as can reasonably be expected. It is all-important for this class that the Model School should be thoroughly efficient, and we are pleased to be able to express a very decided opinion that it is so in both the boys' and the girls' departments.

There were only seven in attendance in the First-Class. The smallness of this number, and the fact that many of the Collegiate Institutes and some of the High Schools now prepare candidates for First-Class Certificates, raise the question of the advisability of ceasing to give non-professional instruction to this class of students at the expense of the

country. If this were done, the whole time of the masters could be devoted to professional work. A good, short professional course might be devised for the benefit, not only of candidates for First-Class Certificates, but also of persons intending to teach in High Schools. We think it advisable, however, that before any change of this kind is made, a little time be suffered to elapse, in order that the effect of the recent alterations in the programme for First-Class candidates may become evident.

Professor Bell having been appointed during this session to teach Reading and Elocution, we paid special attention to his work. We have much pleasure in stating that his services are of very great value, and that we consider his appointment one of the very best ever made in connection with the Normal Schools.

J. M. Buchan.
S. Arthur Marling.

9.—Inspection of Ottawa Normal School, 1881.

Extract from Report of Inspectors Buchan and Glashan on Ottawa Normal School.

We have the honour to present the following report as a result of our inspection of the Ottawa Normal and Model Schools, and our examination of the teachers-in-training thereat during the third and fourth weeks of the month of March, and of a second inspectoral visit paid by one of us on the 26th and 27th days of April.

We have, in the first place, much pleasure in stating that the Principal and masters of the Normal School appear to have done their work with zeal and efficiency.

The Model School has this year, for the first time, been equipped with a full staff. On its efficiency that of the Normal School largely depends. If, too, the teachers employed are not as good as those in the Ottawa Public and Separate Schools, it will be impossible to keep up the attendance and to make it self-supporting. We have accordingly devoted considerable time to ascertaining its condition.

J. M. Buchan.
J. C. Glashan.

9th May, 1881.

10.—Inspection of Toronto Normal School, 1881.

Report of Inspector Marling.

I have the honour to report that I inspected the Normal School at Toronto on the 16th and 17th days of March last, spending one day (March 18th) in the Model School.

There were present in the First or Senior Division, 7 students and 1 lady.
" " Second or Junior " 92 " 60 being ladies.

The work of the Session is conducted according to a time-table, which appears to be judiciously arranged, and generally adhered to. Professor Bell's instructions in Elocution, continuing for six weeks and occupying a part of each day, broke in upon the short Session to a considerable extent. At the time of my visit the Principal was giving instruction in reading, Mr. Bell having proceeded to Ottawa.

I subjoin the time-table for two days, Wednesday and Thursday:—

	Wednesday.			Thursday.	
	First Division.	Second Division.		First Division.	Second Division.
A.M.—9—9.45	Physics (K)	Section B, Model School. Section A, Mental Arithmetic (C).	A.M.—9—9.45	Natural Philosophy (K).	Mental Arithmetic (C).
10.30	Geometry (C)	Section A, Reading (P). Section B, Model School.	—10.30	Arithmetic (C).	Chemistry, etc. (K).
11.15	English Literature (P).	Chemistry (K).	—11.15	Grammar (P).	Hygiene (C).
12.00	Algebra (K).	Education (P).	—12.00	Euclid (C).	Education (P).
P.M.—1.30—2.30	Model School.	Sec. B (ladies), Practical Teaching (K).	P.M.—1.30—2.30	History (C).	Experimen'l Chemistry (gentlemen) (K).
3.15	Model School.	Drawing (ladies) (A).	—3.15	Chemistry (K).	Drawing (ladies). Music (gentlemen).
4.00	... .	Drawing (gentlemen) (A).	—4.00	.....	Music (ladies). Drawing (gentlemen).
4.30	.....	Music.	—4.30	.....	Drill (gentlemen).

Note.—(P.), the Principal; (K.), Mr. Kirkland; (C.), Dr. Carlyle; (A.), Mr. Armstrong.

Religious instruction is given on Friday afternoons.

The following lectures and other exercises were given in my presence :—

1. By the Principal: Subject, Reading (Death of Lord Chatham), Sec. A., 16 gentlemen and 26 ladies present.

2. By the Principal: English Literature (The Spectator), Senior Division, 6 gentlemen and 1 lady present.

3. By Mr. Kirkland: Chemistry (Tests for Nitric Acid, etc.), Second Division, 32 gentlemen and 60 ladies present.

4. By Mr. Kirkland: Algebra (Roots of Equations), Senior Division, 6 gentlemen and 1 lady present.

5. By the Principal: Education (Registers and Classification).

6. By Mr. Kirkland: Practical Teaching (Chemistry) with Criticisms, Second Division, 32 gentlemen and 60 ladies present.

7. By Mr. Armstrong: Drawing (review of Geometrical figures in Manual), Second Division, 25 ladies present.

8. By Mr. Kirkland: Practical Chemistry (experimental verifications of previous lecture), Sec. B, 35 ladies present.

9. By Mr. Sefton: Music; gentlemen, singing.

10. By Mr. Armstrong: Drawing; 32 gentlemen present.

11. By Mr. Kirkland: Natural Philosophy (Hydrostatics, review), Senior Division, 6 gentlemen and 1 lady present.

12. By Dr. Carlyle: Mental Arithmetic, Second Division.

13. By Dr. Carlyle: Arithmetic (Mortgages, etc.)

14. By Mr. Kirkland: Chemistry examination, Second Division.

15. By Dr. Carlyle: Hygiene (the Eye).

16. By the Principal: English Grammar, practically illustrated before First Division.

17. By the Drill Instructor: (*a*) Boys' Drill; (*b*) Calisthenics, ladies; 52 present.

18. By Mr. Kirkland: Chemistry (Carbon Disulphide), First Division, 6 gentlemen and 1 lady present.

19. By the Drill Instructor: Second Division, gentlemen.

I spent one day (March 18th) in the Model School, where I witnessed the teaching of eight classes by the Model School teachers.

As the result of my observations I beg leave to report as follows :—

1. The lectures were for the most part able and thorough, accompanied with adequate illustrations and black-board notes. In the lecture numbered 15 it would, I think, have been an improvement if a model of the eye had been used, and the technical terms "cerebro-spinal," "ciliary processes," etc., had been written down on the black-board. All physiological lectures should have the fullest illustration by model. Many candidates at the Professional Examination, trusting to the ear alone, wrote "cerigo-spinal" and the like. The practical teaching under criticism was one of the most valuable exercises, and as much time as possible should be given to it.

2. The teaching in the Model School appears to be careful, correct and energetic. The discipline and order are excellent. In the Third Division boys I noticed, occasionally, such expressions as "Craig don't know the position," etc., "Lillie don't know," etc., "this is connected to that," allowed to pass. Teachers cannot be too careful in using correct language.

3. The rooms in the Normal School require painting and tinting.

4. The rooms in the Model Schools are, with the exception of the large assembly rooms, for the most part quite unsuitable as "Model School rooms," those upstairs being extremely faulty as to light and ventilation. The teachers do all that lies in their power to remedy these defects, which, however, are too radical to be removed except by a reconstruction of the building.

5. I recommend that the sessions of the Normal School be lengthened. Very many of the candidates come up extremely deficient in important rudiments of education, as I have had occasion to report in a special memorandum on this subject. They require more time for laboratory practice; for practical teaching with criticism; for training in reading;

for getting rid of vulgarisms or solecisms in speech and writing; for improvement in penmanship, music and drawing. It might be well, at present, to have two sessions in the year; ere long, however, I hope to see a whole year of Normal School training made compulsory for a Provincial life certificate.

6. In view of the fact that many now squeeze through the Intermediate Examination with very low marks in such important subjects as Grammar and Arithmetic, I strongly recommend that, in the case of candidates for Teachers' Certificates, a respectable minimum in these subjects should be rigorously exacted, and that sub-examiners be instructed accordingly. Candidates should write "For Teaching Certificate" on their envelopes, and account should be taken of this in reading the papers.

7. I recommend that the teachers of Music and Drawing in the Normal Schools be requested to select from time to time such students as possess special aptitude and talent in these subjects, and that those so recommended be given the opportunity to improve themselves in schools of art in the city, and that, after examination, they receive special certificates of qualification in these important but neglected subjects.

8. I recommend that the masters of the Normal School be allowed the opportunity to become acquainted with the system of corresponding institutions in the United States, with a view to introducing improvements where practicable.

In conclusion, I have much pleasure in reporting that the Normal School is doing very valuable work.

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7. High Schools.

REPORT OF HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTORS ON RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE HIGH SCHOOL SECTION OF ONTARIO TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, ON HIGH SCHOOL QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

(1) Report of J. A. McLellan, Esq., LL.D., Inspector.

First Resolution:* "That the fixed grant to Schools should be one-fourth the amount annually paid for teachers' salaries."

This resolution appears to have been framed specially in the interests of the larger schools. But why should the schools in the cities and populous towns be further aided at the expense of the smaller but equally efficient schools? Under the proposed plan a few of the larger schools would receive the lion's share of the Legislative grant, and a serious injustice would be done to many excellent schools which are even now treated with scant liberality. As an illustration of this let us take the Hamilton Collegiate Institute and the Caledonia High School. In Hamilton there is, I believe, no fifth class maintained in the Public Schools; their highest aim is to fit pupils to pass the High School "Entrance Examination." All who pass this examination are ranked as High School pupils, and their teachers are of course called High School teachers, though not a few of them must be doing, in fact, nothing but Public School work. The Hamilton school, then, has 19 teachers and pays $15,000 in salaries, and therefore its minimum grant would be $3,750. On the other hand, the Caledonia school employs three teachers, and pays salaries to the amount of $2,100; its minimum grant would therefore be $525, or less than *one-seventh* of the minimum grant to the Hamilton school. Now, as Hamilton passed 28 pupils at the last Intermediate Examination and Caledonia passed 24, it may be pertinently asked whether there is any known principle on which such a distribution can be justified. But further, why should not Toronto, Ottawa, London, and other cities decide to follow the example of Hamilton, and rank all pupils above the fourth class as High School pupils? In that event Toronto would probably receive the handsome minimum of $10,000; and by the time each of the other cities received its "minimum," there would be but little left to meet the claims of many thoroughly good schools. But even if the other cities do not imitate the Hamilton system, enough has been adduced to show that the mode of distribution proposed in the resolution would result in gross injustice to

* The resolutions appear also on page 127, with the proceedings of the Ontario Teachers' Association.

such schools as Barrie, Bowmanville, Port Hope, Caledonia, and a score of others, which are, in every department, doing as good work as are any of the larger schools.

I may add, that the simple plan of giving a minimum of $400 or $450 to each school, which the Department of Education has long followed, is infinitely preferable to the one proposed; it does substantial justice to the schools and to the COUNTIES which contribute so liberally to their support.

Second Resolution: "A portion of the grant should be distributed on general average attendance."

As a portion of the grant is now, and always has been, distributed "on general average attendance," this resolution must mean that the present payment (about $2.70) per unit of average attendance should be increased, or, at least, should not be diminished. In either case, it recommends what will work a serious injury to education and a grave wrong to many good schools. For the temptation of an increased money-grant will renew —indeed it has already renewed—the old tendency to crowd ill-prepared pupils into the High Schools, to the injury of both High and Public Schools. And further, the practical effect of the proposed plan will be to foster the large schools at the expense of the smaller, and of their own efficiency. For example: Hamilton, under its peculiar system, has an average of over 400, and would receive about $1,200 under this head, while Caledonia, with an average attendance of about 60, would receive $180. The total grant to Hamilton by the schemes proposed in these two resolutions would be $4,950, and to Caledonia $705—and as the latter passed 24 pupils at the Intermediate, while the former passed 28, it seems to me that we have, by the recognized equitable principle of payment on results, the curious proportion 24 : 28 : : 705 : 4,950. This proportion cannot be verified by any known principles of mathematics; neither can the proposed "apportionment" be vindicated on any recognized principles of justice.

It is of the highest importance to the cause of sound education that the tendency to deplete and weaken the Public Schools should be removed. Why should the Department encourage by such a premium the crowding into overcrowded High Schools of a vast number of pupils who do not need a High School education—who never, in fact, reach the point of passing the Intermediate Examination? So long as the grant per pupil in High Schools is greater than that given to the Public School pupil, this tendency is aggravated. The original recommendation on this point made by the High School Inspectors is a wise one, namely, that only $1 per pupil (per annum) should be paid on average attendance in the Lower School. Even then the High Schools in populous cities, which gather in from the Public School all who get beyond fourth class work, would have an advantage. No High School ought, under this head, to be credited with a higher average than 250. At all events, if the tendency in question is not checked, there will be a recurrence of the evils so forcibly depicted in former reports of High School Inspectors.

The Second Resolution further proposes that "A grant of $3 per pupil should be made on the average attendance of Intermediate pupils—*i. e.*, those who pass the Intermediate Examination."

The Intermediate is the most important examination instituted by the Department; it has worked a complete revolution in the High Schools of the country, bringing up the poor schools and making still better the good ones; it is the most important test of the excellence of the schools. I do not hesitate to say that the standing of any school may be fairly determined by the results of the Intermediate Examination. And yet students who pass this examination are to be ranked—in a money-grant based on payment on results—as nearly on a level with those who pass the Entrance Examination. I need not now enlarge on the question. But I am prepared to uphold the Intermediate Examination as a most important factor in promoting efficiency in our High Schools, and to show the injustice of "rewarding" success at such examinations in the way proposed. There are many first-rate schools, which, though not able to secure the Collegiate Institute grant of $750 by reporting an "average of 60 in Latin," are nevertheless not inferior to many of the Institutes. The rights of these schools were in a measure protected under the late mode of distributing the grant, which gave them a fair apportionment under the head of "Results of Inspection." That plan has been

abandoned, and now the chief protection of these schools rests on the "fixed grant" and the Intermediate Examination. Holding their own against the large Institutes, they can always be fairly successful at this examination ; and if a liberal money-grant is made to depend on its results, they may win a substantial reward for their good work. It seems to me, therefore, that the resolution under consideration proposes to degrade the Intermediate Examination to utter insignificance, and to strike another blow at the many superior High Schools, which already meet with scant justice in competition with the Institutes. Instead, then, of a "grant of $3 per pupil"—scarcely enough to pay the expenses of the examination—there should be, in my opinion, a grant of at least $10 per pupil.

It may not be out of place to add that the "Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York,"—who have charge of secondary education in that State—have for some years pursued a system of examinations similar to our own, and originated for similar causes. They found that the distribution of the fund for higher education on the basis of average attendance alone, worked very unsatisfactorily. Thousands of pupils ignorant of the rudiments of learning were gathered into the High Schools, and reported as doing academic work, and as a consequence, both the High and Public Schools suffered degradation. A Primary and an Intermediate Examination—corresponding respectively with our Entrance and Intermediate—were established, and the fund accruing for higher education (about $40,000) was made to depend on the "Intermediate" Examination.

The results, as I am informed by the highest educational authorities in that State, have proved eminently satisfactory, though there was at first the usual outcry about "cramming," and "high pressure," and "suppression of individuality," and "ignoring the grand end of education," etc. From what I have been able to gather, I am prepared to say that not an educator of any eminence could now be found who would venture to deny the beneficial effects of the New York "Intermediate," and recommend a return to the system which it has superseded.

Third Resolution: "Collegiate Institutes to continue, but basis broadened by including girls, and by recognizing other studies as well as Greek and Latin."

If girls are also to be counted, in determining the Latin test, the number of Collegiate Institutes will be rapidly increased. Even now multitudes of boys are forced into the study of Latin—a marked evil. The resolution proposes to aggravate the evil by encouraging the forcing process to be applied to girls. I should say that under this proposal, at least twenty schools will be ready within a year to be exalted into "Institutes," and $15,000 will be paid to emphasize an existing and acknowledged evil. The phrase "by including other studies as well as Latin and Greek" seems very vague. Does it mean that "other studies" are to be taken along with Latin and Greek? That is the case now. We pay a premium on the study or nominal study of Latin, but it is not in the regulations that Latin is alone sufficient. Does it mean that an average of 60 in other studies will do? Or does it mean that the average may be partly made up of students in Latin, and partly of students in other studies? It seems to me that the resolution does not contribute a single definite or practical suggestion towards the solution of the somewhat difficult question of Collegiate Institutes. This much, however, is certain—Latin must no longer be kept in its supreme position. Science also must be recognized. In a recent letter to the Minister, I recommended the forming of a purely Science Group for the Lower School course, and I offer the opinion that a Science Group should be put at least on a par with Latin—*e. g.*, Chemistry with its application to Agriculture, Elements of Botany and Physiology. In regard to Collegiate Institutes, the following conditions at least should be insisted upon :—

(1) Suitable buildings, out-buildings, grounds, and appliances for physical training.

(2) Chemical laboratory, with all the necessary chemicals and apparatus for teaching the subject properly.

(3) At least four masters—specialists in the four departments—Classics, Mathematics, Science, and Modern Languages.

(4) A necessary condition should be that the sciences (Chemistry, Botany, and Physics)

should be taught experimentally. The teaching of Chemistry now is, for the most part, exceedingly imperfect. The Department should be satisfied not only that the necessary appliances exist, but that the subjects are thoroughly and practically taught. If all these conditions be fulfilled, the Department might make a special grant equal (say) in amount to 20 per cent. of the salaries of the four masters. In addition to the above four conditions, there might be a fifth condition, namely, the old test of 60 average in Latin, or two alternatives—thus:

(*a*) An average of 60 boys in Latin, or

(*b*) An average of 60 boys in the Science Group, or

(*c*) The Latin Group and Science Group to aggregate an average of 60. The pupils in Latin to be *bona fide* students of the subject, and the like in the Science Group. The general principle on which the extra grant should be given is the equipment and general excellence of the school.

Fourth Resolution—"Minimum grant not to be less than $400, and maximum grant not to be more than the highest sum paid to any school this year."

In view of what I have already advanced, this would seem to require but little comment. It seems to be a concession to smaller schools, whose grants were likely to be little or nothing under the operation of these resolutions, which would certainly make the minimum grant to such schools very small. Unless there is to be given a large amount per unit of average attendance, I see no urgent reason for fixing a maximum, *i. e.*, if I am right in the foregoing views.

Fifth Resolution—"A minimum fee of $5 per annum should be established."

It may be desirable to have a small fee imposed in many or most of the High Schools; but I venture to suggest that this is not a matter for legislation.

The schools are sustained in a large measure by local effort, and if those who bear the burden choose to make them free, I cannot see why the Legislature should interfere. The increased cost of maintenance will probably soon compel most of the High School Boards to impose a fee; but this question should, I think, be left to those whose duty it is to provide higher education. I understand that several of the counties give liberal subsidies to their High Schools on condition that no fee shall be imposed.

Sixth Resolution—On this I will merely remark that a suitable elementary text-book in English History *has* been prescribed by the Department for preparatory study in the Public Schools; I refer to the introductory text-book (by Creighton) in the series, "Epochs of English History."

Seventh Resolution—"Course of study in High Schools should be made more flexible, especially in the case of girls, to secure the payment of greater attention to the higher English branches."

I believe that all girls of ordinary ability and industry can get up the present course sufficiently well to pass the Intermediate Examination. Already girls can substitute Latin or French or German for the group Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Book-keeping. As before remarked, there must be a new scientific group formed—Chemistry, Botany and Physiology. Girls might take this instead of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Book-keeping. Or if they wished to devote themselves more fully to the higher English branches, they might drop both these groups, but they should not be licensed as teachers of Public Schools. Or they might drop the Mathematical group on the same condition. Teachers should know something about Mathematics and Science. Many of them who now pass the Intermediate know but little of these branches. In my opinion the cry about the inability of girls to learn Elementary Mathematics (except in few instances) is groundless. It is true in instances where girls are obliged to learn Greek, Latin, French, German, and English, besides a modicum of History, Geography, etc., and piano practice at home for two or three hours a day. It is no wonder that such girls

have no taste, or no room in the overburdened brain, for Mathematics. I would suggest that girls not intending to become teachers might be allowed to take any one of the three groups, (*a*) Mathematics, (*b*) the (new) Science Group, (*c*) the present Natural Philosophy Group, and that those intending to be teachers should take Mathematics, and either of the other two groups (*b*) and (*c*).

Eighth Resolution—"Too much Latin and French for the Intermediate. *Pro Archia*, or its equivalent, should be dropped."

I do not concur in this opinion. If any advantage is to arise from the study of Latin by the great number who are now engaged in it, it must be mainly from the acquisition of a vocabulary and a fair facility in rendering easy Latin into idiomatic English. I do not believe in the grammatical idolatry which marks some masters. Of the thousands of pupils who are studying Latin, comparatively few go beyond the Intermediate work; with the passing of the Intermediate, or before, their Latin course is finished. Why should such pupils waste time and energy over niceties of grammar or construction? If we are bound to have Latin studied by so many, let it be studied so as to have as great an educational value as may be under the circumstances.

Ninth Resolution—"Opinion is re-affirmed that the tendency of the Intermediate is to give undue prominence to Mathematics, and to prevent other subjects, such as Reading, Writing and Composition, from receiving that attention to which their importance entitles them."

I shall probably take another opportunity of discussing this proposition. I do not believe it represents the opinion of the masters in general; I am certain that it does not express the opinion of the successful Mathematical teachers, who are best qualified to judge. For the present I remark:—

(1) It is gratifying to learn that the Intermediate has given prominence to any study; for even prominence in Mathematics is a symptom of intellectual life.

(2) I have found that generally from one-fourth to nearly one-third of the school time is taken up with Mathematical work. I do not think this is disproportionate in view of their practical value and of their worth in discipline.

(3) In some cases, indeed, greater attention must be given to Mathematics by both teachers and students. I mean in the case of those who enter school with but little preliminary knowledge of the subject, and yet expect to be prepared for the Intermediate in less than half a year. It is surely not the intention of the Department that such crude material should be fashioned into teachers in six months.

(4) Already many get through the examinations who are very deficient in Arithmetic' etc., as the Normal School Masters and Inspectors can testify. What will be the consequences if the examination papers were made easier, or more mechanical? It would appear, on the testimony of the Intermediate Examiners, that, with the existing standard in the other branches, the Mathematical group is about the only one for which pupils cannot be "crammed." That group requires study, reflection, time, and therefore a measure of intelligence is secured. Reduce that group to the level of one of the "cram" kind, and all faith in the value of the Intermediate as a test of qualified teachers will be destroyed.

(5) The argument is implied that too much time to Mathematics means too little time for Reading, Writing and Composition.

I know the schools well, and what they are doing. I knew the schools well ten years ago, and what they were doing. The pupils of ten years ago, when Mathematics were not prominent—when, in fact, there was but little good Mathematical teaching in the Province—were no better readers, writers and composers than those of the present day. On the contrary, I affirm that the latter days are better than the former in every

particular. The students of to-day are not only better mathematicians, but (I believe largely as a consequence of this) better readers and composers, better in Classics and Modern Languages—in a word, they are of altogether higher attainments and higher intelligence. I challenge any one to produce, from the High Schools of to-day, any such examples of gross illiteracy and absence of intelligence as those given by Professor Young and others in the days when Mathematics, by no stretch of language, could be declared "prominent."

The University authorities everywhere declare that not only in Mathematics, but in every other department, the matriculating students of to-day are very greatly in advance of those of a few years ago. Take the results of the recent examination in the University of Toronto as a refutation of this resolution as to the burden of Mathematics. There were 141 candidates for honours; of these there were 90 candidates for honours in Mathematics.

Of these in Mathematics, 60 went up for honours in at least one other department, and 33 went up for honours in at least two other departments. If the mathematical men were over-weighted, how did so many of them master so much additional honour work? If five-eighths of the school time were devoted to Mathematics, they must have made remarkably good use of the remaining three-eighths. Or is it that the increased power and intelligence given by the study of Mathematics enable the student to acquire other branches with great facility?

In conclusion, I cannot but think that the course recommended by most of the preceding resolutions would hasten the return of evils from which we have but recently escaped; and, certainly, their general tenor is in favour of the larger schools and against the smaller schools. It is not, I think, the policy of the Department to build up a few large—shall I say, unwieldy?—schools in the chief centres of population. To give EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY to as many as possible is the grand principle which underlies our system of education; and therefore *good schools* in *many centres* has been and should continue to be the policy of the Department.

J. A. McLellan,
High School Inspector.

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(2) Report of S. Arthur Marling, Esq., M.A., Inspector.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of letter (9107 H.) enclosing a copy of the "Result of the consideration by the High School Section of the Ontario Teachers' Association, at its recent session, of the memorandum submitted by the Minister as to certain questions respecting Collegiate Institutes and High Schools." As instructed, I now beg leave to submit some observations thereon.

First Resolution—"The fixed grant to the High Schools to be one-fourth of the amount paid annually for teachers' salaries."

I am not sure that I understand this resolution, not seeing how one-fourth of a variable amount can be a "fixed grant." The sum paid for salaries in 1878 was $223,010; in 1879, $241,097; in 1880, $247,394. But whatever it means, I submit—

(*a*) That there is no good reason for departing from the practice of having a small fixed grant, which should not, in my opinion, be more, in the present state of the Legislative grant, than $450 a year. This sum, with the municipal supplement, ensures the stability of the smaller schools, which in their limited sphere are doing valuable work, and deserve to have their interests protected.

(*b*) I believe it to be against the public interest to adopt such a novel principle as is contemplated without fuller discussion and more careful consideration than have b en

possible in this case. I have heard, moreover, that the High School Masters are by no means agreed on this new departure. That its adoption at present would be likely to embarrass School Boards will I think appear, if the Minister will be good enough to refer to the last column of the accompanying table, in which are given the percentages of the salaries paid by the Government Grant in several schools. Is it possible that the High School Masters' Section contemplate equalizing these percentages—reducing or raising them to the uniform standard of 25 per cent.?

(*c*) I submit that the Collegiate Institutes are sufficiently fostered by their large double fixed grant, with its municipal supplements, and that the time has come to consider the case of these schools, which, though not quite up to the letter of the requirements for Collegiate Institutes, are doing as good work and are as well equipped as some of them, and in many cases doing better work and better equipped. I respectfully ask the attention of the Minister to a list of these in the table already referred to, and to their equipment and their general character. Is it not worth while considering whether some of these, in view of their admirable accommodation, complete outfit and adequate staff, with large Upper and Lower Schools, should not be placed in a distinct class and receive an additional grant?

(*d*) It is my belief that schools should be encouraged to provide good accommodation and outfit, and that in any distribution of the grant, distinct account should be taken of this. The encouragement given by the Government in the past has stimulated local Boards to increased efforts, and to this stimulus are owing the many fine and well-equipped school buildings so conspicuous at this day in the towns of Ontario.

(*e*) From the table it appears that the lowest percentage, on amount paid for salaries received from the Government Grant, is that paid to Hamilton. In this city the High School Entrance Examination is the limit of the Public School course. Four divisions of the Collegiate Institute are taught in the Central School building, and, with the exception of a small modicum of the High School programme, are virtually Public Schools. Their teachers, however, rank as Collegiate Institute Teachers, and the Institute, under the proposed arrangement, but for the saving clause in Resolution IV., would receive an additional share of the grant to the extent of $750. I do not think it would be well to offer a premium to the Boards of other cities to follow this example. The perfecting of the Public Schools of the cities, by raising them to the highest attainable degree of excellence, is surely more to be desired than crowding the Collegiate Institutes with a host of boys and girls who are never likely to get even so far as the "Intermediate" forms.

(*f*) Any radical change in the distribution of the grant which would violently disturb existing regulations would, I think, be unwise at present, in view of the contemplated re-arrangement of the Collegiate Institute basis.

Second Resolution—"That a portion of the grant should be distributed on the general average attendance, and that a small amount, say $3 per pupil, should be granted on the average attendance during the preceding year of those who pass the Intermediate Examination."

(*a*) I trust that the Minister of Education will recur to the payment on general average attendance of an amount nearly equal to that paid to pupils attending the Public Schools, *i.e.*, about $1 per annum. To increase this to any great extent is to encourage Head Masters to open their doors too widely at the Entrance Examination. The High School Inspectors found evidences of loose marking in the direction of "marking up" at the last Entrance Examination.

(*b*) With regard to the $3 named as the sum to be paid for Upper School average, while I think that the undue competition between schools, which has been fostered by a large money-grant to successful "Intermediates," should be discouraged, I believe the sum named somewhat small, and would recommend $4, *i.e.*, $2 for each half year under this head.

Third Resolution—"That Collegiate Institutes should continue to exist, but that the basis of establishment and continuance should be broadened by including girls as well as boys, and by recognizing other studies as well as Latin and Greek."

I believe that it will be necessary to change the basis on which Collegiate Institutes are differentiated from the other High Schools, and submit that the requirements should be as follows :

(1) First-rate accommodation as to buildings and premises to be kept up, with gymnasium and library.

(2) A full staff of at least four male teachers of proved ability in their several departments.

(3) Full provision for the teaching of the four great departments of Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences and Modern Languages.

(4) A laboratory and other appliances for the practical study of Natural Sciences.

(5) That French and German together, or Chemistry, Botany and Physiology together, be accounted on a par with Latin, but that (*a*) an average attendance of pupils of either sex, *bona fide* students in the subject, be requisite ; and that (*b*) a certain stage of proficiency be reached before they are recognized as meeting the requirement in (*c*); this proficiency to be tested by the Intermediate Examination, which should, as applied for simply High School purposes, be limited strictly to the range of the two lower forms. As applied as a test to ascertain the qualification of teachers, the Intermediate papers should, in my opinion, have a special and additional set of questions for teachers only.

If all these conditions were rigorously exacted, I do not think there would be any danger of unduly multiplying the number of Collegiate Institutes ; the farce of "qualifying Latin" would lose its attractions ; pupils would not take up a study without reasonable prospect of making such attainment in it as would be of real benefit to them ; and Science-teaching could be made of real educational value as to both knowledge and discipline. The so-called "Science group," as now constituted, is a sham, and injurious, in my opinion, except in a few cases, rather than beneficial, to those who pursue it with the idea that they are learning "Science."

Fourth Resolution—"That no school should receive a total grant of less than $400 or more than the highest sum paid to any school this year."

I have already recommended the continuation of the fixed grant. I am unable to offer any opinion as to the necessity of a maximum sum. If the grant on the general average attendance be kept down to $1, I do not imagine there will be any danger of a "superior limit" being necessary.

Fifth Resolution—"A fee of say $5 to be compulsory," etc.

I believe that fees ought to be paid by High School pupils, and that unless the fee is made uniform throughout all, there will be a danger of fresh touting for pupils, which has already been a discredit to certain High Schools. I think this resolution might, there is no legal incompetency, be made a regulation of the Department.

Sixth Resolution—"Text-book on History, for entrance, desirable. Entrance Examination to remain as it is."

Creighton's "Epoch Primer of English History" was placed on the authorized list of Public School text-books some time ago, specially for this purpose.

Seventh Resolution—"Lower School course to be made more flexible, especially for girls, and to secure more attention to the higher English branches."

If the ordinary Intermediate certificate is to continue to give authority as a non-professional pass for teachers, it would, in my opinion, be unwise to drop any of the small

amount of Lower School Mathematics required. In the case of girls who do not intend to be teachers, but merely to enter the Upper School, I am in favour of allowing them to exercise an option between Mathematics and some other subject, or to take less Mathematics (*i.e.*, Euclid or Algebra might be omitted).

Eighth Resolution—"Cicero pro Archia" and a portion of the French to be struck out."

I trust the Minister will not concur with this, for the following reasons:

(1) The amount of Latin prescribed was settled by the High School Inspectors after full deliberation and discussion, and I do not know that they have changed their opinion.

(2) The Intermediate Examination, with its classical standard fixed, has been accepted by many Corporate Examining Boards, and it would be foolish and disastrous to curtail it to the extent desired, or to any extent.

(3) One object in requiring the prescribed amount of Latin is to give the student more acquaintance with the subject-matter of the authors and a wider vocabulary than he could otherwise have. For my own part, I would rather increase the amount of translation, have sight translations, and dispense, at this stage of the student's course, with much of the grammatical and somewhat fantastic learning that takes up too much of the boys' time in some of the High Schools at present.

Ninth Resolution—"Affirms that the tendency of the Intermediate Examination is to give undue prominence to Mathematics, and to prevent other subjects, such as Reading, Writing and Composition, from receiving that attention to which their importance entitles them."

I do not think this is the tendency of the Intermediate in itself, but that such has been the result of crowding forward to the Intermediate, without sufficient time being given in the lower forms, will hardly be denied. Let a well-qualified pupil pass the Entrance Examination, begin at once the High School course, spend two full years in faithful work, and I do not believe he will, if of average ability, find any difficulty, under skilful teaching, in qualifying himself for the Intermediate Examination. The trouble is that in some cases the preparatory work is not well divided, or not soon enough begun; and in other cases, that pupils come in expecting to be "ground up" for the Intermediate in six months, if not in three months, and will touch nothing that will not tell at their examination. If a certificate of having attended a High School for two years were exacted of all candidates for a teacher's certificate, it would go far to correct the innumerable evils of this rage to get a certificate, and to get it in the least possible time.

SCHEDULE TO REPORT.—TABLE A.—*Collegiate Institutes.*

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.	No. of Teachers.		Average Attendance.		Amount paid for Salaries.	Amount of Grant.	Percentage of Salary paid by Grant.	REMARKS.
	Male.	Female.	Upper School.	Total.				
					$	$		
Barrie	4	.....	20	58	4100	1623	39.06	.....
Brantford	6	1	50	189	6979	2065	29.59	.....
Cobourg	4	.....	25	101	4388	1637	37.30	.....
Collingwood	6	.....	37	140	4968	1806	36.35	.....
Galt	5	1	7	81	5588	1368	24.48	.....
Hamilton	17	2	59	386	13473	2622	19.46	.....
Kingston	4	1	8	100	3847	1508	39.20	.....
London	6	1	17	199	6498	1812	27.88	.....
Ottawa	5	1	15	102	5343	1575	29.47	.....
Peterborough	4	1	27	127	5123	1747	34.10	.....
St. Catharines	10	.....	52	248	7831	2524	32.23	.....
St. Marys	5	.....	28	160	3575	1811	50.65	.....
St. Thomas	5	.....	18	160	4000	1714	40.28	.....
Toronto	8	1	51	229	9182	2198	23.93	.....

TABLE B.—*High Schools with Three or More Teachers.*

HIGH SCHOOLS.	No. of Teachers.		Average Attendance.		Amount paid for Salaries.	Amount of Grant.	Percentage of Salary paid by Grant.	REMARKS.
	Male.	Female.	Upper School.	Total.				
					$	$		
Almonte	3	1	4	80	2025	665	32.84	
Berlin	3	.....	8	57	2710	659	24.30	Premises and equipment excellent.
Bowmanville	3	.....	18	67	2800	768	27.42	Equipment good.
Brampton	3	.....	12	81	2402	742	30.88	Premises admirable; equipment fair.
Caledonia	3	.....	13	75	2278	726	31.91	
Chatham	4	.....	8	86	3208	706	22.06	Premises and equipment excellent.
Clinton	3	.....	14	70	3142	723	23.01	Premises and equipment excellent.
Farmersville	3	.....	9	69	1850	665	35.94	Premises and equipment excellent.
Goderich	3	1	12	110	3443	795	23.08	Premises and equipment excellent.
Guelph	3	1	13	116	2825	842	29.80	Premises and equipment excellent.
Kincardine	3	.....	4	62	1930	624	32.33	Premises and equipment very fair.
Lindsay	4	.....	15	98	3041	815	41.80	
Mount Forest	3	.....	10	86	2158	745	34.52	
Oshawa	2	1	10	64	2164	680	31.42	
Owen Sound	4	.....	15	132	3600	872	24.22	Premises and equipment first-rate.
Perth	4	.....	19	177	2700	929	34.04	Premises and equipment first-rate.
Port Hope	2	2	11	97	2950	774	26.23	
Port Perry	4	.....	16	76	2356	756	32.08	
Sarnia	2	1	11	78	2100	711	33.85	Premises excellent.
Seaforth	3	.....	5	67	2567	649	25.28	Premises and equipment excellent.
Stratford	4	.....	6	127	2070	792	26.66	
Strathroy	4	.....	15	87	2503	762	30.44	Premises and equipment good.
Uxbridge	3	1	14	71	2250	739	32.84	
Welland	3	.....	6	75	2100	682	32.47	Premises excellent.
Whitby	4	.....	14	127	3078	865	28.10	Premises and equipment excellent; defective play-ground.
Windsor	3	.....	8	60	2450	649	26.50	
Woodstock	3	.....	7	64	2550	660	25.88	Premises and equipment first-rate.

S. ARTHUR MARLING,
High School Inspector.

8. Public School Inspection.

The list of Inspectors will be found on page 25. Extracts from their remarks will appear in the Report for next year.

1. ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS AT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

Schools at which Examinations were held.	DECEMBER, 1880.						JUNE, 1881.					
	Candidates.						Candidates.					
	Examined.	Passed.	From preparatory form.	From Public and Separate Schools.		From private schools.	Examined.	Passed.	From preparatory form.	From Public and Separate Schools.		From private schools.
				Pub.	Sep.					Pub.	Sep.	
Alexandria	34	13	3	27	4		30	6	3	27		
Almonte	33	17	2	26	5		30	12		30		
Arnprior	4	4		4			32	28		26	6	
Aylmer	34	16		34			53	29		53		
Barrie	53	45	1	47	5		56	49		54		2
Beamsville	20	10		19	1		11	6		11		
Belleville	95	43		93	2		88	56		84	4	
Berlin	28	17	1	27			53	31		53		
Bowmanville	40	35	1	39			36	27		36		
Bradford	21	11		21			22	16		22		
Brampton	54	23		54			64	34		64		
Brantford	55	47	2	51	2		69	56	1	59	9	
Brighton	30	12		30			23	11		23		
Brockville	54	42		54			48	40	6	41		1
Caledonia	35	15		35			57	31	2	55		
Campbellford	32	16		32			20	7		17	3	
Carleton Place	33	14		33			28	14		28		
Cayuga	92	65	4	88			30	20	2	26		2
Chatham	54	31	1	53			132	50	1	129		2
Clinton	61	38	8	53			35	30	1	33	1	
Cobourg	48	28	13	30	3	2	54	19	12	31	11	
Colborne	28	14		28			21	8		21		
Collingwood	83	23	4	79			88	38		87		1
Cornwall	27	12		12	5		54	24		54		

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9. *Departmental Examinations.—Continued.*

1. ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS AT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

Schools at which Examinations were held.	DECEMBER, 1880. Candidates.						JUNE, 1881. Candidates.					
	Examined.	Passed.	From preparatory form.	From Public and Separate Schools. Pub.	From Public and Separate Schools. Sep.	From private schools.	Examined.	Passed.	From preparatory form.	From Public and Separate Schools. Pub.	From Public and Separate Schools. Sep.	From private schools.
Owen Sound	59	31	.....	59	.....	.....	90	41	.....	90	.....	.....
Pakenham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paris	23	11	.....	21	2	.....	26	9	.....	20	4	2
Parkhill	85	55	.....	85	.....	.....	65	32	.....	65	.....	.....
Pembroke	37	24	.....	28	9	.....	34	25	.....	30	4	.....
Perth	71	38	.....	69	.....	2	71	42	.....	69	.....	2
Peterborough	67	37	.....	67	.....	.....	51	21	.....	51	.....	.....
Picton	71	48	.....	71	.....	.....	75	37	.....	74	.....	1
Port Dover	16	6	.....	16	.....	.....	24	15	.....	20	.....	4
Port Hope	39	25	.....	39	.....	.....	53	34	.....	53	.....	.....
Port Perry	30	16	2	28	.....	.....	49	32	.....	49	.....	.....
Port Rowan	12	6	.....	12	.....	.....	18	11	.....	18	.....	.....
Prescott	29	13	.....	28	1	.....	34	15	.....	28	.....	6
Renfrew	37	20	2	30	5	.....	39	22	.....	32	5	2
Richmond Hill	29	17	.....	29	.....	.....	19	12	.....	19	.....	.....
Sarnia	60	46	.....	60	.....	.....	126	83	.....	126	.....	.....
Seaforth	32	23	1	32	.....	.....	65	29	.....	65	.....	.....
Simcoe	47	22	1	46	.....	.....	72	32	.....	72	.....	.....
Smith's Falls	32	31	2	30	.....	.....	29	24	.....	29	.....	.....
Smithville	15	8	.....	15	.....	.....	18	8	.....	18	.....	.....
Stratford	91	41	.....	80	10	1	102	45	.....	91	11	.....
Strathroy	83	47	.....	83	.....	.....	70	55	.....	79	.....	.....

Streetsville	17	9		14		3	20	12		20		
St. Catharines	61	31	9	43	9		57	27	6	43	8	
St. Marys	76	32		72	4		72	44		70	2	
St. Thomas	123	70		123			126	93		124	2	
Sydenham	26	15		26			37	28	4	33		
Thorold	31	12		31			54	26		54		
Toronto	89	56	42	44		3	109	60		109		
Trenton	32	15		31	1		32	10	1	26	3	2
Uxbridge	26	26		25		1	23	23		23		
Vankleek Hill	24	10	1	23			26	11	1	25		
Vienna	18	7		18			13	9		13		
Walkerton	83	32		78		5	86	30		83		3
Wardsville	33	20		33			28	16		28		
Waterdown	32	20		32			38	29		38		
Welland	36	7		36			49	33	6	43		
Weston	24	10		24			31	12		25		6
Whitby	73	44		63	10		84	60		76	8	
Williamstown	24	10		24			29	14		29		
Windsor	82	41		82			60	11		60		
Woodstock	80	46		80			69	27		69		
Summary of the foregoing:												
Collegiate Institutes	1363	759	103	1205	39	16	1322	700	48	1222	34	18
High Schools	3571	1885	51	3412	58	50	3971	2104	36	3826	68	41
Grand Total	4934	2644	154	4617	97	66	5293	2804	84	5048	102	59

2.—INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Times and Places of Examination.	Candidates Examined.	Pupils of the School where examined.	Candidates from elsewhere.	Passed for Class II., Grade A.	Passed for Class II., Grade B.	Passed for Class III. (Intermediate) Standing.	Failed.	Subjects and Number of the Failures.																				
								Group I.			Group II.			Group III.			Group IV.											
								English Grammar.	Composition.	Dictation.	History.	Geography.	Eng. Literature.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Nat'l Philosophy.	Chemistry.	Book-keeping.	Latin.	French.	German.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.
July, 1879.																												
Collegiate Institutes	633	538	95	43	155		435	6	4	4	63	1	7	95	156	47	24	71	1	89	60	1	91	171	386	158	
High Schools	1885	1552	333	110	437		1338	14	20	9	157	4	39	227	368	90	41	150	13	249	86	9	296	496	963	422	
Other places.....	21	....	21	....	5		16	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	6	3	1	3	2	1	4	....	5	5	14	9	
Total	2539	2090	449	153	597	In 1879 these were allowed II. B.	1789	20	24	13	221	5	48	322	530	140	66	224	16	339	150	10	392	672	1363	589	
July, 1880.																												
Collegiate Institutes	1055	855	200	51	232	167	604	38	15	10	67	3	64	119	160	47	111	73	21	55	122	6	199	262	437	258	
High Schools	2104	1738	366	69	381	254	1400	112	49	14	200	10	206	269	553	112	237	164	39	161	216	31	573	628	984	610	
Other places	26	26	...	1	3	3	29	....	1	....	4	1	4	5	8	4	6	9	2	1	1	....	5	8	9	12	
Total.	3185	2619	566	121	616	424	2033	150	65	24	271	14	274	393	721	163	354	246	62	217	339	37	777	898	1430	880	
July, 1881.																												
Collegiate Institutes....	1082	902	180	35	204	133	710	154	156	102	18	25	28	46	22	20	88	37	81	110	110	1	268	264	613	183	
High Schools	2460	2080	380	48	384	323	1705	368	427	219	85	60	62	165	52	85	285	135	168	243	165	18	772	740	1442	511	
Other places.....	50	....	50	1	2	8	39	5	14	7	2	....	....	2	....	2	21	9	16	2	....	....	15	20	30	36	
Total.....	3592	2982	610	84	590	464	2454	527	597	328	105	85	90	213	74	107	394	181	265	355	275	19	1055	1024	2085	730	

NOTE.—(1.) This examination is instituted midway between the beginning and the end of the High School Course, for promotion from the Upper to the Lower School, upon the same papers as are set to candidates for Second and Third Class Certificates. Pupils who pass this examination will form the Upper School, while those who have not passed it will form the Lower School, in any High School or Collegiate Institute.

(2.) Candidates are examined in English Grammar and Etymology, Reading, Dictation, Composition, Writing, Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, English and Canadian History, Geography, and in one of the following branches or groups:—(*a*) Latin; (*b*) French; (*c*) German; (*d*) Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Book-keeping.

The number of those *examined* in the group Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Book-keeping (Group IV.) in 1879 was 1200; in 1880, 1507; in 1881, 1639.

" " Latin in 1879 was 540; in 1880, 627; in 1881, 715.

" " French " 593; " 919; " 1107.

" " German " 81; " 132; " 131.

3.—Professional Examinations.—Number of Certificates awarded by the Education Department from 1st January to 6th December, 1881.*

1. Second Class Professional Certificates Granted.

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
Teachers who had taught three years prior to 17th August, 1877	8	27	35
Ottawa Normal School	60	41	101
Toronto Normal School	91	83	174
	159	151	310

2. First Class Professional Certificates Granted.

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
Toronto Normal School	3	..	3
Elsewhere	6	1	7
	9	1	10

* The number of Third Class Professional Certificates granted at the Model School Examinations by County Boards will appear in next year's report.

4.—Nominal List of Provincial Certificates granted by the Education Department.

Certificates granted 5th January, 1881, to Candidates who passed the Professional Examination, December, 1880.

Toronto Normal School.

No.	Name.	2nd Class.	No.	Name.	2nd Class.
5268	James Bassingthwaite	A	5294	Alexander C. McPhail	B
5269	Charles James Dutton	A	5295	John Alexander Neff	B
5270	Edward Ferguson	A	5296	Matthew Parkinson	B
5271	John Hotson	A	5297	Rebecca Beamish	A
5272	Wellington Johnston Knox	A	5298	Sarah Eleanore Phillips	A
5273	Hugh Stewart McLean	A	5299	Elizabeth C. Sturrock	A
5274	John C. McLeod	A	5300	Mary Eliz. Billington	B
5275	Edward Trought	A	5301	Mary Bridge Bremner	B
5276	Thomas Alfred Amos	B	5302	Annie Lonise Brown	B
5277	Charles Anderson	B	5303	William Valentine Wright	B
5278	John Anderson	B	5304	Mary Jane Cluness	B
5279	Philip Andrew	B	5305	Mary Emma Fox	B
5280	Henry Mitchell Boddy	B	5306	Mary Flowers	B
5281	John Alfred Burgess	B	5307	Janet Forbes	B
5282	Loftus Cuddy	B	5308	Ella Jane Geddes	B
5283	William Douglass	B	5309	Emma George	B
5284	Thomas Elliott	B	5310	Mary Gray	B
5285	Henry Glendinning	B	5311	Margaret H. Kirkwood	B
5286	Alexander Nichol Hotson	B	5312	Mary Ann McBride	B
5287	Thomas Higgins	B	5313	Elizabeth C. Neelands	B
5288	Jeremiah F. Kennedy	B	5314	Elneah Enetta Reilly	B
5289	Richard Miller	B	5315	Elizabeth Jane Simpson	B
5290	David E. McConnell	B	5316	Louise Mary Trainer	B
5291	George McCulloch	B	5317	Margaret Jane Wallace	B
5292	Donald McKinnon	B	5318	Annie Willis	B
5293	John B. McMillan	B			

Ottawa Normal School.

5319	Eli Herbert Bailey	A	5343	William G. Pelton	B
5320	Robert James Ball	A	5344	John M. Purtill	B
5321	William H. Bourns	A	5345	Joseph John Rae	B
5322	Alexander C. Casselman	A	5346	Samuel Sheldon	B
5323	Thomas G. Chapman	A	5347	John P. Shaw	B
5324	John J. Coutts	A	5348	David J. Ritchey	B
5325	Thomas Packer	A	5349	John Calvert Robson	B
5326	Alonzo S. Allyn	B	5350	Robert Henry Sampson	B
5327	John S. Bingeman	B	5351	Arthur Toal	B
5328	Frederick H. Brennan	B	5352	Mary M. Andison	B
5329	Dugald L. Campbell	B	5353	Amelia Horkin	B
5330	James W. Campbell	B	5354	Carrie J. Livingstone	B
5331	Thomas Allan Craig	B	5355	Margaret J. Lynn	B
5332	Thomas Clarke Doidge	B	5356	Ella McMurchy	B
5333	Lewis Flath	B	5357	Lucy A. Richardson	B
5334	Charles Forfar	B	5358	Eliza Ann Ross	B
5335	Robert Gray	B	5359	Louisa Sherwood	B
5336	Charles W. Heutchell	B	5360	Genevieve Stafford	B
5337	William S. Johnstone	B	5361	Metta Stafford	B
5338	Thomas Kirkconnell	B	5362	Eliza Tyner	B
5339	Lionius H. Luck	B	5363	Mary M. Wright	B
5340	Stewart C. Mastin	B	5364	Mary E. Williams	B
5341	Sylvester Moyer	B	5365	Minnie H. Connor	B
5342	Horatio Gilbert Parker	B			

Certificates granted 7th January, 1881, to Candidates who taught three years prior to 17th August, 1877.

5366	Hannah Wilson	B	5367	Catharine Leonard	B

Certificate granted 12th January, 1881, to Candidate who passed the Professional Examination.

5368	Ner Steele	B

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES—*Continued.*

Certificate granted 19th January, 1881, to Candidate who has taught three years prior to 17th August, 1877.

No.	NAME.	2nd Class.
5369	Nellie McClory	B

Certificate granted 2nd February, 1881, to Candidate who taught three years prior to 17th August, 1877.

5370	Barbara Kirkman	A

Certificate granted 3rd March, 1881, to Candidate who taught three years prior to 17th August, 1877.

5371	Edgar Kesner	A

Certificate granted 2nd March, 1881, to Candidate who taught three years prior to 17th August, 1877.

5372	Ellen Jane Graham	B

Certificate granted 24th March, 1881, to Candidate who taught three years prior to 17th August, 1877.

5373	Catharine Rowan	B

Certificates granted 12th April, 1881, to Candidates who passed the Professional Examination, March, 1881.

TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.

5374	Edward Hartley Dewart	A	5413	Isabella Lyons	A
5375	George Edwin Dixon	A	5414	Hannah M. Macdougall	A
5376	Jerome Housberger	A	5415	Sarah Alice Spencer	A
5377	William B. Martin	A	5416	Elizabeth Bertha Ayerst	B
5378	Gilbert A. Powell	A	5417	Annie Virginie Beattie	B
5379	Charles Winter Schierholtz	A	5418	Mary Stewart Cork	B
5380	Abraham R. Sherk	A	5419	Catherine Cowan	B
5381	Thomas Sherk	A	5420	Elizabeth Jeannette Cox	B
5382	Melvin Swartout	A	5421	Matilda Amelia Draper	B
5383	William John Baycroft	B	5422	Mary Ellen Edmonds	B
5384	Henry Bewell	B	5423	Mary Fleming	B
5385	James Brebner	B	5424	Susan Hunt	B
5386	David Sturrock Brown	B	5425	Caroline Edith Holtby	B
5387	John L. Buck	B	5426	Clara Holtorf	B
5388	James McLarty Cole	B	5427	Margaret McGowan	B
5389	David Dobie	B	5428	Helen Maud Macdonald	B
5390	Thomas Thatcher Grimmett	B	5429	Esther Marshall	B
5391	Andrew W. Heaslip	B	5430	Marie Louise Merritt	B
5392	Richard Foster Howson	B	5431	Grace Amelia Moore	B
5393	Alexander King	B	5432	Ella McCormack	B
5394	Robert Henry Leighton	B	5433	Louise Elizabeth McCraney	B
5395	Moorehouse Mitchell	B	5434	Mary Jane McDonald	B
5396	Hugh Henry McKague	B	5435	Annie Isabella McIntosh	B
5397	Duncan Patterson McPhail	B	5436	Alice Plant	B
5398	Apollas Fletcher Phillips	B	5437	Wilhelmina Phair	B
5399	Thomas Rankin	B	5438	Lizzie V. Rioch	B
5400	Walter Renwick	B	5439	Helen Robertson	B
5401	Duncan Nulty Sinclair	B	5440	Ella Rodgers	B
5402	Michael Steele	B	5441	Rebecca Rodgers	B
5403	Frederic Timothy Tapscott	B	5442	Harriett Sayers	B
5404	Walter W. Thompson	B	5443	Jessie Porteous Semple	B
5405	Charles Andrew Timewell	B	5444	Ella Amelia Sitlington	B
5406	Francis A. Walker	B	5445	Robina Telfer	B
5407	Thomas Patrick Weir	B	5446	Jane Telford	B
5408	Jane Elliott Brebner	A	5447	Catharine Ann Watson	B
5409	Ellen Daw	A	5448	Harriet Eliz. Wickham	B
5410	Sarah Isabel Hatch	A	5449	Lucy Williams	B
5411	Bella Agnes Kennedy	A	5450	Eliza Williamson	B
5412	Henrietta Burnet Laidlaw	A	5451	Martha J. Brown	B

OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL.

5452	John F. Argue	A	5457	Joseph P. Haffey	B
5453	Robert A. Bruce	A	5458	Irvie A. Harper	B
5454	Arthur W. Gutridge	A	5459	Michael James	B
5455	George McLay Paul	A	5460	N. Joseph Kearney	B
5456	John Dolph	B	5461	John Keating	B

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES—*Continued.*

No.	NAME.	2nd Class.	No.	NAME.	2nd Class.
5462	John Laird	B	5472	Letitia Friers	B
5463	William R. Nichols	B	5473	Rose E. Halley	B
5464	John G. Orr	B	5474	Marion Neilson Lawrence	B
5465	Robert C. Sinclair	B	5475	Elizabeth Manson	B
5466	Ralph H. Tinsdale	B	5476	Sarah Jane McLeod	B
5467	Mary Isabella Brackenbury	A	5477	Maria L. McIntosh	B
5468	Lizzie Keele	A	5478	Bella McKerracher	B
5469	Jessie Macnab	A	5479	Almira Plumb	B
5470	Bella Cunningham	B	5480	Nelly H. Steacy	B
5471	Kate Ferguson	B	5481	Mary Watson	B

Certificate granted 26th April, 1881, to Candidate who passed the Professional Examination.

5482	George M. Robinson	A			

Certificate granted 2nd June, 1881, to Candidate who passed the Professional Examination.

5483	Joseph E. Ross	B			

Certificates granted 15th July, 1881, to Candidates who passed the Professional Examination, June, 1881.

TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.

5484	Charles Knight Grigg	A	5502	Thomas Reid	B
5485	John Wesley Hughes	A	5503	William Henry Stewart	B
5486	William Francis Robinson	A	5504	John Spence	B
5487	Cecil Holmes N. Thompson	A	5505	Jesse Tilley	B
5488	Mary Alice Callander	A	5506	Samuel H. Turner	B
5489	Elizabeth Jane Davis	A	5507	Charles Ambrose Toole	B
5490	Amy Fell	A	5508	Thomas Shaw Webster	B
5491	Christina Gardiner Head	A	5509	John Edington	B
5492	Jane Milne	A	5510	Mary Jane Beckett	B
5493	Marion E. L. Sanders	A	5511	Lydia Caroline Dent	B
5494	Charles Bennett Abbott	B	5512	Francis Geeson	B
5495	Alfred Stevens Brown	B	5513	Annie Martha M. Morton	B
5496	William C. Campbell	B	5514	Janet Scott	B
5497	Carson John Cameron	B	5515	Adelaide Elizabeth V. Todd	B
5498	Edward Mihell Copeland	B	5516	Sarah Tomlinson	B
5499	Charles Douglas Lockyer	B	5517	Hattie Foxton	B
5500	Duncan Neil McDonald	B	5518	Maggie Stuart	B
5501	John Nelson McKim	B			

OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL.

5519	A. R. McRitchie	A	5531	Albert Olver	B
5520	Charlotte Armstrong	A	5532	Myron Cleland	B
5521	Mary E. Luke	A	5533	Susanna Bond	B
5522	Elizabeth D. McArthur	A	5534	Annie Budd	B
5523	Ida Shafer	A	5535	Ida Marilla Clarke	B
5524	John James Broad	B	5536	Julia Kennedy	B
5525	Robert D. Davidson	B	5537	Bella Moore	B
5526	William Egbert	B	5538	Christina McCallum	B
5527	Edward Fee	B	5539	Anne Sinclair	B
5528	John W. Hopper	B	5540	Hattie E. M. O'Shea	B
5529	Peter T. Kilgour	B	5541	John Baird	B
5530	M. A. McGill	B			

Certificates granted 31st August, 1881, to Candidate who passed the Professional Examination.

5542	John Smith	B	5543	John Hay	B

Certificates granted 31st August, 1881, to Candidates who passed First Class Examination, July, 1881.

5544	George E. Phœnix	A	5549	Annie A. Gray	C
5545	Charles W. Chadwick	A	5550	David Robb	C
5546	Daniel E. Sheppard	A	5551	Robert H. Cowley	C
5547	George Stone	C	5552	William H. Harlton	C
5548	Albert D. Griffin	C	5553	Peter Talbot	C

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES—*Continued.*

Certificates granted 8th September, 1881, *to Candidates who taught three years prior to 17th August*, 1877.

No.	NAME.	2nd Class.	No.	NAME.	2nd Class.
5554	M. Mackinnon	A	5556	Matilda Mainprize	B
5555	R. McBride	B			

Certificates granted 13th September, 1881, *to Candidates who taught three years prior to 17th August*, 1877.

5557	R. A. Lyons	B	5558	Margaret J. Warren	B

Certificates granted 21st September, 1881, *to Candidates who taught three years prior to 17th August*, 1877.

5559	Maggie Anderson	B	5561	George E. Crawford	B
5560	Minnie Smith	B	5562	Thomas A. Moore	B

Certificates granted 23rd September, 1881, *to Candidate who passed the Professional Examination.*

5563	Hannah K. Currey	B

Certificates granted 28th September, 1881, *to Candidates who taught three years prior to 17th August*, 1877.

5564	Charles Huggard	B	5565	Mary McArthur	B

Certificate granted 5th October, 1881, *to Candidate who taught three years prior to 17th August*, 1877.

5566	Christina McNaughton	B

Certificate granted 19th October, 1881, *to Candidate who passed the Professional Examination.*

5567	Robert E. Preston	B

Certificate granted 13th October, 1881, *to Candidate who passed the Professional Examination.*

5568	C. M. Wilson	A

Certificate granted 13th October, 1881, *to Candidate who taught three years prior to 17th August*, 1877.

5569	Eleanor E. Lillie	A

Certificate granted 19th October, 1881, *to Candidate who passed the Professional Examination.*

5570	Amy Sanderson	B

Certificates granted 25th October, 1881, *to Candidates who passed the Professional Examination,*

5571	Minnie Drury	B	5573	Sarah A. Smith	B
5572	Georgette Robinson	B			

Certificates granted 3rd November, 1881, *to Candidates who taught three years prior to 17th August*, 1877.

5574	Mary F. Platt	A	5575	Almira Avery	B

Certificates granted 9th November, 1881, *to Candidates who taught three years prior to 17th August*, 1877.

5576	Susannah Weir	B	5577	Josephine M. Johnston	B

Certificates granted 16th November, 1881, *to Candidates who taught three years prior to 17th August*, 1877.

5578	Emma Braden	B	5579	Emily Sutherland	B

Certificates granted 16th November, 1881, *to Candidates who passed the Professional Examination.*

5581	Hugh R. Spence	B

Certificate granted 22nd November, 1881, *to Candidate who taught three years prior to 17th August*, 1877.

5582	Elizabeth Tinline	B

Certificates granted 30th November, 1881, to Candidates who taught three years prior to 17th August, 1877.

Certificate No.	Name.	Female.	Male.	Grade of Certificate Awarded.
5583	Carrie Birnie	1	..	B
5584	John A. McGill	..	1	A

Certificates granted 2nd December, 1881, to Candidates who taught three years prior to 17th August, 1877.

Certificate No.	Name.	Female.	Male.	Grade of Certificate Awarded.
5585	Annie Bush	1	..	B
5586	Isabella McSween	1	..	B

Certificates granted 6th December, 1881, to Candidates who taught three years prior to 17th August, 1877.

Certificate No.	Name.	Female.	Male.	Grade of Certificate Awarded.
5587	Emma Braden	1	..	B
5588	Sophie E. Labadie	1	..	B

5.—Third Class Certificates Extended by the Minister of Education during the Years 1880-1881.

No.	COUNTIES.	1880.	1881.
1	Glengarry	30	18
2	Stormont	21	8
3	Dundas	1	..
4	Prescott	13	11
5	Russell		
6	Carleton	5	2
7	Grenville	5	4
8	Leeds	30	11
9	Lanark	30	13
10	Renfrew	9	31
11	Frontenac	10	3
12	Lennox and Addington	1	1
13	Prince Edward	9	5
14	Hastings	20	6
15	Northumberland	11	4
16	Durham	2	..
17	Peterborough	..	..
18	Haliburton	1	..
19	Victoria	7	5
20	Ontario	1	2
21	York	14	19
22	Peel	4	1
23	Simcoe	34	16
24	Halton	14	14
25	Wentworth	3	2
26	Brant	6	1
27	Lincoln	4	..
28	Welland	7	12
29	Haldimand	1	1
30	Norfolk	8	11
31	Oxford	1	..
32	Waterloo	..	1
33	Wellington	9	12
34	Dufferin	..	5
35	Grey	52	23
36	Perth	6	5
37	Huron	12	5
38	Bruce	42	25
39	Middlesex	4	10
40	Elgin	2	5
41	Kent	28	10
42	Lambton	1	13
43	Essex	5	11
	District of Algoma and Parry Sound	1	..
	District of Muskoka	1	..
	Total	465	326

6.—Temporary Certificates Authorized during the Years 1879-1881.

1879.	1880.	1881.
356	88	101

10. The County Model Schools.—Proceedings of 1881.

Staff and Qualifications of Instructors, and Attendance of Teachers-in-Training, together with the results.

MODEL SCHOOL.	COUNTY.	STAFF AND QUALIFICATIONS.	No. OF STUDENTS.		PASSED FINAL EXAMINAT'N.	
			1st Session.	2nd Session.	1st Session.	2nd Session.
BARRIE	Simcoe	W. B. Harvey, 1st B; R. R. Jennison, 2nd A; J. B. Carruthers, 2nd B; Lousia D. Lee, 2nd B.; Emma King, 2nd A; Eva Lee, 2nd B; Eliza Applebe, 2nd A; Janet Todd, 3rd; Mary Wilson, 3rd; Margaret Boys, 3rd; Clara King, 3rd; Mary A. Watson, 1st Co.	17	.....	17	.....
BELLEVILLE	Hastings	John Irwin, 2nd B Prov.; William McKeown, 2nd B Prov.; Christie Urquhart, 3rd; Mary Northcott, 2nd A Prov.; Jane Clark, 3rd; Sarah Simpson, 2nd B Prov.; Rose Northcott, 2nd A Prov.; Anne Mathison, 3rd; Lizzie Robertson, 2nd A Prov.	10	None.	9	.....
BERLIN	Waterloo	J. Suddaby, 1st Prov.; S. L. Martin, 2nd Prov.; S. Moyer, 2nd Prov.; Aggie Young, 1st Co.; Frederick Sheppard, 3rd Co.; Lydia Sheppard, 2nd Prov.; M. A. Babcock, 3rd Co.; Alice Woodsend, 3rd Co.; Mary Boyd, 3rd Co.	6	"	5	.....
BRADFORD	Simcoe	Staff unchanged.	4	"	4	.....
BRAMPTON	Peel	A. Morton, 1st O.C.B., 2nd Prov.; Miss A. L. Brown, 2nd Prov.; Jennie Boyle, 2nd Prov.; Mrs. Corbet, 2nd Prov.; Jessie Gray, 2nd Prov.; Miss H. Macdonald, 2nd Prov.; Miss A. Lloyd, 2nd Prov.; Kate Neelands, 2nd Prov.; Miss Kirkland, 2nd Prov.; Emma Machdam, 2nd Prov.	16	7	16	Exa'n not yet held.
BRANTFORD	Brant	Staff unchanged.	.....	8	.....	"
BROCKVILLE	Leeds	Staff unchanged, except that Bella Moore, 2nd B Prov., replaced Miss E. Steadman.	10	9	10	"

The County Model Schools.—Proceedings of 1881—*Continued.*

Staff and Qualifications of Instructors, and Attendance of Teachers-in-Training, together with the results.

MODEL SCHOOL.	COUNTY.	STAFF AND QUALIFICATIONS.	No. OF STUDENTS.		PASSED FINAL EXAMINAT'N.	
			1st Session.	2nd Session.	1st Session.	2nd Session.
CALEDONIA.....	Haldimand	W. R. Telford, 1st B Prov.; Jessie McQuarrie, 2nd B Prov.; Jeannie Ross, 2nd B Prov.; Lizzie O'Neil, 3rd, and 2nd B Non-professional; Annie Morton, 2nd B Prov.	11	None.	11	.....
CHATHAM	Kent	Staff unchanged, except that C. J. Kellogg, 2nd Prov., replaced J. E. Clubine, and Minerva Green, 3rd, was added to the staff.	4	4	4	Exa'n not yet held.
CLINTON.....	Huron	Staff unchanged.	11	None.	11	"
COBOURG	Northumberland.	Staff unchanged.	14	10	10	"
CORNWALL.....	Stormont.....	Staff unchanged.	6	None.	6	"
DURHAM	Grey	Staff unchanged, except that Mary C. Black, 2nd Prov., replaced Miss Carey.	7	"	7	.....
FARMERSVILLE	Leeds	Staff unchanged.	10	8	10	Exa'n not yet held.
FOREST.....	Lambton	Staff unchanged, except that Ella A. Sitlington, 2nd B Prov., replaced Lucy Seager, and Elizabeth Lemon, 2nd B Prov., replaced Annie P. Meldrum.	7	None.	7	.....
GALT.....	Waterloo	Robert Alexander, 1st Prov.; C. B. Linton, 2nd Prov.; A. H. Morrison, 2nd Prov.; Margaret Gray, 2nd Prov.; Jennie Ovens, 2nd Prov.; Helen Cant, 1st Co.; Miss Addison, 1st Co.; Aggie McDougall, 3rd Co.; Aggie Wilson, 3rd Co.	2	"	2	.....

The County Model Schools.—Proceedings of 1881—*Continued.*

Staff and Qualifications of Instructors, and Attendance of Teachers-in-Training, together with the results.

MODEL SCHOOL.	COUNTY.	STAFF AND QUALIFICATIONS.	No. OF STUDENTS.		PASSED FINAL EXAMINAT'N	
			1st Session.	2nd Session.	1st Session.	2nd Session.
GODERICH	Huron	Staff unchanged, except that students were sent to another Ward School taught by Miss McMahon, 3rd; Miss Watson, 2nd B Prov.	15	None.	15	.....
HAMILTON	Wentworth	Staff unchanged, except that Maggie Weston, 2nd B Prov., replaced Mary E. Cook.	21	"	21	.....
INGERSOLL	Oxford	R. W. Paterson, 3rd; Jennie Poole, 1st O.C.B.; Lucy Gardiner, 2nd B Prov.; Jane Hatch, 3rd.	10	"	10	.....
KINCARDINE	Bruce	Staff unchanged.	7	8	7	Exa'n not yet held.
KINGSTON	Frontenac	David McArdle, 1st A Prov.; Etta McIlroy, 2nd A Prov.; Sarah J. Hyssop, 2nd B Prov.; Eva Macdonald, 2nd B Prov.; Martha Middleton, 3rd.	16	None.	16	.....
LINDSAY	Victoria	J. H. McFaul, 1st A Prov.; six Teachers with Second-Class Prov. Certificates, and five with Third-Class Certificates.	16	"	16	.....
LONDON	Middlesex	Staff unchanged.	26	"	15	.....
MADOC	Hastings	Staff unchanged, except that Miss Janet McDiarmid, 2nd B Prov., replaced Miss Crepar.	7	"	7	.....
MARTINTOWN	Glengarry	Staff unchanged.	.....	7	.....	Exa'n not yet held.

The County Model Schools.—Proceedings of 1881—*Continued.*

Staff and Qualifications of Instructors, and Attendance of Teachers-in-Training, together with the results.

MODEL SCHOOL.	COUNTY.	STAFF AND QUALIFICATIONS.	No. of Students.		Passed Final Examinat'n.	
			1st Session.	2nd Session.	1st Session.	2nd Session.
MILTON	Halton	P. McLean, 1st B. Prov.; James Fell, 3rd; Maggie Jarvis, 2nd B Prov.; Jennie Pattison, 3rd; Annie Kennedy, 3rd.	10	None.	10	.....
MORRISBURGH	Dundas	H. McDiarmid, 1st A Prov.; Wm. Styles, 3rd; A. C. Smith, 2nd A Prov.; Margaret Rose, 3rd; Carrie Herbick, 3rd.	16	8	15	Exa'n not yet held.
MOUNT FOREST	Wellington	S. B. Westervelt, 2nd A Prov.; Rachel Mitchell, 2nd B Prov.; E. H. Bailey, 2nd A Prov.; Madeline Jelley, 3rd; Mary A. Campbell, 3rd; Helen Flett, 3rd; Maria Jelley, permanent.	21	None.	21	.....
NAPANEE	Lennox and Addington.	Staff unchanged, except that Jessie Mair, 2nd Prov., replaced Flora Sawyer.	23	"	23	.....
NEWMARKET	York	Staff unchanged, except that Adeline Watson replaced Miss M. Norman.	9	"	9	.....
OWEN SOUND	Grey	Staff unchanged, except the addition of Mia Moffett, 3rd.	8	1	8	Exa'n not yet held.
ORANGEVILLE	Wellington	S. S. McCormack, 2nd A Prov.; Andrew McLim, 2nd B Prov.; Charlotte West, 2nd B Prov.; Alfred Perfect, 3rd; Jean Elliott, 3rd; Miss McFaul, 3rd; George Suttie, 3rd.	12	None.	12	.....
PERTH	Lanark	T. O. Steele, 1st A Prov.; John Thornton, 2nd B Prov.; Miss Keays, 2nd B; Miss Neilson, 2nd B.	19	"	19	.....
PICTON	Prince Edward	R. W. Murray, 1st Prov.; Miss N. R. Conger, 3rd Co. Non-professional, 2nd; Miss Cote, 2nd Prov.; Miss O'Neal, 2nd Prov.; Julia Gillespie, 2nd Prov.; Miss Goodyear, 2nd Prov.; Nannie Hicks, 1st Co.; Rose Reynolds, 1st Co.	8	.....	8	.....

The County Model Schools.—Proceedings of 1881—*Continued.*

Staff and Qualifications of Instructors, and Attendance of Teachers-in-Training, together with the results.

MODEL SCHOOL.	COUNTY.	STAFF AND QUALIFICATIONS.	No. of STUDENTS.		PASSED FINAL EXAMINAT'N.	
			1st Session.	2nd Session.	1st Session.	2nd Session.
PORT HOPE	Durham	Staff unchanged, except that Mr. Griffin, 1st C Prov., replaced Miss Manson; and Miss Shaw, 2nd Prov., replaced Mr. Watson.	12	5	7	Exa'n not yet held.
PORT PERRY	Ontario	Staff unchanged.	See Whitby.			
RENFREW	Renfrew	Staff unchanged, except that Bella Mitchell, 3rd, replaced Margaret Benton.	None.	None.	.....	.....
SARNIA	Lambton	Staff unchanged, except that Minnie Sinclair, 3rd, replaced Mary A. Beatty.	9	.....	9	.....
SIMCOE	Norfolk	Staff unchanged, except that Louis W. Dean, 3rd, replaced John Sayers.	4	5	4	Exa'n not yet held.
STRATFORD	Perth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
STRATHROY	Middlesex	Staff unchanged.	15	.....	10	.....
ST. CATHARINES	Lincoln	Staff unchanged.	8	None.	8	.....

The County Model Schools.—Proceedings of 1881—*Continued.*

Staff and Qualifications of Instructors, and Attendance of Teachers-in-Training, together with the results.

MODEL SCHOOL.	COUNTY.	STAFF AND QUALIFICATIONS.	NO. OF STUDENTS.		PASSED FINAL EXAMINAT'N.	
			1st Session.	2nd Session.	1st Session.	2nd Session.
ST. THOMAS	Elgin	C. F. Maxwell, 2nd B Prov.; Lizzie Hall, 2nd B; Catharine Darrach, 2nd A; Lizzie Ayerst, 2nd B; Mary H. DeVan, 2nd A.	19	None.	17	.....
YANKLEEK HILL	Prescott	Henry Gray, 1st C Prov.; C. R. Gray, 2nd B Prov.; C. E. McIntosh, 3rd.	4	"	4	.....
WALKERTON	Bruce	A. Miller, B.A., 1st Prov.; A. Robb, 2nd Prov.; Miss A. Robertson, 2nd Prov.; Miss E. Hales, 2nd Prov.; Miss E. McLean, 3rd; Miss F. Warren, 3rd; Miss M. Walker, 3rd.	5	"	4	.....
WELLAND	Welland	Staff unchanged, except that Julia Ferguson, 1st O.C.B., replaced Lydia Griffith.	2	"	2	.....
WHITBY	Ontario	Staff unchanged	26	"	24	.....
			These	figures	includ	e Port
				Perry	Model	School
WINDSOR	Essex	Staff unchanged	6	None.	6	.....
WOODSTOCK	Oxford	Staff unchanged	11	"	11	.....
YORKVILLE	York	Staff unchanged	9	"	9	.....
Total			509	80	476	.....

*11. Teachers' Associations—Proceedings of 1880 and 1881.**

ONTARIO TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, 1880.

Extracts from the Proceedings of Convention, held on 10th, 11th and 12th August.

The Chairman introduced Hon. Adam Crooks, Minister of Education, to the Convention.

Mr. Crooks cordially welcomed the Convention to the Normal School building. He said that he warmly sympathized with their efforts, and that he had always watched the proceedings of former Conventions with great interest, in order to ascertain the opinions of the educators of the country. He also read statistics showing that the number of First and Second Class Certificates was on the increase, while the number of Third Class Certificates was decreasing.

On Recent School Legislation.

An address by Mr. Millar on this subject was followed by a discussion, and it was

Resolved,—That while the members of this Association highly estimate the efforts made to secure improvement in the training of teachers by means of County Model Schools, and the encouragement given to the establishment of County Associations, they cannot but feel called upon to condemn, as retrogressive steps, the withdrawal from School Boards of the power to levy rates for school accommodation, and the discretionary power given to some School Boards to curtail the summer holidays.

A Committee on Legislation was also appointed to report to the Minister annually, or oftener, the views of the teaching profession on those questions which are, or might be, brought before the Provincial Legislature.

The subject of the address of the President (Mr. R. Alexander) at the evening session, was The Early History of the Association.

Mr. John S. Clark, of Boston, delivered an able and exhaustive address on Industrial Drawing, exhibiting a large collection of drawings and models.

On County Model Schools.

Resolved,—

1. That the Head Masters of the County Model Schools should be the holders of First Class Provincial Certificates.

2. That an extra room for Model School purposes be considered indispensable.

3. That the Legislative Grant be not less than $200 per annum, and that the County Councils be required to raise an equivalent, either by making a grant for the purpose or by imposing a rate bill on teachers-in-training not to exceed $10 per term; and in the case of cities, that the Board of Education be invested with the same powers as County Councils in regard to the imposition of fees.

4. That the Model School term shall begin on the 1st of September and end on the 30th of November.

5. That Boards of Trustees be recommended to engage an assistant during the Model School term, in order to enable the Head Master to devote more attention to the students of the County Model School.

6. That Head Masters, in addition to delivering the lectures prescribed for County Model Schools, be required to carefully supervise the method of teaching pursued by the students themselves, and to award the marks for teaching given them while in attendance.

* For Financial Statement, see page 62.

7. That instead of the present maximum of twenty-five teachers-in-training at each Model School, Public School Inspectors be instructed to admit only qualified candidates to the number of not more than five for each room used for Model School purposes.

8. That it is desirable to have a convention of Model School Masters called at some central point to discuss the best means of increasing the efficiency of the reports.

Public School Section.

Resolved,—

1. That the discretionary power given to Public School Inspectors to permit Third Class Teachers, holding Intermediate and Third Class Certificates, to go up for their professional training for a Second Class Certificate at the end of a year's experience in teaching, should be withdrawn.

2. That the present method of granting permits and permanent certificates to Third Class Teachers is liable to abuse, and should be altered so as to afford a reasonable guarantee that those teachers securing these privileges are worthy of them.

3. That the votes for Public School Trustees should be by ballot.

4. That the age of candidates on entering the profession of teaching should be—for females, eighteen (18), and for males, twenty (20) years.

Mr. S. McAllister read the Report of a Committee appointed to confer with the Minister of Education in reference to the Superannuation Fund.

The Committee, in fulfilment of the duty imposed upon them by the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Public School Section, waited upon the Minister of Education on the 13th of December last, by appointment. He courteously received them, and entered very largely into a discussion of the various aspects of the Superannuation Fund. As opportunity occurred, they laid the terms of the resolution before him, and advanced various reasons in its favour. He admitted the anomalous condition of the Fund, and also the meagre allowance it provided for worn-out teachers. He did not see, however, how the latter could be increased except by the co-operation of those to be benefited by it, in making larger contributions. He pointed out that already the Legislature appropriated a very large sum to supplement the moiety the teachers gave; two years ago it was two-and-a-half times, and last year it was three times as much as theirs. The Committee assured him that there would be no lack of reasonable co-operation on the part of the profession to put the Fund on a proper basis, provided the time of active service to secure the benefit of the Fund could be reduced to a reasonable length, say twenty-five years, and the allowance be increased to afford a possible means of support on retirement. His attention was directed to the liberal scheme of superannuation the British Government had adopted in favour of the Irish National school teachers. He would not hold out any hope of lessening the period of service, or, in fact, of doing anything with the Fund during the session then approaching; but he promised to give the matter his earnest consideration during the present summer, after which he would be able to indicate in what direction his opinions tended, with a view to legislation.

Mr. Duncan moved:

1. That twenty-five years' service in the profession, or having attained the age of fifty, entitle a teacher to superannuation.

2. That no teacher who retires before ten years' service be allowed a refund of more than ten per cent. of his payments to the Superannuation Fund.

3. That the allowance to superannuated teachers be increased, and if need be, that the yearly subscription to the Fund be increased also.

4. That provision be made for the widows of superannuated teachers.

High School Masters' Section.

Resolved unanimously,—

1. That inasmuch as the Department has issued a regulation appointing Head Masters of High Schools presiding examiners in their own schools at the Entrance Examinations in those cases where the Inspector cannot be present, and inasmuch as the Head Masters have their full share in the examining of the papers afterwards, the High School Section

would respectfully recommend that the Head Masters be placed on the same footing as the Inspectors with regard to remuneration, as is already done in a number of schools.

2. Inasmuch as the Intermediate Examinations have reference largely to work done in High Schools, and as often those appointed to preside at the examinations have no special fitness for the work, the High School Section thinks that, as a class, the High School Masters are most competent to preside on such occasions, and would respectfully suggest to the Minister of Education the propriety of making appointments as examiners from among such, direct from the Department.

3. That this Section would desire to impress upon the Minister of Education the advisability, in the interest of education, of adopting the principle of rotation of examiners as put into practice in connection with the examinations of the University of Toronto.

4. That in order to secure a more regular gradation in the difficulty of the papers, the High School Section would recommend that the examiner who prepares the papers in any subject for the Entrance Examination should also prepare those for all the other Departmental Examinations in that subject.

5. That, taking into consideration the object of the Intermediate Examination, and the instructions given to the examiners by the Honourable Minister of Education in his circular of December, 1877, this Section considers that the paper on English Literature, given at the last examination, assumed too great maturity on the part of purely Intermediate candidates; that the paper on Arithmetic was too difficult; while that on Algebra was wholly unsuitable.

6. That in the opinion of this Section the tendency of the Intermediate Examinations has been, and is, to give undue prominence in our schools to the subjects composing the mathematical group, and to prevent the other departments from receiving that measure of attention to which their importance entitles them.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

1. That the present regulations of the University Senate preventing candidates over twenty-three years of age from obtaining Scholarships at the Junior Matriculation Examination should be amended.

2. That this Section would respectfully urge upon the Minister of Education the advisability, in the interest of the High Schools, of taking steps to give the High School Masters additional representation in the Senate of the University of Toronto.

3. That in the opinion of this Section, before the Senate finally adopt any statutes or resolutions affecting the interests of the High Schools, they should authorize the Registrar to furnish the representative of the High School Masters with such documents as he may deem necessary for obtaining thereon the opinion of the High School Masters, or of such committee of them as he may appoint for that purpose.

Public School Inspectors' Section.

Messrs. Smith, Beamer and McKinnon were appointed a Committee to suggest amendments to the School Law, such as would to some extent remedy the injustice suffered by the smaller and weaker Sections of a township, under the present system of taxation for school purposes.

It was unanimously resolved, that in the opinion of this Section, gentlemen holding First Class, Grade A, Certificates should be eligible to the Head Masterships of High Schools. Also that no Public School Inspector's Certificate should be granted to any person who has not passed the Professional First Class Examination, including successful practice in a Provincial Model School, and that no First Class Provincial Certificate should be granted to any one who has not taught successfully for at least two years in a Public School in Ontario.

Also, That in the opinion of this Section the half-yearly subscription to the Superannuated Public School Teachers' Fund should be increased; that Public and High School Teachers, male and female, as well as School Inspectors should be required to contribute; that no refund of subscriptions should be made, except in case of death; and that Teachers and Inspectors should be allowed to retire on the completion of a stated term of service.

Messrs. Carson, Somerset and Smith were appointed to represent the views of the Section on this subject to the Minister.

It was resolved that the examination of candidates for entrance to High Schools should be entrusted to the Boards of Public School Examiners.

ONTARIO TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, 1881.

Extracts from the Proceedings of Convention, held on 9th, 10th and 11th August.

Report of Committee on Legislation.

Mr. Hughes presented the following Report, which was thereupon adopted:

GENTLEMEN,—The Committee on Legislation appointed at the last Annual Meeting of the Association, beg leave to present the following Report:

1. After obtaining the opinions of the teachers throughout the Province with regard to important educational questions, your Committee had several interviews with Hon. Adam Crooks, Minister of Education, at which those matters which were to be submitted by him to the Legislature were carefully considered.

2. Prominent among these was the question of the Superannuation of Teachers. Your Committee found the Minister of Education was exceedingly desirous to secure the Fund for this purpose on a basis that would give greater satisfaction both to the country and to teachers themselves. He felt that it would be better that no change should be made, however, until the teachers throughout the Province had an opportunity of expressing their views concerning the proposed amendments, and at his request your Committee issued a circular, outlining the leading principles of these amendments, for the consideration of the Local Associations. Many of these have reported their views, and your Committee recommend that these reports be tabulated and forwarded to the Minister of Education by their successors. They would further recommend, that this Association, representing as it does the several sections of the profession, and the various parts of the Province, should also thoroughly discuss the clauses of the circular referred to. Copies of the circular have been provided to facilitate the discussion.

3. Your Committee strongly urged the withdrawal of the amendment of 1879 restricting the powers of School Boards in providing school accommodation, and a clause was drafted giving Boards the right of appeal to the Minister of Education, if their estimates were not granted, and authorizing him to compel the section or municipality to raise the necessary funds, if on inquiry he found the school accommodation to be insufficient. This clause, your Committee regret to state, was not embodied in the School Bill submitted to the House, and they recommend this Association to state clearly its views regarding this important question.

4. The necessity for granting increased aid in support of County Model Schools was also pressed upon the attention of the Minister of Education. In this particular, important changes were made by the Legislature. The amount of the Government Grant has been increased to $150 per annum, and the County Grant to an equal amount has been made *compulsory*.

5. Your Committee have much pleasure in reporting that they were received by the Minister of Education with the utmost courtesy. He evinced the deepest interest in the welfare of this Association, and kindly promised to give, in the future, additional proofs of that interest by recommending an annual grant of $200 in aid of this Association, and by incorporating an account of its proceedings in his Annual Report.

6. Your Committee are glad to note that some Local Associations have followed the example set by this Association in appointing a Committee on Legislation. This they believe to be of great value in bringing the views of the Association directly under the notice of the individual members of the Legislature, and in forming a means of communication between the Legislative Committee of this Association and the Inspectoral districts throughout the Province, and they therefore recommend that the Secretary of this Association be instructed to issue a circular to the Local Associations of Ontario, sho wing

the benefits which would be likely to result from the general appointment of such Committees on Legislation.

Mr. James Mills, M A., President of the Guelph Agricultural College, delivered a very able and interesting address on Agricultural Education in Schools, as also did Mr. Johnston, of the Agricultural College.

Mr. J. L. Hughes explained and illustrated, in an interesting and practical manner, the method of teaching Drawing employed in the Toronto Public Schools. A large collection of the results of the system was on exhibition in the hall of the building.

Resolutions adopted: That, in the opinion of this Association, the minimum age for admission to Public Schools should be increased from five to seven years; or if this change be not made, that the students-in-training in the Normal Schools should receive training in the principles and practice of Kindergarten work.

That, in the opinion of this Association, the 29th clause of the Amended School Act of 1879 should be rescinded, or so amended as to place no restrictions on School Boards in providing additional school accommodation where the existing school accommodation is insufficient.

Report of the Committee on Hygiene and Methods of Teaching.

The Committee on Hygiene and Methods of Teaching beg to report that they recommend—

1. That the Minister of Education be requested to prepare a circular of information for distribution in every School Section, to set forth the importance of proper ventilation, lighting and heating of school houses, and with a view of preparing the way to make it obligatory on every School Corporation to secure the approval, by the Education Department, of the plans of any Public or High School building which is proposed to be erected, and the best method of accomplishing the same.

2. That a Committee of this Association be appointed to consider proposed improvements in the methods of teaching and school management, for the purpose of submitting them to the Minister of Education, that they may be properly tested by experiment, under the direction of the Education Department, in case such proposed improvements commend themselves to the said Committee, and report to this Convention.

Report of the Legislative Committee on the Superannuation Fund.

The following amended Report of the Legislative Committee on the Superannuation Fund was adopted:

1. In lieu of the present provisions of the law respecting the Superannuated Teachers' Fund, "The Teachers' Retiring Provident Fund," in this Act termed "The Fund," is hereby established, and such Fund shall consist of all sums which may from time to time be appropriated by the Legislature out of the consolidated revenue of the Province, and of all sums hereinafter provided to be paid by all persons entitled to a retiring allowance, as hereinafter also provided.

2. The following are entitled to a retiring allowance, namely: Every male teacher of a Public or Separate School holding a First, Second or Third Class Certificate of qualification under the regulations of the Education Department, or a valid County Board Certificate of the old standard; also every female teacher of a Public or Separate School holding any like Certificate; also every legally qualified master or assistant master of a High School or Collegiate Institute, and every Public or High School Inspector.

3. The conditions on which any such person shall be entitled to the retiring allowance are as follows: Each person must have contributed annually the sum of $4, with the privilege of paying 8, 12, 16 or 20 dollars per year during service.

4. All persons enumerated in Clause 2 as entitled to a retiring allowance shall be required to comply with the conditions of Clause 3 during each year of the period of their service.

5. The said sum shall be made by way of abatement from the annual apportionment of the Legislative Public School Grant, and the Minister of Education shall in his

certificate to the Provincial Treasurer of such apportionment also state the amount to be deducted from the salary of each person as his or her annual payment to the said Retiring Fund, and all sums so deducted shall be paid into and form part of the "Teachers' Retiring and Provident Fund."

6. All moneys from time to time payable to the said Fund shall be carried by the Provincial Treasurer to a separate account for this Fund, distinct from the consolidated revenue fund, and also any interest accruing thereon.

7. Every person who complies with the foregoing conditions as to contributions to the Fund, may retire from the teaching service, in his discretion, after twenty-five years of actual teaching, or having reached the age of fifty-five, and shall thereupon be entitled to receive an annual retiring allowance equal to the sums which such person has contributed to the Fund, as provided in Clause 2.

8. The interest of any person in the Fund, or in any retiring allowance when granted, shall not be assignable by such person, or be subject to any execution, attachment or process of any court of law or equity, or judge's order under judgment in the Division Court.

9. No retiring allowance shall be made for any period of service of less than ten years, and no person who retires before having served the full period of twenty-five years will be entitled to a retiring allowance, unless it has been established by evidence satisfactory to the Education Department that he has become incapacitated by bodily or mental infirmity from performing his duties as a teacher, master, or inspector, as the case may be, or unless such person has reached the age of fifty-five years; but any such retiring allowance is liable to be withdrawn in any year unless the incapacity continues, and the recipient is annually to present himself to his or her inspector in order that they may report thereon to the Education Department; and any teacher whose disability may cease, and who resumes the service of teaching, will become entitled to the benefits of this Fund when such person again retires.

(2) Any teacher or inspector upon reaching the full age of fifty years shall be entitled to his or her retiring allowance, notwithstanding the periods hereinbefore provided have not been fully served by such teacher or inspector.

10. No person shall be entitled to receive back any sum contributed to the Fund, but in case of the decease or after two years' continued disability of such person without his or her having been placed on this Fund, he or she, or his or her wife or husband as the case may be, or other legal representative, shall be entitled to receive back all sums paid by him or her into the Fund, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

11. The period or periods during which any teacher, before the passing of this Act, has been engaged in teaching, shall be allowed for as if served under its provisions, and any payments made by him on account of the former "Superannuated Teachers' Fund" shall be considered and taken as payments made *pro tanto* to the Fund hereby established, and any sum which is required to be paid to equal the amount annually payable to the Fund under this Act may be made up by payments in five equal annual instalments after the passing of this Act, or as otherwise provided by the regulations of the Education Department; but those persons enumerated in Clause 2 as entitled to participate in the Fund, and who have not been compelled by any former Act to contribute thereto, shall be permitted to comply with Clause 3 for the period of service already completed.

12. The allowance to teachers who are now on the list of those superannuated, under the provisions of any former law, will continue to be paid to them under and subject to the conditions thereof.

It was also *Resolved:* That any scheme for the superannuation of teachers do also contain provision for the widows and children of superannuated teachers, the extent of such provision and the conditions thereof to be determined by the Minister of Education.

Public School Section.

Mr. Spence read the following Report, which, after discussion, was adopted.

Report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Public School Section

of the Ontario Teachers' Association, to lay before the Minister of Education the following resolutions:

1. That the discretionary power given to Public School Inspectors to permit Third Class Teachers, holding Intermediate and Third Class Certificates, to go up for their professional training for a Second Class Certificate, at the end of a year's experience in teaching, should be withdrawn.

2. That the present method of granting permits and permanent certificates to Third Class Teachers, is liable to abuse, and should be altered so as to afford a reasonable guarantee that those teachers securing these privileges are worthy of them.

3. That the vote for Public School Trustees should be by ballot.

4. That the age of candidates on entering the profession should be—for females eighteen (18), and for males twenty (20) years.

5. That twenty-five years' service in the profession, or having attained the age of fifty, entitle a teacher to superannuation.

6. That no teacher who retires before ten years' service be allowed a refund of more than ten per cent. of his payments to the Superannuation Fund.

7. That the allowance to superannuated teachers be increased, and, if need be, that the yearly subscription be increased also.

8. That provision be made for the widows of superannuated teachers.

9. That rotation of Examiners, applied to the various Departmental Examinations, would add to the improvement of education throughout the country.

10. That, in the opinion of this Section, it would be to the advantage of the Province to retain the apparatus part of the Depository for the present year.

The Committee, consisting of Mr. McAllister, Mr. Spence, and Mr. Doan, had no less than three interviews with the Minister of Education to discuss the foregoing resolutions with him. On the 8th of January last they laid them before him. In regard to the first, he pointed out that Inspectors had now no discretionary power, as the Department had decided, by regulation, that all candidates for Second Class Certificates might be admitted to professional training after one year's experience in teaching. He admitted that it was an open question whether the term was too short or not, and said he did not consider the present regulations as unalterable; and upon the urgent representations of the Committee, he gave them to understand that the term of service should be lengthened so soon as the supply of teachers would warrant it.

He assured the deputation that strict enquiry was made in every case before a permit was granted. When the Inspector did not certify a scarcity of teachers as a reason for the application for a permit, it was refused. The number was yearly decreasing, and he hoped permits would soon be things of the past, except in the remote districts.

He was, on principle, opposed to secret voting, and therefore could hold out no hope of proposing to introduce the ballot into School Trustee elections.

He admitted the desirability of making a higher limit for the age of both male and female candidates for the teaching profession, but doubted whether the respective ages should be twenty and eighteen, or nineteen and eighteen.

He did not think any good purpose would be gained by retaining the apparatus portion of the Depository, as articles of a better quality, and at less price, can be got from private dealers.

He had already adopted the principle of rotation of Examiners, and proposed to have more Public School Inspectors among the sub-examiners. The fitness of Public School Masters to act as sub-examiners was brought before him, and he promised to give the matter his consideration.

The remaining, and indeed the main portion of the interviews the Minister granted the Committee, was taken up in discussing the Superannuation scheme. The views of the Public School Section were first laid before him. He then submitted a scheme of his own to the Committee, and finally he asked them to lay any plan they could agree upon before him, and he would give it fair consideration.

The Committee gave a good deal of time and labour to the matter, and finally submitted to the Minister a scheme, of which the following are the principal features:

An annual compulsory contribution, on the part of all male teachers in our Public

Schools, of two per cent. of their salaries. An annual allowance to superannuated teachers of two per cent., or one-fiftieth of the average annual salary. Teachers to be allowed to retire and participate in the Fund after twenty-five years' service. No allowance to be made for more than thirty years' service, nor for less than ten, except in case of disability. No deductions to be made from the Fund in favour of those who retire before being entitled to an allowance. Those teachers who do not contribute to the Fund, to pay an annual fee of not less than two dollars, which should go to the purposes of the Fund. Training in the Normal School to be accounted as part of the term of service. Provision to be made for the widows of superannuated teachers. Those teachers who receive less than three hundred dollars per year, to have the privilege of making an annual contribution large enough to entitle them to a pension on a salary up to that amount.

The Committee thanked the Minister for his patient consideration of the matter it was their duty to bring before him, when they finally withdrew.

Mr. J. Duncan delivered an address on Model Schools and Model School Work.

The Committee appointed to draft resolutions embodying the views of the Section on the question of Over Supply of Teachers, submitted a series of resolutions, which, as amended and approved, are as follows :

That distinguished success in teaching should entitle any teacher to promotion to a higher grade of Certificate, without examination, at the discretion of the Minister of Education.

That all candidates who write at Examinations for Second Class Certificates, be required to take the Science Group in the Intermediate Course.

That the period of Model School training should be materially lengthened.

That all students-in-training at the Model School be required to pay a fee of ten dollars, half of which shall be refunded to unsuccessful candidates, and the unrefunded portion to go to the support of the Model Schools.

That permits, except in remote and thinly-settled districts, should be abolished.

That all persons going up for Teachers' Examinations shall pay a fee of ten dollars, said sum to go towards defraying the expenses of examination, and the balance to be placed in aid of the Superannuation Fund—no further fee being charged for passing to a higher grade.

High School Section.

On the subject of the memorandum submitted by the Minister of Education for consideration, the following resolutions were adopted :

1. That in the opinion of the High School Section, the fixed grant to High Schools should be one-fourth of the amount paid annually for teachers' salaries.

2. That a portion of the grant should be distributed on general average attendance, and that a small sum, say $3 per pupil, should be granted on the average attendance, during the preceding year, of those who pass the Intermediate Examination.

3. That Collegiate Institutes should continue to exist, but that the basis of establishment and continuance should be broadened by including girls as well as boys, and by recognizing other studies as well as Latin and Greek.

4. That no school should receive a total grant of less than $400, or more than the highest sum paid to any school this year.

5. That it is desirable that a minimum fee of, say, $5 per annum, should be established in all High Schools, provided some arrangement be made to meet the case of those towns which contain High Schools and whose Public Schools contain no fifth and sixth classes.

6. That the standard for admission to High Schools remain as at present, but that some suitable elementary text-book in English History should be prescribed for Public Schools for use in preparation for the Entrance Examination to High Schools.

7. That it is desirable that the course of study prescribed for the lower school should be revised, so as to make it more flexible, especially in the case of girls, and to secure the payment of greater attention to the higher English branches.

8. That the amount of Latin and French prescribed for the Intermediate in 1882 is

too great, and that the programme should be amended by striking out *Cicero Pro Archia*, or some equivalent, and a portion of the French.

9. That this Section re-affirms the opinion expressed by it last year, that the tendency of the Intermediate Examination has been and is to give undue prominence to Mathematics, and to prevent other subjects, such as Reading, Writing, and Composition, from receiving that attention which their importance entitles them.

This Section preferred not to offer any opinion regarding United Boards

Public School Inspectors' Section.

The following resolutions were passed:

Whereas it is by law the duty of Public School Inspectors to inspect the accounts, classes, and working of Mechanics' Institutes;

Whereas the work involves considerable travel, labour, responsibility and time;

Whereas the labour involved does not depend upon membership, nor to any considerable extent on the obtaining of the Government Grant to each institute; and

Whereas the responsibility and time of Inspectors are worth at least five dollars a day and travelling expenses:

Resolved,—That the remuneration proposed is wholly inadequate, and that the treatment of Inspectors in setting their services aside in 1880, and then in 1881 insisting upon their doing the work of inspection for remuneration, which, when reduced by reasonable allowance for horse-hire and other expenditure, does not equal that made to ordinary day labourers, is not worthy of the usually reasonable and considerate course of the Education Department.

Resolved,—That, in the opinion of this Section, it is desirable that the Non-professional Examination of teachers be separated from the High School Intermediate Examination as at present established.

1. To provide for examination of candidates for Teachers' Certificates in the subjects of reading and penmanship.

2. To abolish the option of taking Latin, or French, or German, in lieu of the Natural Philosophy Groups.

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Section the professional training of First and Second Class Teachers is quite defective, and the attention of the Hon. the Minister of Education is hereby respectfully directed to the necessity of a thorough investigation into the character of the lectures delivered in the Normal Schools, and into the methods of teaching practised in the Model Schools.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Section that Clause 29 of the amended School Act of 1879 should be repealed, as detrimental to the best interests of education.

Resolved,—That whereas the present method of extending Teachers' Certificates has proved unsatisfactory; therefore, in the opinion of this Section, the power of extending such Certificates should be vested in the County Boards of Examiners; that the said Boards of Examiners should be empowered to require candidates for such extensions to attend any one of the Departmental Examinations or not, at their discretion.

Resolved,—That whereas in several counties there is at present a scarcity of teachers, this Section would respectfully recommend that in these the Boards of Examiners be authorized, on representing their necessities, to grant Third Class Certificates, on receiving the necessary Model School training, to a sufficient number selected from the best of those rejected at the Intermediate Examination held in such counties, in order to relieve such scarcity; and for this purpose the Boards, on application to the Department, be furnished with the marks obtained at this Examination.

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Section it is unnecessary to have the marks returned for every question in the Entrance Examination Report, as these marks are put on the papers of the candidates, which are all sent to the Department.

Glengarry Teachers' Association.

During the years 1880 and 1881 very successful half-yearly meetings of the Teachers' Association were held in Alexandria. Each meeting extended over two days, and the proceedings were conducted as nearly as possible in accordance with the Regulations of the Education Department.

The exercises consisted principally in the reading of papers on educational subjects, and illustrating various methods of teaching the subjects of the Public School course, followed by discussions in which prominent members took an active part; and as the object constantly kept in view was to make the work engaging the attention of the members, practical, much benefit has been derived by them from their connection with the Association. This is very apparent from their increased efficiency as well as in the improved methods of teaching adopted, which being to a great extent similar throughout the county, the evil resulting from a frequent change of teachers will not be so great as heretofore.

Stormont Teachers' Association.

The Teachers' Association for the County of Stormont was in successful operation during the years 1880 and 1881. The first meeting for the year 1880 was held in the village of Aultsville, on the 21st and 22nd of May. The number of teachers present was about thirty. Essays were read and discussions held on the following subjects, viz.:—Mental Arithmetic, Reading, Arithmetic, Public School Programme, and Hygiene. A Question Drawer was also opened, which elicited practical remarks on several subjects connected with the teacher's work. A public lecture was delivered on the evening of the first day by the Rev. J. B. Saunders, on "Glimpses of London and Paris."

The second meeting of the Association for the year 1880 was held in the Model School, in Cornwall, on the 11th and 12th of November. The subjects of essays and discussion were the following:—Geography, Teaching Grammar to Junior Classes, School Law and Regulations, Duties of a Teacher, and Hygiene. A considerable portion of both days was occupied in discussing points suggested by "Hughes' Mistakes in Teaching." The number of teachers present was about forty.

The first meeting for the year 1881 was held at Newington, on the 3rd and 4th of February. Number present, about fifty. A considerable portion of the first day was occupied with discussions on various topics connected with school work suggested by "Hughes' Mistakes in Teaching." A public lecture on Sir Walter Scott was delivered by W. A. Whitney, Esq., M.A. The other subjects discussed were, the "Course of Study in the Public Schools," and the teaching of Algebra.

A special meeting for the purpose of considering suggestions regarding the Sustentation Fund was held at Newington, on the 18th of June. Very few of the teachers of the county attended.

The second regular meeting for the year 1881 was held on the 6th and 7th of October, at Newington. Number of teachers present, about forty. The following list of subjects constituted the chief part of the programme:—Short Methods in Arithmetic, Algebra, Notes on the last meeting of the Provincial Teachers' Association, Chemistry, Goldsmith and Cowper. A Question Drawer led to the discussion of several subjects connected with education. A public lecture on the evening of the first day, on the "Achievements of the Age we live in," was delivered by Mr. George Bigelow. Number of volumes in library, about 200.

Dundas Teachers' Association

Is known by the name of "The Educational Association of the County of Dundas." Two sessions were held in 1880, and three in 1881. The regular meetings are held in February and September. The regular sessions last two days. The average attendance of members for 1880 was sixty-five; for 1881, seventy-four.

In 1880, seven essays were read, eleven subjects discussed, five addresses delivered, and two entertainments held; in 1881, these exercises were three, eight, nine and one respectively. The membership fee is fifty cents for males, and twenty-five cents for females, annually.

The library of the Association comprises some 115 volumes, exclusive of those recently forwarded from the Department. The catalogue covers all but about $20 worth received since the catalogue was printed. The catalogue prices of all the books amount to more than $100. Ninety-seven volumes were taken out by members in 1880.

Prescott Teachers' Association.

1880.—Two meetings were held, one at Hawkesbury, June 4th, and one at Vankleek Hill, October 8th. Number of members present at June meeting, forty; number of members present at October meeting, fifty; number of paid members for 1881, twenty-eight. J. Maxwell, B.A., lectured on the evening of June 4th. There was no lecture in October.

1881.—Both meetings were held at Vankleek Hill—the first, June 9th and 10th; the second, October 14th and 15th. Number of members present at June meeting, seventy-five; number of members present at October meeting, fifty; number of paid members for 1881, twenty-two. At the June meeting, Mr. Buchan, High School Inspector, assisted during the day, and in the evening delivered his lecture on "Poetry and Politics" to a large audience in the Presbyterian Church. In October the evening meeting was held in the Town Hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. The programme consisted of essays, addresses, and vocal and instrumental music.

At all the meetings papers on teaching were read and discussed.

Russell Teachers' Association.

1880.—Two meetings were held—one at Cumberland, June 11th and 12th; the other at Bearbrook, October 1st and 2nd. Number of teachers present at each meeting, fifty; number of paid members for 1880, thirty-three. The Rev. J. May, M.A., I.P.S., County Carleton, lectured at both meetings.

1881.—The meeting was held at Plantagenet, June 3rd and 4th. No second meeting was held, as it was thought well to change the time from autumn to winter. Number present at June meeting, fifty-five; number of paying members for 1881, eighteen. The Rev. J. May, M.A., lectured on the evening of the 3rd June, to a large audience, in the town-hall.

At all the meetings papers were read and discussions held on the best methods of teaching the different subjects on the Public School programme.

District No. 1 Leeds Teachers' Association.

The number of members who have handed in their subscriptions to date of the current year is 49. The fee is fifty cents each.

The spring session was held at Brockville on May 24th and 25th, when about sixty teachers were present. The lecturers were Inspectors Bigg and Kinney, and the High School Masters, Messrs. McGregor and Johnston. The subjects treated of and discussed were Arithmetic, Euclid, History, the Superannuation Question, Algebra, Geography, the Half-Time System, Grammar, etc., etc. The Institute was in session the first day from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The second sessional attendance of the teachers is called at Farmersville for Thursday and Friday, November 3rd and 4th next.

Renfrew Teachers' Association.

For the year 1880.—The Association held two semi-annual meetings of two days each : the first at Renfrew, 20th and 21st May ; the second at Pembroke, 14th and 15th October.

At the first meeting a public lecture was delivered on the evening of the first day, by W. Riddell, Esq., B.A., B.Sc. At the second meeting a public lecture, on the evening of the first day, was delivered by Dr. McLellan, I.H.S.

The meetings and lectures were well attended, and, altogether, the work of the Association for the year was successful.

For the year 1881.—The first semi-annual meeting for this year was held at Arnprior, 19th and 20th May ; the second meeting is to be held at Renfrew, on 8th and 9th December inst. At the first meeting a public lecture was delivered by J. May, Esq., M.A., I.P.S., on the first evening. Both the meetings and the lecture were well attended, and the Association continues in a prosperous state.

Grenville Teachers' Association.

The Grenville County Teachers' Association, which was founded as a separate Association in 1874—having previously been combined with the County of Leeds Association —continues in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

In accordance with the regulation, it meets twice a year, generally in the month of May or June, and in the month of October, and its session on each occasion continues two days.

When only one Association existed for the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, the inconvenience and expense of travelling to the place of meeting was found to be a serious drawback. Even now that a separate Association exists for the County of Grenville alone, this inconvenience is considerable, and to obviate it as far as possible the meetings are held successively or in rotation at the three following places—Merrickville, Kemptville and Prescott.

In 1880 the Association met at Kemptville, May 21st and 22nd ; at Prescott, October 14th and 15th. The admission fee is fifty cents, and the payment of this fee being the test of membership, it appears from the records that the number of members enrolled for that year was forty-two, although this does not show the actual attendance at the meetings.

In the present year (1881) the Association met at Merrickville, June 3rd and 4th ; at Kemptville, October 27th and 28th. In consequence of unfavorable weather, the meeting at Merrickville was not very numerously attended, but was, on the whole, satisfactory. The recent meeting at Kemptville (27th and 28th ult.) showed a much better attendance and gave general satisfaction. There were present about fifty or sixty.

In the course of last year (1880) the sum of $75 was expended in purchasing from the Department the nucleus of a Teachers' Library, embracing at present 123 volumes, with printed catalogue and regulations. The balance of the funds is expended for the necessary printing of notices, for payment for evening lecture, and for the supply of each member with a copy of the *Canada School Journal*.

The fact that in these United Counties, and generally in Eastern Ontario, the great majority of our teachers are young females, renders it difficult, if not unadvisable, to urge *too emphatically*, attendance at the meetings of the Association when not held near the places at which they happen to be residing for the discharge of their duties.

LANARK TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

FIRST MEETING.

Almonte, May 21st and *22nd, 1880.*

1. General Business.
2. My Method of Teaching Writing. Alfred Devitt, S.S. No. 6, Ramsay.
3. Essay—Want of Connection in Studies. George Berlanguette, S.S. 12, Ramsay.
4. How to Teach History. John McCarter, Almonte P.S. This Paper was published in *Canada School Journal.*
5. Prize System of Our Public Schools. William Hanna, Lanark P.S.
6. Grammar, and How to Teach It. John Raine, Carleton Place P.S.
7. Assigning Lessons. Edward Anderson, S.S. 2, Pakenham.
8. Certain motions of an educational character were then submitted for the consideration of the Association.

May 22nd.

9. Reading. Principal MacCabe, Ottawa N.S.
10. School Management. R. Lawe, Almonte H.S.
11. Conducting Examinations. J. P. Anderson, Balderson P.S.
12. Lesson in Algebra (3rd Class). F. L. Michell, Perth H.S.

SECOND MEETING.

Perth, October 15th and *16th, 1880.*

1. General Business.
2. Address by the President. H. L. Slack.
3. Our Dull Boys. J. P. Anderson.
4. Geography. R. Lawe, Almonte H.S.
5. Lesson on Drawing. A. W. Burt, Perth H.S.
6. Reading. J. Bowerman, Pakenham P.S.

October 16th.

7. Lesson on Vulgar Fractions (Blackboard). H. Beer, Perth Model School.
8. Experiments in Chemistry. Pupils of High School.
9. Auditors' Report.
10. The Complement of Predicate. A. W. Gutridge, Perth S.S.
11. Essay—"The Moral Influence which Our School Should Exert." John Raine.
12. Closing Business.

FIRST MEETING.

Almonte, May 5th and *6th, 1881.*

1. Use of Factors. H. M. Boddy, Pakenham P.S.
2. Grammar. R. Whittington, Almonte H.S.
3. General Business.

PUBLIC MEETING.

4. Superannuation of Teachers. Members of Association.
5. Formation of Torpedoes. J. Fawcett, Almonte P.S.
6. Stereoscopic Views. J. Fawcett, Almonte P. S.

May 6th.

7. Election of Officers.
8. Half-Hours with the Microscope. T. B. Caswell.
9. Elementary Arithmetic (Blackboard). J. J. Birchard, Perth Coll. Inst.
10. Fourth Book Literature (Practically). John Raine.
11. Closing Business.

SECOND MEETING.

Perth, October 14th and *15th, 1881.*

1. President's Address.
2. Elementary Arithmetic continued. J. J. Birchard.
3. Class in Grammar. John McCarter, Almonte P.S.
4. Gleanings. J. S. Jamieson, Carleton Place H.S.
5. Composition. T. O. Steele, Perth M.S.
6. Fourth Book Literature. Members of Association.
7. History (Practically). A. W. Gutridge.
8. Retention of Ideas. R. Whittington.
9. Mood in Grammar. J. A. Clarke, Smith's Falls H.S.
10. Drawing continued. A. W. Burt.

FRONTENAC TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The County of Frontenac Teachers' Association met at the Court House, Kingston, on Friday and Saturday, the 28th and 29th ultimo, when papers were read and addresses given on the following subjects, namely:—The Claims and Privileges of the Public School Master; Teaching Decimals; Physiology in School, how it should be taught; Reading; English Orthography from the Teacher's Point of View; and Horner's Method of Division.

Reports were received from the delegates appointed to attend the meeting of the Ontario Teachers' Association. A question drawer was opened, and replies to the queries were given by members of the Committee. Most of the papers elicited more or less discussion. Owing to the unfavourable weather the attendance was not so good as usual, yet the meeting proved satisfactory.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

With regard to our Teachers' Association, in 1880 there were 104 members enrolled. During the year there were two meetings—one in April, and one in October—at both of which there was an excellent attendance, notwithstanding the extremely inconvenient shape of this County, and the consequent trouble and expense to which teachers are put in attending.

For this year (1881) there are 96 members enrolled; and there have been two meetings—one in May, and one in the present month—both of which were well attended. At all our meetings the exercises have been of a decidedly practical character, dealing chiefly with methods of teaching and school management.

In connection with the Association excellent evening lectures were delivered—last year by Samuel Woods, Esq., A.M., and Professor Wright, of Albert College; and this year by J. M. Buchan, Esq., A.M., and Professor Dupuis, of Queen's College. Our teachers appear to take a hearty interest in the work of the Association, and they have been greatly benefited by the exercises which they have witnessed at the semi-annual meetings.

The library in connection with the Association is tolerably well patronized, especially by the teachers near the town.

Our teachers feel very grateful for the kind interest taken by the Honourable the Minister of Education in their work, and for the pecuniary aid which he has secured for the Association.

NORTH HASTINGS TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

In 1880, three meetings of the Association were held in Madoc. Each of two of these continued for two days, and the third was held on a Saturday.

At these conventions there were discussions on the methods of teaching the following subjects, viz. :—Junior Arithmetic, Reading to Second and Third classes, Geography, Junior Geography, Literature, Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Reading to Juniors, Elementary Grammar. In addition, the following topics were discussed, viz.:—School Drill ; Teaching, How to make School Attractive ; Morals and Manners, Written Examinations ; and lectures, in the evenings, were delivered by High School Inspector Buchan and Professor Wright, Albert University.

In 1881 there were held a one-day meeting, and two which lasted for two days. Among the subjects discussed were the following, viz. :—Method of Teaching Writing, Practical Arithmetic, Geography of Ontario, Method of Teaching Composition, Spelling, Railway System of Ontario, Method of Teaching English History, Method of Teaching Reading, Method of Teaching Canadian History, Method of Teaching Grammar, Quarterly Examinations, Uniform Promotion Examinations. In addition, addresses on practical subjects were delivered by visiting Inspectors and by myself, and a lecture on Professional Enthusiasm was delivered by Dr. Jaques, President of Albert University.

Generally, our meetings are made attractive by music and readings. During the current year, a system of Uniform Promotion Examinations has been established under the auspices of the Association. These examinations are for promotion to the Junior Third, Senior Third, Junior Fourth, Senior Fourth, and Fifth Classes. For entrance to the first two of these classes, the examinations are held in each school-house, and are under the control of the teacher, who is, however, guided by regulations adopted by the Association. The examinations for promotion to the other classes are held at three central points, and are conducted by committees appointed by the Association, but the answers of the candidates are read and valued by a committee of examiners, who perform their work at Madoc, on a day fixed upon by the Association. Printed questions (one for each candidate) are supplied for all the examinations, and writing paper for the examinations for promotion to the fourth and fifth classes.

The expenses connected with printing of examination papers, circulars, etc., are defrayed partly by the Association and partly by the School Sections whose pupils are examined. For this purpose each Board of Trustees is requested to contribute seventy-five cents.

For obvious reasons, we have not attempted to apply the system to the schools in the new townships north of Madoc township. A number have voluntarily adopted it, however.

The plan is, of course, an experiment, but its success is assured. It has met with the support of the majority, and the active opposition of none. In connection with the Association there is a carefully selected library containing nearly 300 volumes.

Fifty of our members are subscribers to two professional periodicals—*The Canada Educational Monthly* and *New York Teachers' Institute.* These are supplied by the Association for $1.65 yearly.

During 1880 there were 50 members. At present we have 53 members who have paid their fees. We recognize no non-paying members. Our annual fee is fifty cents. The average attendance at our meetings is from 60 to 80.

Since its establishment in 1874, the Association has been one of the most effective means used for the elevation of the schools. It has grown steadily in usefulness, and its decease would be productive of great injury to our schools.

Our efforts to increase its beneficial influence have been materially hampered by poverty. The grant obtained from the Department has been of great service, but no grant has, so far, been given by the County, chiefly because it has not been asked.

South Hastings Teachers' Association.

The first semi-annual meeting of the South Hastings Teachers' Association for 1880 was held in the Central School Building, Belleville, on Thursday and Friday, May 20th and 21st.

It was a good, practical meeting. One hundred and twelve teachers out of one hundred and twenty were present. The roll was called each morning and afternoon.

The second meeting of the year was held in the same building on Thursday and Friday, October 28th and 29th, beginning each day at nine o'clock.

This was an excellent meeting, being very practical and useful to all Public School teachers, and the good results could be seen in the schools. The roll was called each morning and afternoon. The time was profitably spent, and no discussions foreign to the subject in hand were allowed. Out of 120 teachers, 114 were punctual and regular in attendance each day.

The first meeting of 1881 was held in the same building on Thursday and Friday, 2nd and 3rd June, beginning each day at nine o'clock.

The teachers took up all the subjects in a very able and practical manner. There was no waste of time, and every teacher on time with note-books. They take full notes during the discussion of a subject by the one appointed, and questions are allowed to be asked at the close.

An excellent lecture was delivered in the City Hall in the evening of the first day by the Rev. Dr. Jaques, on Mental Gymnastics, to the teachers and others. It was the best lecture on education ever delivered in the city.

The second meeting of the year was held in the same building on Thursday and Friday, September 29th and 30th. There was a large attendance, as usual. The teachers were punctual and regular, and the meeting was considered by all to be one of the best, if not the best, ever held in South Hastings. There were 116 teachers present out of 120, and the four who did not appear sent notes to the effect that they were sick, and unable to be present.

The teaching of many of the subjects was illustrated by classes from several of the schools in the country. A lecture was to be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Jeffers, but a short time before the time for the lecture he was taken sick.

The monthly conventions held from 1871 up to the time of the new regulations did a vast amount of good, as well as the conventions held in the different townships.

Prince Edward Teachers' Association.

There are about 85 teachers in the county, all of whom are considered members of the Association, without the payment of a fee, and who attend the semi-annual two days' conventions held in May and October of each year. The programme consists entirely of practical explanations of the several subjects required to be taught in each school, which are given by members of the Association, aided by leading educationists of the Province. Last year R. Lewis, Esq., and Dr. McLellan were employed to give lectures before the Association, and this year Mr. Buchan, late High School Inspector, came to our assistance. The Association has no income except what is derived from the Government grant. There is in connection with the Association a library of about three hundred volumes, open to all members, and kept at the residence of the Inspector. It is very well patronized. A large portion of the books are on the best methods of teaching, and the rest are mostly works of general information. It is but fair to say that most of the library was purchased by the proceeds of the annual Teachers' Excursion, before the grant was given by the Legislature. The custom of having an annual excursion is still kept up.

The Association is very useful. It is observable that those most regular and punctual in their attendance at its meetings are the most successful teachers in the school-room.

Durham Teachers' Association.

The Teachers' Association for the County of Durham numbers about 90 members, and the attendance of members is usually about 80. Many who are not teachers also

attend. Conventions are held each half year. The exercises consist of the discussion of topics connected with the teachers' profession, the teaching of classes, and public lectures.

While these meetings are interesting and beneficial, especially to young teachers, they would be far more useful if some competent person were appointed to conduct a Teachers' Institute once a year in each county. Our Association furnishes an educational journal to its members at twenty-five cents per annum. The Government Grant is of great assistance to us. The County Council gives nothing.

East Victoria Teachers' Association.

Two conventions were held last year—one at Bobcaygeon, the other at Lindsay. This year there have been two conventions—one at Omemee, the other at Lindsay. The intendance generally has been satisfactory. At the convention held on the 4th and 5th instant all but fifteen of the teachers were present. The subjects discussed were of an atteresting character, and calculated to advance the efficiency of the schools. The library is not as much used as it ought to be.

Ontario (County) Teachers' Association.

In 1880 we had 50 members belonging to our Teachers' Association; fees of membership 50 cents per annum.

The *Canada School Journal* and the *Educational Monthly* are supplied to the members at 75 cents for both, per annum, out of the general fund.

We have discussed the best methods of teaching the different subjects of the Public School programme, and also school discipline, management and government.

Lectures have been delivered on various educational topics; as "The Influence of the Teacher," "The Value and Acquirement of Knowledge," etc.

North York Teachers' Association.

The members paying fees in 1880 numbered about 30, and this year over 40. The number who attended the semi-annual conventions last year was nearly 60, and this year the number has increased to over 60; while the attendance of High School students and friends of education at the regular discussions has also largely increased, making the regular sessions average from 60 to 100. At the public meetings on the evening of the first day the largest room of the Model School is usually crowded. Owing to the distance some teachers have to travel, and the early hour at which the only available train leaves in the afternoon of Saturday, the session of the second day is considerably smaller.

The character of the work done at the conventions is invariably of a practical kind, and is usually accompanied with practical teaching and blackboard illustration. The aid of leading educationists has been secured at every convention of late. Among these may be named Mr. Hughes, P S I., Toronto; Mr. Scott, Provincial Model School; Mr. and Miss Lewis, Elocutionists; Dr. McLellan, Mr. J. M. Buchan, etc., etc.

The subjects taken up at our convention last week were:—

Teaching Reading and Speaking, Miss Lewis.
Best Methods of Teaching a Child How to Read.
Reading, by Convention.
Subjunctive Mood.
Drill and Calisthenics.
Simple Rules in Arithmetic.
Elementary Music.
School-room Hygiene.
Methods of Teaching Geography.

From opinions expressed by some present, and from observation, it is apparent that the Association is growing in interest and usefulness. It offered, during the closing year, to supply the *Canada School Journal* to paid-up members for 25 cents, paying the balance on club rates out of the funds of the Association. For next year it is proposed, at the same rate, to supply members with two educational monthlies.

The library, though containing many valuable professional works, is not used so extensively as its merits deserve.

North Simcoe Teachers' Association.

With respect to the Teachers' Association, it is in a most flourishing condition.

Two half-yearly meetings were held within each year, as required by law, of which the following sketch is appended:—

May 13th and *14th, 1880.*

1. Under what circumstances, if any, should Third Class Certificates be extended or endorsed? Miss W. B. Harvey, D. Finlayson, Geo. Sneath, R. McKinnell, J. Matthews, W. A. Furlong.
2. Proper place of Fractions in teaching Arithmetic. D. McKay.
3. Address on Modern Science. H. S. Spotton.
4. Simultaneous Examinations for Promotion in all the Schools. G. McKee, J. B. Carruthers, W. C. Gardiner, S. Finney. J. Hewgill.
5. Algebra. Inspector McLellan.
6. Tonic Sol-Fa method of singing. Miss Porter.
7. Grammatical Difficulties in "Traveller" and "Elegy." Mr. Williams.
8. Influence of Entrance Examinations. R. R. Tennison, N. J. Campbell, S. H. Smith, J. Cartwright, J. Callaghan.

September, 1880.

1. On the proper management of County Associations. W. L. Parker.
2. School Legislation. W. B. Harvey.
3. Professional Examinations. M. V. Lynch.
4. Defects in Simultaneous Examinations. Open Discussion, led by Inspector.
5. Marking in schools. Geo. Sneath.
6. School Discipline. Mr. Tennison.

May 19th and *20th, 1881.*

1. Report of Committee to Central Association. Mr. Harvey, Mr. Hunter.
2. History to a Class IV. F. J. Gillespie.
3. How to Teach Geography. J. B. Carruthers.
4. The Necessary Connection of Elocution with Good Reading. Miss Sanford.
5. School Management. Inspector Ross.
6. Rewards and Marking. Mr. G. E. Sneath.
7. Object Lesson Teaching. Miss Eva Lee.
8. Grammar to Form III. Mr. Geo. McKee.
9. Tonic Sol-Fa System of Music. Miss Porter.

September 29th and *30th, 1881.*

1. Educational Journals. Open Discussion.
2. Discipline: How Lost; How Maintained. R. R. Jennison.
3. History. Mr. Tait.
4. Order and Management, Elements of. W. A. Furlong.
5. Writing. J. Hume.
6. New Constitution. Open Discussion.
7. Report of Delegation. Mr. Parker.
8. English Literature. Mr. Williams.

Our grant has enabled us to make a most generous offer to our teachers with respect to the taking of different educational journals, and the result has been a very lively interest in that class of literature, and a much more intelligent appreciation of the end and aim of teaching, and a more thorough mastery of the principles which should govern it. Teachers' Associations are doing very great good, and your Department would accomplish much by preparing a circular, and sending to Inspectors for general distribution, in which it was distinctly stated that every teacher would be *required* to attend, and that Trustees were to see that they did so if possible. An opinion prevails, to a larger extent than is generally believed, that these meetings are simply an excuse for the teachers to meet together as a mutual admiration society and to enjoy themselves. To remedy this state of things we are endeavouring to secure the attendance of Trustees at the meetings, and already much good has been done. Next meeting it is intended to discuss certain questions from their standpoint, and to invite them to prepare papers.

Our attendance has been each day from 80 to 120, speaking very highly for the interest among the teachers. As, however, the entrance or membership fee is very small, this represents only a small amount of money, but with the grant we have been able to keep out of debt, except to our officers.

Halton Teachers' Association.

1. It has been the practice of the Association, for some years past, to meet at the following places in rotation, viz. :—Milton, Oakville, Georgetown, Acton and Burlington. The citizens of these places have shewn a warm interest in the Association, and have greatly aided in making the meetings successful, by their hospitality to the members, and by their attendance at the various sessions.

2. The Association meets semi-annually, in the months of February and October. The meetings extend over two days and a half. On the first and second days, morning, afternoon and evening sessions are held. The morning and afternoon sessions are devoted to the reading of papers, and to the discussion of subjects pertaining to Public School work. Committees also are appointed to prepare reports on matters affecting the welfare of the schools, the pupils, or the teachers. For example, reports on school equipment, truancy and absenteeism, teachers' residences, and the Superannuation Fund, have been considered. The lectures in the evening have been uniformly interesting and successful.

3. It has been the aim of the management committee to make the meetings of practical service to the teacher in the school-room, and to bring into sympathetic union the teachers and the people.

4. The number of teachers present at the first meeting held in 1880 was 61 ; at the second, between 50 and 60. These numbers were increased in 1881. At the first meeting 71 teachers were present, and at the second 66.

Brant Teachers' Association.

The membership of the Institute is about 120. The attendance during the past nine years has been usually good, and the work done of great advantage, especially to the young teachers.

In 1880 two meetings were held, each extending over two days. The first was on Friday and Saturday, the 4th and 5th June ; the second was on Friday and Saturday, the 19th and 20th November. In 1881, the first meeting was on Friday and Saturday, the 10th and 11th June. The second meeting will be held on the 18th and 19th of November, prox. I enclose the programmes, as showing in brief the character of the work done at these meetings.

Lincoln Teachers' Association.

Two meetings were held in 1880—one in May and the other in October. The register shows 115 teachers to have attended the first, from county, city, and outside. The second meeting, owing to foul weather, was not so largely attended. Outside assistance was given from Messrs. J. L. Hughes, W. Scott, George W. Ross, M.P., Professor D. C. Bell, and others.

In 1881, the first meeting was held in May, conducted by J. M. Buchan, M.A., Mr. Eckert, of London East, and others from our own locality. About 110 teachers were in attendance.

Instead of a second meeting, we are holding a series of Township Institutes, with very great advantage, (1) in securing a full attendance of teachers, none absenting themselves; (2) in being able to use a school in actual session for our illustrations; (3) in securing assistance from many persons who would not venture to help at a county meeting; and (4) in being able to take up the actual difficulties of the teachers, they being more free in stating them on such occasions.

Five such meetings have now been held here, and I have no hesitation in saying that they not only accomplish all that the county meeting could have done, but exceed it in usefulness in some respects.

Welland Teachers' Association.

1880.—*Meetings.*—The County Teachers' Association held two meetings during the year 1880, the first at Port Colborne, and the second at Clifton.

Attendance.—The number of teachers in attendance at the first meeting was about 80, and at the second about 60.

Receipts.—The receipts comprised the Government Grants alone, amounting to $50.

Expenditure.—The expenditure for all purposes amounted to $23.98.

1881.—*Meetings.*—Two meetings have been held—one at Welland, and the other at Thorold.

Attendance.—About 85 teachers were present at the first meeting, and about 55 at the second.

Finance.—The receipts to date amount to $25, and the disbursements are between $45 and $50.

Work of Association.—As to the work of the Association, it is difficult to speak. To say that it has been largely useful would be over-estimating its value. Whether the practical benefit is proportionate to the annual grant and the expense of attending, is a question which is open to argument. It is doubtful, however, if the cause of education would have suffered from a want of the Association.

The meeting together of persons belonging to the same calling may be made to be advantageous; but when individuals, overlooking the objects for which such meeting is designed, employ means calculated to cause it to subserve purposes quite different from its legitimate objects, and the time to be uselessly employed, it becomes a question whether, instead of being a benefit, it is not, on the contrary, an evil.

For training purposes, a well-conducted Model School would no doubt quite supersede the usefulness of a Teachers' Association, and the most certain way to affect the schools favourably is to give the teachers as thorough a training as possible before granting them certificates, and with a view to this the new Model School Regulations are a step in the right direction.

Haldimand Teachers' Association.

During the years 1880 and 1881 the regular semi-annual meetings of the Haldimand Teachers' Association were held. The regulations governing Teachers' Associations, and approved of by the Hon. the Minister of Education, have been fully complied with. The attendance of the teachers at these semi-annual meetings was all that could be desired.

The Association is doing a good work, inasmuch as it tends largely to improve and unify the system of instruction in all the schools throughout the county.

We have in connection with the Association, a Teachers' professional library of 167 volumes.

Up to the present year the Legislative appropriation has been duly received, but since the organization of the Association only one grant of $50 has been received from the County Council.

Norfolk Teachers' Association.

In 1880 two Institutes were held—the first on February 13th and 14th, at which the attendance aggregated (118) one hundred and eighteen; the second was held on July 2nd and 3rd, 1880, the attendance at which was (77) seventy-seven.

In 1881 there were also held two Institutes—first on February 4th and 5th, 76 teachers being present; the second on June 30th (lasting only one day, for reasons previously explained by Inspector), at which the attendance was about (70) seventy.

In the latter part of 1880 the Association expended over $30 in purchasing books for a professional library, and have since added several volumes. The library now consists of some 60 volumes.

At the various Institutes held by the Association, the time has been occupied chiefly with discussions of the various methods of teaching the subjects of the school, and in considering other matters of interest to the profession.

It has been the endeavour to make them as useful and practical, and, at the same time, as interesting as possible.

Several of the clergymen and others of the town have contributed and read papers on various educational topics.

In connection with the several meetings of the Association, public meetings have been held and addresses, papers, readings and music have formed the evening's entertainment. The object of such meetings has been to arouse a deeper interest in the public mind in regard to educational matters.

Altogether the Association is in a very good condition.

Observations by Inspector Wadsworth.

There is some difficulty in getting up an attractive programme every six months. In fact, the subjects have been worn threadbare. We want a "new departure" in these Institutes. Perhaps an Institute held yearly in some central town, at which the teachers of four or five counties could meet and hear addresses from first-rate men, in addition to their own contributions, might work well. It would do us good to get out of our own county groove. There would be more mental friction. Something is needed.

Oxford Teachers' Institute.

1880.—Two Sessions. Attendance 100, at least, each.

EXERCISES.

First Session.—First Day. Forenoon—(1) Normal Institute—Subject "School Discipline."

Afternoon—(2) "Infinitive Participle and Gerund"—Head Master, Ingersoll H.S.; (3) Algebra, "Quadratic Equations"—Assistant Master, Ingersoll H.S.; (4) Address, "The Pulpit and the School-House"—Rev. Mr. Carson.

Evening—Professor Bell—Readings.

Second Day. Forenoon—(1) "Resolution of Forces;" (2) Lecture, "Reading"—Professor Bell.

Afternoon—Address, "Order of Development of the Faculties of the Mind"—Rev. Mr. McEwen; (3) "Gravity."

EXERCISES.

Second Session—Similar to those of First Session.

1881.—Two Sessions. Attendance averaged 100 each.

EXERCISES.

First Session—(1) Discussion, "Superannuated Teachers' Fund;" (2) Essay, "Education;" (3) "Time Table;" (4) "History;" (5) "Geography;" (6) Essay.

Evening—Addresses, Inspector Butler (Elgin), Rev. Mr. Carson; Recitations and Music.

Second Day—(1) "Music in Public Schools;" (2) Lesson on "Literature;" (3) "Incomplete Verb;" (4) "Difficulties in School Discipline, How to Deal with Them;" (5) "How to Stimulate Indifferent Pupils;" (6) "School Hygiene," by a member of the Medical Profession.

Second Session.—First Day. (1) Algebra, "Factoring;" (2) Arithmetic, "Fractions;" (3) Lesson, "Fourth Book Literature;" (4) "How to Teach History;" (5) "Reading"—G. W. Ross, M.P.P.

Evening—Lecture, Mr. Ross.

Second Day—(1) "Teaching Writing;" (2) Essay, "Errors in Discipline;" (3) "Teaching Linear Drawing in Public Schools;" (4) "Chemical Experiments;" (5) "School Management," Mr. Ross.

FEATURES OF MANAGEMENT.

1. Time of the Institute is devoted to practical work, "How I teach the subject" being the motto. After each exercise, *questions* are in order, if bearing on the subject before the Institute, and *short criticisms.*

2. So far as is possible without risking the success of the Institute, "local" talent is used.

3. After the Institute had been fairly launched under the Regulations of the Department, the Inspector withdrew from official connection with the Institute, leaving it in the hands of the Treasurer of the County.

4. The interest is sustained, teachers now looking forward to the Sessions of the Institute with pleasure.

5. There is no doubt that many points discussed at the Institute are bearing fruit in the school-room.

6. The Sessions are remarkably free from all signs of jealousy, or other causes of contention among members.

7. Members assigned work for the Institute are gradually overcoming the tendency *to exhibit a knowledge of the subject,* and are substituting instead thereof *methods of teaching the subject.*

8. No pressure has been brought to bear on teachers or trustees with the view of securing attendance of the former. Trustees as a rule are ready to attend when a good programme of work is published, and are willing their teachers should close school in order to *attend the Institute.*

Waterloo Teachers' Association.

1880.—This Association was in a most efficient condition during last year. There was a meeting in January and another in September, each lasting two days. The programme consisted of methods of teaching, essays and debates. Number of members, 55; number of volumes in library, 200.

1881.—This Association continues in a flourishing condition. There was a meeting in January and one in September, each lasting two days. The time was taken up in illustrating methods of teaching, and with essays, debates and discussions on questions relating to the profession generally. Number of members, 71; number of volumes in library, 241.

Dufferin Teachers' Association.

The Teachers' Association in this County was formed on the 25th June last, and was in session for one day, and the semi-annual session for the last half of 1881 was held in Orangeville on the 14th and 15th October. At the first meeting 26 teachers were enrolled as members, and 18 more at the last meeting—44 in all. Every teacher in the county and town was present at the last meeting excepting 4. The last meeting was very interesting, many of the teachers taking part in discussing the best methods of teaching, etc.

The teachers show much enthusiasm in regard to the Association, and it is probable that in a short time we will have one in operation that will be a credit to the County, nearly every member taking some educational paper.

The fee is $1, and the Association furnishes the educational paper, or 50 cents without, per annum, and, by resolution, the grant from the Department and County Council is to be expended in purchasing books for a Teachers' Library.

North Grey Teachers' Association.

1. The Association held two meetings in 1880 and two in 1881, at the last three of which meetings the subjects named in the accompanying programmes were taken up and discussed.

2. At the October meeting of 1880, the question of a Teachers' Library for the Riding was discussed, and the desirability of the establishment of one was unanimously conceded, but the want of funds was then held to be an insurmountable difficulty. This difficulty is, however, being slowly overcome, in a chief degree by subscriptions and by proceeds of entertainments, the amount in hand, and now in the Library Fund, being nearly $35. When the grant from the Department is received, a Library will be procured at once.

3. At the October meeting of the present year, a broad and comprehensive scheme for the uniform classification of the schools in the Riding was brought up, discussed and adopted, and it is proposed to give effect to it in 1882.

4. Resolutions have also been passed respecting the Superannuation Fund and vacations and other matters.

6. The average attendance of teachers at the meetings is from 50 to 60. The number of members on the roll is 40, of whom 26 have paid their membership fees.

6. The amount of money now in hand for all purposes is over $35.

South Grey Teachers' Association.

Our annual meetings are held on the last Thursday and Friday of May in each year at Flesherton; and the semi-annual meeting in the early part of October, at Durham, and are usually attended by from 50 to 70 teachers of the Inspectorate.

In 1881 we held two very successful and profitable conventions in May at Flesherton, and in October at Durham. About 70 of the teachers were present, and about $40 were expended in paying lecturers, who were invited from a distance.

An annual fee of 25 cents is charged, which has been paid by 60 members, each of whom has been supplied, free of any other charge, with a copy of the *Canada School Journal* or the *Examiner*.

The second semi-annual meeting of the South Grey Teachers' Association was held at the town of Durham on the 6th and 7th days of October inst.

The sessions were largely attended, the discussions were practical and highly interesting, and the opinion was generally and freely expressed, that this was one of the most interesting and successful meetings of the Association ever held.

South Perth Teachers' Association.

During the year 1880 there were two meetings of the South Perth Teachers' Association held, at which John M. Moran, the President, occupied the chair. There were not more than ten per cent. of the teachers of the Riding absent from either meeting, and the attendance on each occasion was increased by the presence of parties interested in, though not connected with, the profession of teaching. At the meeting held on the 12th and 13th March, at Mitchell, we had a discussion on "Spelling," introduced by Mr. Shaw; on "Time Tables," by Mr. McGregor; on "Reading," by Miss B. Oliver; on "English," by Mr. Jolliffe, and an entertainment in the evening under the management of Mr. McNeil, to which the people of the town turned out in such numbers as to fill the town hall beyond its comfortable capacity.

On the 15th and 16th of October in the same year we had a meeting at St. Marys, attended by almost all the teachers of the district and very many "outsiders." The subject of "Writing" was brought up for discussion by Miss B. Oliver; "Grammar," by Messrs. Munro and McGregor; and afterwards we had essays or lectures on "English Literature" and "History" from Mr. Buchan, High School Inspector; on "Primary Teaching," by Mr. J. Dearness, of London; on "Examinations and Certificates of Teachers," by Miss K. Ballantine, of Stratford.

In the spring of 1881 the Association met at Mitchell again, with Mr. S. Nethercott as President, and was addressed by Mr. J. M. Buchan on the subjects of "English" and "History." Dr. Dunsmore's address on "Hygiene" was attentively listened to, and was followed by Mr. Moran's remarks on "Hasty and Superficial Teaching." There were several other subjects discussed, and there was a public entertainment in the evening, Miss Reidy, of Simcoe, being the chief performer, which was very well attended. This meeting, taken altogether, was considered one of the most satisfactory and profitable meetings the Society ever had.

The two Associations of the County united in having a large convention on the 7th, 8th and 9th July, 1881. The "Superannuation of Teachers" was discussed by Mr. A. S. McGregor; "Our Poor Relations," by Mr. Boyle, of Elora; "Canadian History," by S. Woods, M.A., of Stratford; "English," by J. M. Buchan, M.A.; "Elocution," by Miss Lewis, of Toronto; "How to Teach Writing," by Mr. Eckert, of London East. The attendance at this meeting was very large, and its effect very beneficial. There was an entertainment in connection with it.

On the 5th inst. the South Perth Association met at St. Marys, but not half the teachers were present, on account of the very bad weather. Nevertheless, the meeting was not without interest and profit. Besides the election of officers, the following subjects occupied the attention of the teachers present: "Discipline," Mr. Nethercott; "Requisites of a Successful Teacher," John M. Moran; and "Professional Etiquette," Mr. Kirkpatrick.

West Middlesex Teachers' Association.

There are 112 teachers engaged in this Division, and of these the average attendance at the Association is 90. These meetings are largely attended, considering the inconveniences for travelling and the state of the roads generally. At the annual meeting, usually held in May, the officers and committees are chosen by a vote of the members present, and hold these offices for one year. The Managing Committee are summoned by the Secretary-Treasurer by order of the President, and when collected arrange the programme for the next Association. This usually takes place one month before the Association meets. The programme usually consists of the subjects taught in Public Schools, and the lecturers are chosen from among the best teachers in the division. After each lecture is closed some time is allowed for discussion, thus spurring the lecturer to do justice to his subject. The Association consists of four sessions averaging three hours, during which time the roll is called eight times. The last session is devoted largely to general business, consisting of improvements on our system of promotion, discussing superannuation, report from Ontario Teachers' Association, etc. Our present system of

promotion consists of: The pupils write answers to questions prepared by the Public Schools Inspector, and these answers are read by a central committee of examiners chosen by the Association.

West Huron Teachers' Association.

The West Huron Teachers' Institute secured the assistance of Mr. G. W. Ross at the February (1880) meeting. Since that time the meetings have been conducted by ourselves. They are held at Goderich and Exeter alternately, so as to suit all the teachers in the District, at least once a year. The attendance has been kept up very well, and the interest seems to increase with each succeeding meeting. We find that teachers will ask questions and discuss subjects when we are alone, and the preference is to fully discuss subjects of importance from which we shall receive benefit. The attendance has averaged at least one hundred, and the results of the meetings are very satisfactory.

P.S.—Upon behalf of the Association, the thanks of its members are returned for the handsome present of books and reports made to the Institute.

East Bruce Teachers' Association.

There were two meetings held in each year, one at Walkerton and the other at Paisley. In 1880 the meetings were in June and December, and in 1881 in June and October. Each meeting continued for two days, and consisted of the exercises of a programme previously arranged, and of which the teachers had a month's notice, according to the Regulations. One meeting of each year was conducted solely by the members of the Association, but at the other meeting we were assisted by outside talent. In 1880 we were assisted by Prof. Harrison, who gave us lessons in Elocution, also Readings on Friday evening. In 1881 our assistance was G. W. Ross, Esq., M.P., who lectured on Intellectual Forces on Friday evening, and discussed before the Association, School Management and Routine, Reading, and questions propounded through the Question Drawer.

The exercises contributed by the members consisted of addresses, essays, discussions of approved methods of teaching, particular subjects and educational topics generally, reports, Question Drawer, and the general business of the Association.

We have a library in connection with the Association, but during these years it has not been extensively patronized.

West Bruce Teachers' Association.

1880.—This Association held two Sessions, of two days each, in 1880—one in June, and the other in October. There were about 80 teachers present at the June meeting, and the great majority of them took great interest in the programme, which was exceedingly practical. Besides readings, recitations, and two or three excellent essays, there were illustrations given of the most approved methods of teaching the following subjects: Decimal Fractions; Grammatical Definitions; Map Geography, with class; Algebra, "Symmetry;" Mental Arithmetic, with Association formed into a class; Spelling and Dictation, with illustration of method of correcting errors; Map Drawing, with class. There was also an address on Education by the Rev. Mr. Starr.

At the October meeting there were about 70 teachers present. Besides the usual essays and recitations, the following subjects were discussed very creditably: History, Tudor Period; Penmanship; Merit Marks; Percentage applied to Interest and Discount; Fourth Book Literature; Exercise in Pronunciation; Algebra; Mensuration. The Rev. Mr. Pomeroy gave an address on Education, and Rev. Mr. McDonagh gave a very able lecture on "Religion and Science, on the same Basis."

1881.—The West Bruce Teachers' Association held two successful conventions during the current year—one in June, and the other in October. At the June meeting, there were about 75 teachers present, most of whom took part in the work of the Association, and showed their interest in the discussions by remaining till the close. There were addresses given on the Methods of Keeping the daily, general and class

registers; the Duties of Teachers in regard to the preparation of reports; and the Regulations in regard to text-books. The essays were carefully prepared, and, being highly practical, were listened to with great attention. There were also very interesting and valuable discussions on the following subjects: Township Associations and the Best Method of Conducting Them; Corporal Punishment; Recording the Work of the Day; Proposed Regulations in regard to Superannuated Fund. The programme was also interspersed by music and recitations.

There were about 65 teachers in attendance at the October meeting. The following subjects were taken up by different members of the Association: Infinitives and Participles; Vulgar Fractions; Algebra; Agricultural Education; Short Methods in Arithmetic; Canadian History. There was a very valuable discussion on "How to Secure Regular Attendance." G. W. Ross, M.P., dealt with "School Routine," and "How to Deal with Indolent Pupils," in a manner which clearly showed that he is a practical educationist. He also very clearly answered the questions which were found in the "Question Drawer." Mr. Ross gave an excellent lecture in the Town Hall before an appreciative audience.

We have a carefully-selected teachers' library, which adds materially to the interest taken in the Association.

In reviewing the past four years, it may be stated unhesitatingly that this Association has conferred a great benefit on the teachers that availed themselves of its meetings, and contributed in no small degree to the progress made in education in this Inspectoral Division.

Elgin Teachers' Association.

May Session, 1880.—Attendance 100 to 150. Principal lecturer, Mr. Kirkland, of Toronto Normal School.

December Session, 1880.—Lecturers, Messrs. Butler and Millar. Attendance 100 to 200.

June Session, 1881.—Lecturer, Geo. W. Ross.

November Session, 1881.—Lecturer, Prof. Bellows, A.M., C.E., from State Normal School, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

It may be conscientiously said that the Association has never had an uninteresting or an unprofitable Session. The attendance embraces nearly all the teachers from the County of Elgin and the City of St. Thomas. It has been our constant aim to devote the whole time to work of a practical nature; that is, to work that has a direct bearing on the teachers' duties in the school-room; and we have tried to have also in mind the motto of "The greatest good to the greatest number."

The library has been lately increased by the addition of several volumes of Kindergarten literature from the publishing house of E. Steiger & Co., N.Y., and is now valued at $600. We are endeavouring to have the spirit of the Kindergarten prove a leaven for the work of teaching in all the primary classes and schools.

It is believed by all here that the Association is an important element in our educational system.

East Kent Teachers' Association.

This Association, held in 1880 and 1881, semi-annual meetings, at which very fair Institute work was done. The enclosed programmes will show the kind of work. These meetings were attended by an average of about 50 teachers. There are 235 volumes in the teachers' library, and the teachers have access to over 400 volumes in the Ridgetown Mechanics' Library. With a view of introducing educational journals to the notice of teachers, 32 copies in all of the following were circulated for one year, viz.: "Canada Educational Monthly," "Canada School Journal," "Hamilton School Magazine," "New York Journal," "Educational Weekly," "New England Journal of Education," "Ohio Monthly," and the "Pennsylvania School Journal." These were in addition to those subscribed for privately by the teachers.

District No. 1—Lambton Teachers' Association.

The Association would have had considerable money in the treasury, but the County Council refused to give the usual grant last year, and so far this year. At the last meeting of the Association a delegate was appointed to attend the next meeting of the Council, in December, and lay the claims of the Association before them.

In reference to the work done at the Association, it has been of a very practical character, and must prove a very great benefit to the teachers in the discharge of the duties of the school room. The attendance of teachers is usually very good, but there are some teachers who scarcely ever think it worth while attending the Association; the number, however, is diminishing.

Our next meeting will be held in February, 1882.

West Lambton Teachers' Association.

All the teachers of the Riding are held to be members, and no fees are charged. Of about one hundred teachers of all kinds in the Division, no more than five or six have not attended any meeting in 1880 and 1881. Some of the High School teachers think they are under no obligation to attend, and occasionally do not, even when the School is closed on account of the Association meeting. The Separate School teachers are in doubt as to their relation to the Association. Some of them attend. At our last meeting over eighty teachers were present in spite of rain and mud, one walking eleven miles to a railway station by 5.30 a.m. of October 13.

Owing to the great distance at which many are apart, it is found very difficult to use our library, although it has been arranged that the Association will pay the postage one way for all books sent out. Some of our members think that lectures by prominent educationists are of more benefit than the library, while a majority think a good educational journal is better than either. During the present year the Association has paid for the *School Journal*, and a copy has been addressed to the teacher of every section, and a parcel to each of the larger schools; but the County Council having refused to make the usual grant for 1881, we have no funds to pay for it for next year.

All who attend regularly at all the sessions are convinced that they are greatly benefited by the meetings; and as some need a little gentle compulsion, we have made an alphabetical list of the teachers, and ten in order are required to say something on the subject marked on the programme sent him. The names are called as they occur on the list after the person appointed to open has taken half the time allotted to the subject. In this way many were got to take part in our last meeting who never had anything to say before, and some of them did much better than others who were wont to talk a great deal, but have now to wait their turn. More good has been done this year by the Association than in any previous one.

Dissrict No. 1—North Essex Teachers' Association.

Local conventions were held in every Township of the North Riding in May, 1880 and 1881, when the ablest teachers were assigned lessons to teach to different classes, and their methods of teaching were criticised by the other teachers. The teachers have to attend two of these local conventions.

We had, in October, 1880, a grand convention of all the teachers of North Essex, which was held in Windsor. Mr. Buchan, Inspector of High Schools, and Mr. G. W. Ross, M.P., were present, and delivered several very useful lectures. Another grand convention was held in Sandwich this year, during the month of October. Dr. McLellan, Inspector of High Schools, has taken a great part in it, and by his interesting lectures raised a great enthusiasm among the teachers. Professor Sills, Superintendent of the Schools of the City of Detroit, was also present, and delivered a very interesting lecture.

12. Superannuation of Teachers.

LIST OF SUPERANNUATED PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS IN 1880 AND 1881, ALSO YEARS OF TEACHING AND AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE.

No.	NAME.	Age.	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Superannuation Allowance.	Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to Superannuated Teachers from 1st January to 31st December, 1880.	Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to Superannuated Teachers from 1st January to 31st December, 1881.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
42	W. R. Thornhill	83	22	132 00	128 00	128 00
47	John Nowlan	90	24	144 00	140 00	140 00
49	George Reynolds	86	28½	171 00	167 00	167 00
55	John Donald	82	20½	123 00	119 00	119 00
56	Angus McDonell	86	33½	201 00	197 00	197 00
57	James Forde	79	18	108 00	104 00	104 00
63	Donald McDougall	81	14	84 00	80 00	80 00
79	William Glasford	71	18½	111 00	107 00	107 00
82	John Vert	71	21½	129 00	125 00	125 00
83	William Benson	84	23	138 00	134 00	134 00
84	William Kearns	88	25	150 00	146 00	.....
88	Hector McRae	85	20	120 00	116 00	116 00
92	Emily Cozens	76	27	162 00	158 00	158 00
93	William Dermott	82	13	78 00	74 00	.....
107	Daniel Wing	78	26	156 00	152 00	152 00
115	Isabella Kennedy	79	22	132 00	128 00	128 00
122	Peter Fitzpatrick	89	23	138 00	134 00	134 00
126	James Kehoe	80	19	114 00	110 00	.....
128	James McQueen	74	22½	135 00	131 00	131 00
129	John Miskelly	83	12½	75 00	71 00	71 00
135	Andrew Power	63	17	102 00	98 00	98 00
140	John Brown	83	34	204 00	200 00	200 00
141	John Monaghan	77	15	90 00	86 00	86 00
142	Richard Youmans	77	20	120 00	116 00	116 00
144	William Ferguson	81	24	144 00	140 00	140 00
149	Daniel S. Sheehan	97	20	120 00	116 00	116 00
157	Jeremiah O'Leary	81	28	168 00	164 00	164 00
162	James Bodfish	77	20	120 00	116 00	.....
165	E. Redmond	81	32½	195 00	191 00	191 00
170	W. B. P. Williams	77	9	54 00	50 00	50 00
171	Julius Ansley	77	18	108 00	104 00	104 00
173	Thomas Buchanan	76	20	120 00	116 00	116 00
174	Matthew M. Hutchins	74	22	132 00	128 00	128 00
178	Helen McLaren	72	21	126 00	122 00	122 00
179	Ralph McCallum	71	23	138 00	134 00	.....
184	John Dodds	76	21	126 00	122 00	122 00
186	P. G. Mulhern	81	29	174 00	170 00	170 00
188	Thomas Sanders	89	30	180 00	176 00	176 00
190	George Weston	83	22½	135 00	131 00	131 00
193	Robert Hamilton	88	16	96 00	92 00	92 00
196	Joseph D. Thomson	72	14	84 00	80 00	80 00
198	Henry Bartley	74	23	138 00	134 00	134 00
200	Melinda Clarke	71	15½	93 00	89 00	89 00
201	James Brown	76	27½	165 00	161 00	161 00

The Superannuated or Disabled Public School Teachers—*Continued.*

No.	NAME.	Age	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Superannuation Allowance.	Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to Superannuated Teachers from 1st January to 31st December, 1880.	Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to Superannuated Teachers from 1st January to 31st December, 1881.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
202	Daniel Callaghan	84	30	180 00	176 00	176 00
206	James Robinson	66	18	108 00	104 00	104 00
207	Jane Tyndall	77	21	126 00	122 00	122 00
209	William Brown	68	13	78 00	74 00	74 00
210	James Armstrong	68	25	150 00	146 00	146 00
211	Caroline F. Mozier	72	27	162 00	158 00	158 00
212	Eliza Barber	63	18½	111 00	107 00	107 00
214	James McFarlane	75	27	162 00	158 00	158 00
215	James McKay	71	33	201 00	177 00	177 00
216	J. C. Van Every	78	20	120 00	116 00	116 00
217	Benjamin Woods	81	29	174 00	170 00	170 00
218	John Younghusband	86	33½	201 00	197 00	197 00
219	William Irvine	82	36	216 00	212 00	
221	Richard Campbell	81	31	186 00	182 00	182 00
222	James Mahon	71	20	120 00	116 00	116 00
228	John Douglass	86	22	132 00	128 00	128 00
229	Daniel McGill	76	30	180 00	176 00	176 00
231	Anna McKay	78	18	108 00	104 00	104 00
234	Robert Jordan	86	28	168 00	164 00	164 00
235	David Kee	66	17	102 00	98 00	98 00
238	Thomas Whitfield	72	32½	195 00	191 00	191 00
240	John Robinson	80	17	102 00	98 00	98 00
241	Archibald C. Boyd	55	19½	117 00	113 00	
242	James Briggs	70	37	222 00	218 00	218 00
245	John Graydon	77	30	180 00	176 00	176 00
247	John Ross	71	22	132 00	128 00	128 00
248	John Roberts	80	16	96 00	92 00	92 00
251	Mary Crawford	61	15	90 00	86 00	86 00
252	William Lewis	64	22½	135 00	131 00	131 00
253	John Russell	76	30	180 00	176 00	176 00
254	George Wilson	82	20	120 00	116 00	116 00
258	Benjamin Meeds	72	23½	141 00	137 00	137 00
259	J. A. G. Williamson	62	17	102 00	98 00	98 00
261	Thomas Howatson	82	10	60 00	56 00	56 00
263	Alexander McLeod	77	48	288 00	284 00	284 00
264	William Moore	61	23	138 00	134 00	134 00
265	Thomas C. Smyth	78	15	90 00	86 00	86 00
266	George Wilkin	73	25	150 00	146 00	146 00
267	Michael Gallagher	64	29	174 00	170 00	170 00
268	Robert Futhey	75	32	192 00	188 00	188 00
270	Alexander McIntyre	62	24	144 00	140 00	140 00
271	Frederick Rimmington	49	12	72 00	68 00	68 00
273	James W. McBain	48	20	120 00	116 00	116 00
274	John Quin	60	31	186 00	182 00	182 00
275	Adam Robinson	75	16½	99 00	95 00	95 00
276	Mary Blount Thorn	58	14	84 00	80 00	80 00
278	William Trenholm	64	23	138 00	134 00	134 00
279	John Ferguson	50	16	96 00	92 00	92 00
282	Ephraim Rosevear	47	22	132 00	128 00	128 00
283	Adam Scott	76	21½	129 00	125 00	125 00
284	James Banks	75	16	96 00	92 00	92 00
286	Richard Coe	53	13½	81 00	77 00	77 00
287	William Curry	54	16	96 00	92 00	92 00
288	John Jamieson	64	25	150 00	146 00	146 00
289	Mary Jane Haight	60	22½	135 00	131 00	131 00
290	William Thorn	72	16	96 00	92 00	92 00

The Superannuated or Disabled Public School Teachers—*Continued.*

No.	NAME.	Age.	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Superannuation Allowance.	Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to Superannuated Teachers from 1st January to 31st December, 1880.	Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to Superannuated Teachers from 1st January to 31st December, 1881.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
291	Edwin Bates	62	17½	105 00	101 00	101 00
292	John Burke	69	22	132 00	128 00	128 00
293	Henry Buckland	55	18½	111 00	107 00	107 00
295	James Milner	67	32½	195 00	191 00	191 00
296	Patience S. Courtney	57	17	102 00	98 00	98 00
297	William Armstrong	70	45	270 00	266 00	266 00
298	Joseph D. Booth	56	21	126 00	122 00	122 00
299	Michael Brennan	71	16	96 00	92 00	92 00
300	Henry Beuglet	61	21	126 00	122 00	122 00
301	Patrick Donovan	69	28	168 00	164 00	164 00
302	John Fraser	79	16	96 00	92 00	
303	John Isbister	80	15	93 00	89 00	89 00
304	Barbara A. Irvine	47	22½	132 00	128 00	128 00
305	Robert Marlin	67	26	156 00	152 00	152 00
306	Archibald McSween	69	20	120 00	116 00	116 00
307	Daniel McRae	73	24	144 00	140 00	140 00
308	Timothy J. Newman	65	23	155 00	151 00	151 00
311	James Scott	66	14	84 00	80 00	80 00
312	James Simpson	73	10	60 00	56 00	56 00
313	Thomas Chaplin	48	17	102 00	98 00	98 00
314	James Cooke	48	16	96 00	92 00	92 00
315	Frances Johnson	56	19	114 00	110 00	110 00
316	Robert Rooney	54	23	138 00	134 00	134 00
317	John Gibbs	67	18	108 00	104 00	104 00
318	Robert Kerr	69	28	168 00	164 00	164 00
319	Charles Macartney	65	18	108 00	104 00	104 00
324	James Elliott	57	23	138 00	134 00	134 00
325	Rebecca A. Johnson	47	15	90 00	86 00	86 00
326	Luke D. Maxwell	64	24	144 00	140 00	140 00
328	Timothy McQueen	52	25	153 00	106 35	
329	Francis Reynolds	53	14½	84 00	80 00	80 00
332	Robert Dickson	63	18	108 00	104 00	104 00
333	Matthew Elder	90	28	168 00	164 00	
334	William Gorman	57	26	159 00	155 00	155 00
335	John Lawson	75	44½	264 00	260 00	260 00
336	Joseph Leighton	73	6	39 00	35 00	35 00
337	George McGill	59	26½	156 00	152 00	
338	Luke Morris	68	19	114 00	110 00	110 00
339	Dawson Reid	65	13	78 00	74 00	74 00
341	James R. Neillie	60	27	162 00		158 00
342	William Gilmer	77	10	60 00	56 00	56 00
344	Elizabeth Greerson	71	27	162 00	158 00	158 00
345	Levi T. Hyde	45	17	116 00	112 00	112 00
346	Michael McAuliffe	71	23	138 00	134 00	134 00
349	Charles F. Russell	46	19	114 00	110 00	110 00
350	Robert H. Wickham	66	33	198 00	194 00	194 00
351	William Watson	63	24	147 50	143 50	143 50
352	William Bradley	75	28	168 00	164 00	164 00
353	John Bruce	73	27	162 00	158 00	158 00
354	Benjamin Burkholder	67	28½	171 00	167 00	167 00
355	Asahel B. Clark	45	17	117 50	113 50	113 50
356	James C. Clark	60	26	156 00	152 00	152 00
358	Robert Graham	71	25	150 00	146 00	146 00
359	Henry Greer	74	26	156 00	152 00	152 00
362	John S. Kingston	69	8½	51 00	47 00	47 00
363	A. B. C. McConnell	70	9	54 00	50 00	50 00

The Superannuated or Disabled Public School Teachers—*Continued.*

No.	NAME.	Age.	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Superannuation Allowance.	Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to Superannuated Teachers from 1st January to 31st December, 1880.	Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to Superannuated Teachers from 1st January to 31st December, 1881.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
366	William J. Ridley	65	20	120 00	116 00	116 00
368	William R. Rodway	70	16	96 00	92 00	92 00
370	Solomon P. Smith	67	35	210 00	206 00	206 00
372	Daniel Sullivan	54	22½	135 00	131 00	131 00
373	Alexander Best	62	15	90 00	86 00	86 00
374	Nathan Bicknell	58	13½	81 00	77 00	77 00
375	Alexander Canning	56	14	84 00	80 00	80 00
376	Jane S. Chadwick	53	18½	111 00	107 00	107 00
377	Margaret Cozens	71	15	90 00	86 00	86 00
378	William Earngey	60	16	96 00	92 00	.....
379	James Hodgson	70	18	126 00	122 00	122 00
381	James Joyce	76	13	78 00	74 00	74 00
382	Elizabeth Murray	64	24	161 00	157 00	157 00
383	John McAdam	61	30	180 00	176 00	176 00
385	James Ovens	66	23	138 00	134 00	134 00
386	John Paul	79	14	84 00	80 00	80 00
387	John Beaton	70	19	114 00	110 00	110 00
389	John B. Diamond	51	12	72 00	68 00	68 00
390	Henry Dugdale	61	25	150 00	146 00	146 00
391	John Fraser	74	24	144 00	140 00	140 00
393	James B. Hilton	69	30	180 00	176 00	176 00
394	Joseph Hugill	71	26	156 00	152 00	152 00
395	James Kelley	54	28	171 50	167 50	167 50
396	Allan Kennedy	80	14	84 00	80 00	80 00
399	Alexander Rodgers	58	27	162 00	158 00	158 00
400	J. G. Rothwell	71	36	216 00	212 00	212 00
403	E. G. Woodward	51	19	114 00	110 00	110 00
404	John Bremner	64	22	132 00	128 00	128 00
406	Christianna Elliott	37	12	72 00	68 00	68 00
407	Patrick J. Moran	58	12½	75 00	71 00	71 00
408	John G. McGregor	81	18	126 00	122 00	122 00
409	Andrew McKenzie	71	10	60 00	56 00	56 00
410	James Scott	70	24	144 00	140 00	140 00
411	Adam S. Stephen	66	33	198 00	194 00	194 00
412	Matthew Wellhauser	67	21	126 00	122 00	122 00
413	Huldah L. Whitcomb	56	24	160 00	156 00	.....
414	John Blackley	75	29	174 00	170 00	170 00
415	John Conn	57	25½	153 00	149 00	149 00
416	Arthur Hollis	71	11	66 00	62 00	62 00
418	Thomas E. Jackson	48	13	78 00	74 00	74 00
419	William Kerr	59	27	162 00	158 00	158 00
420	James Leonard	69	11	66 00	62 00	62 00
421	James Moriarty	66	27	183 00	179 00	179 00
423	Adam Simpson	75	13½	81 00	77 00	77 00
425	William Davidson	65	14½	87 00	83 00	83 00
426	Alexander Kennedy	66	30	180 00	176 00	176 00
427	Oliver O. Kenney	73	23	138 00	134 00	134 00
428	Jeremiah D. O'Sullivan	65	27	162 00	158 00	158 00
429	Alexander Weldon	75	20	120 00	116 00	116 00
430	James Cavanagh	52	11½	69 00	65 00	65 00
431	James De Cantillon	55	26½	159 00	155 00	155 00
432	William Davidson	74	16½	99 00	95 00	95 00
433	Thomas W. Garland	61	28	168 00	164 00	164 00
434	Elizabeth Hopkins	65	24½	151 50	147 50	147 50
435	J. W. Poole	58	24½	147 00	143 00	143 00
437	William John Hull	70	30½	183 00	179 00	179 00

The Superannuated or Disabled Public School Teachers—*Continued.*

No.	NAME.	Age.	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Superannuation Allowance.	Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to Superannuated Teachers from 1st January to 31st December, 1880.	Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to Superannuated Teachers from 1st January to 31st December, 1881.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
438	William Poole	69	28	168 00	164 00	164 00
439	James A. Thompson	68	35½	213 00	209 00	209 00
440	John Anderson	62	15⅔	99 00	113 00	95 00
442	Samuel Derby	58	22	132 00	128 00	128 00
444	John McNamara	53	17	102 00	98 00	98 00
446	Margaret Brown	48	11½	69 00	65 00	65 00
447	George W. Dulmage	65	22	132 00	128 00	128 00
448	William Emerson	77	2	12 00	8 00	8 00
449	Hugh Hamilton	67	22½	135 00	131 00	131 00
450	William F. Kennedy	69	46⅔	279 00	275 00	275 00
451	Alexander Stewart	79	12	72 00	68 00	68 00
453	Parsons D. Henry	44	17	102 00	98 00	98 00
454	Adele B. Rochan	61	10½	63 00	59 00	59 00
455	Bernard Daly	65	38⅔	231 00	227 00	227 00
456	John Dunlop	79	18⅔	111 00	107 00	107 00
457	Patrick O'Brien	66	17	115 00	111 00	111 00
458	Richard W. Young, M.A.	64	26	169 00	165 00	165 00
459	Adolphus Andrews	59	21	126 00	122 00	122 00
460	Richard H. Banks	41	14	95 00	91 00	91 00
461	William M. Crewson	56	21	126 00	122 00	122 00
462	William H. Meredith	55	23	138 00	134 00	134 00
463	Jeremiah W. Palmer	54	19	114 00	110 00	110 00
464	William Millar	83	17	102 00	98 00	98 00
465	William Elmslie	48	17	102 00	98 00	98 00
466	Alexander Goulet	50	20	120 00	116 00	116 00
467	John Ireland	61	26	156 00	152 00	152 00
468	Robert Russell	45	17½	105 00	101 00	101 00
469	James Doyle	76	22	132 00	128 00	128 00
473	Hugh Gauley	62	22½	135 00	131 00	131 00
474	Robert Preston	57	19½	117 00	113 00	113 00
475	Andrew Quinton	54	26½	159 00	155 00	155 00
476	William H. Griffin	64	26	156 00	152 00	152 00
477	James B. Lynn	70	32	192 00	188 00	188 00
478	Francis Kedslie	64	21	126 00	122 00	122 00
479	Mary Jane Barry	39	13	78 00	74 00	74 00
480	Charles F. H. Metzdorf	49	18	108 00	104 00	104 00
481	James O'Meara	47	19	114 00	110 00	110 00
482	Helen Cullen	49	23	138 00	134 00	134 00
483	Duncan McColl	50	17½	105 00	101 00	101 00
484	Edward Rose	58	25⅔	153 00	149 00	149 00
485	Samuel Vandewater	50	17	116 50	112 50	112 50
486	Thomas S. Agar	73	22½	146 00	142 00	142 00
487	John Coleman	67	9	54 00	50 00	50 00
489	Alexander Hamilton	67	19½	117 00	113 00	113 00
490	John Lindsay	75	12	72 00	68 00	68 00
491	John G. McLaughlin	67	20	120 00	116 00	116 00
492	Christopher J. Shaw	68	28	168 00	164 00	164 00
493	Patrick Sullivan	72	23	138 00	134 00	134 00
494	Henry Wilson	76	20	120 00	116 00	116 00
495	James Bell	75	36½	234 50	230 50	230 50
496	Jeremiah O'Meara	81	30	180 00	176 00	176 00
497	Robert Wiggins	63	15	90 00	86 00	86 00
499	Elizabeth R. Mowat	56	24	144 00	140 00	140 00
501	David Sloan	62	7	42 00	38 00	38 00
502	William Campbell	66	16	96 00	92 00	92 00
503	Robert W. McKay	63	32	192 00	188 00	188 00

The Superannuated or Disabled Public School Teachers—*Continued.*

No.	NAME.	Age.	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Superannuation Allowance.	Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to Superannuated Teachers from 1st January to 31st December, 1880.	Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to Superannuated Teachers from 1st January to 31st December, 1881.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
504	Archibald Thomson	68	22	132 00	128 00	128 00
506	David Johnston	53	18½	111 00	107 00	107 00
508	Robert McClelland	56	33	204 50	200 50	200 50
509	John Mackay	57	28	168 00	164 00	164 00
511	W. A. Pringle	70	32	192 00	188 00	188 00
512	Peter Cameron	58	12½	75 00	71 00	71 00
513	Walter Renwick	53	21	126 00	122 00	122 00
514	Thomas Armstrong	61	26	156 00	152 00	152 00
515	John Sinclair	53	23	138 00	134 00	134 00
516	Philip D. Harty	68	19½	117 00	113 00	113 00
517	William Wilson	64	21	126 00	122 00	122 00
518	Philip J. Shevlin	66	29	174 00	170 00	170 00
519	Elizabeth Scott	46	16	96 00	92 00	92 00
520	Eliza C. Brown	61	21	126 00	122 00	122 00
521	A. D. Fordyce	65	22	154 00	150 00	150 00
522	Thomas Kelly	68	24	144 00	140 00	140 00
523	Rev. J. Kilgour	69	21½	149 50	145 50	145 50
524	J. C. Eateman	55	14½	87 00	83 00	83 00
526	John Earl	72	22	132 00	128 00	128 00
527	Robert McLean	86	11½	69 00	65 00	65 00
528	Henry Selman	80	12½	75 00	71 00	71 00
529	James Magill	55	30	180 00	176 00	176 00
530	Alexander Forbes	61	25½	153 00	149 00	149 00
531	Hugh C. Henry	60	25	150 00	146 00	146 00
532	Angus E. Kennedy	58	16	96 00	92 00	92 00
533	Margaret Dodge	49	20½	123 00	119 00	119 00
534	John Ferguson	62	30	180 00	176 00	176 00
535	Robert Blackwood	57	19½	136 50	132 50	132 50
536	Dennis O'Brien	71	27	162 00	158 00	158 00
537	Jacob A. Brown	78	10	60 00	56 00	56 00
538	Samuel Rabb	66	30	180 00	176 00	176 00
539	Reuben De Courcey	56	16	96 00	92 00	92 00
540	A. J. Merriman	41	19	114 00	110 00	110 00
541	Robert Conway	80	10	60 00	56 00	56 00
542	Patrick O'Meara	63	24½	147 00	143 00	143 00
543	Catharine Carter	47	20	120 00	116 00	116 00
545	Robert Nixon	58	15½	93 00	89 00	89 00
546	T. B. Townsend	70	15	90 00	86 00	86 00
547	Alexander Watt	90	10	60 00	56 00	56 00
548	Malcolm Currie	31	8½	54 00	50 00	50 00
549	Ralph Foster	50	22	152 00	.....	148 00
550	Duncan McColl	49	21	133 50	129 50	129 50
551	George Peters	49	19	133 00	129 00	129 00
552	James Bishop	70	13	78 00	74 00	.....
553	William Gerrard	65	25	150 00	146 00	146 00
554	Joseph Mills	63	14	84 00	80 00	80 00
555	Joseph G. Ward	49	25	150 00	146 00	146 00
556	Amos Clendenan	63	10½	63 00	59 00	59 00
557	C. Donaldson	63	25	150 00	146 00	146 00
558	Andrew Glass	66	28	168 00	164 00	164 00
559	Alexie M. Lindsay	66	4	24 00	20 00	20 00
560	John W. Walker	60	14½	87 00	83 00	83 00
561	Alexander Bell	69	15½	93 00	89 00	89 00
562	Robert Elliott	66	14	84 00	80 00	80 00
563	Robert Hoops	80	16	96 00	92 00	92 00
564	James McDonnell	64	16½	99 00	95 00	95 00
565	V. A. Coleman	47	23½	147 00	143 00	143 00

The Superannuated or Disabled Public School Teachers—*Continued.*

No.	NAME.	Age.	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Superannuation Allowance.	Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to Superannuated Teachers from 1st January to 31st December, 1880.	Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to Superannuated Teachers from 1st January to 31st December, 1881.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
566	Theo. McKerrall	47	25	157 50	153 50	153 50
567	Henry W. Perrett	40	17	102 00	98 00	98 00
568	Duncan Ferguson	64	13	78 00	74 00	74 00
569	David Forbes	77	10	60 00	56 00	56 00
570	Daniel Wright	63	34½	210 50	206 50	206 50
571	Donald McDonald	68	24	144 00	140 00	140 00
572	Rev. George Blair	64	5	35 00	31 00	31 00
573	John Bodaly	56	14½	87 00	83 00	83 00
574	Burton Schooley	50	22	132 00	128 00	128 00
575	Rev. W. A. Ferguson	78	23	161 00	157 00	.....
576	Oliver Olmstead	65	25	150 00	146 00	146 00
577	James Y. Cameron	68	15½	108 50	104 50	104 50
578	William Landon	69	11	66 00	62 00	62 00
579	Colin McKeracher	45	18½	128 50	124 50	124 50
580	Peter Comrie	62	33½	201 00	197 00	197 00
581	Jesse Gillett	69	19½	117 00	148 00	113 00
582	John Guppy	64	7	42 00	42 50	19 00
583	James Matthie	80	13	78 00	96 00	74 00
584	William McArthur	58	30½	185 00	323 00	179 00
585	William Cowan	62	25	150 00	183 50	146 00
586	William Martyn	70	8½	51 00	94 00	47 00
587	Margaret McPhail	55	11½	69 00	127 50	65 00
588	L. G. Young	50	13	78 00	142 84	74 00
589	Irene Ireland	37	9	54 00	100 00	50 00
590	D. M. McDonald	52	18½	111 00	194 00	107 00
591	G. P. Lanon	66	19	128 00	295 50	.....
592	Benjamin Swales	62	10	60 00	56 00	56 00
593	William Stuckey	63	10	60 00	58 50	56 00
594	David I. Johnston	54	27	186 00	178 00	182 00
595	John S. Snelgrove	59	16	104 00	100 00	.....
596	John E. Johnson	49	24½	147 00	124 00	143 00
597	Daniel A. Brown	72	13	78 00	17 00	74 00
598	Daniel Rose	71	18	108 00	80 00	104 00
599	D. Y. Hoyt	62	34	204 00	141 00	200 00
600	George Ellis	62	18	108 00	104 00	104 00
601	James McWilliams	53	21½	129 00	103 00	125 00
602	James Gamble	71	17	102 00	98 00	98 00
603	J. P. Hennin	62	30½	183 00	147 00	179 00
604	Margaret Capsey	48	22½	151 00	133 00	147 00
605	Albert Elmlinger	37	16	96 00	92 00	92 00
606	James O'Neill	34	5	30 00	21 00	26 00
607	Lewis Chipman	62	6	36 00	8 00	32 00
608	John Wood	56	33	193 00	166 00	191 00
609	Robert Carswell	67	18½	111 00	112 00	107 00
610	Donald McKay	64	19	114 00	66 00	110 00
611	Alexander Sim	66	7½	51 50	47 50	47 50
612	James Young	62	16	96 00	92 00	92 00
613	Menzies Currie	55	12	81 50	75 00	.....
614	D. L. Williams	50	28	192 50	177 00	188 50
615	Hugh Cameron	37	10½	70 50	66 50	66 50
616	William Anderson	51	30	180 00	119 00	176 00
617	Joseph Cahill	53	26	156 00	138 00	152 00
618	Robert Eward	48	22	132 00	123 00	128 00
619	James A. Lynam	61	27	162 00	113 50	158 00
620	Robert Porter	49	20½	123 00	113 00	119 00
621	G. H. Warburton	52	22½	148 00	129 50	144 00

The Superannuated or Disabled Public School Teachers—*Concluded.*

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				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
622	James Forrest	51	28	168 00	151 00	164 00
623	Margaret Hawey	46	20½	123 00	119 00	119 00
624	H. T. B. De Sculamore	54	32	217 00	185 00	213 00
625	Colin Kennedy	56	7½	111 00	41 00	52 00
626	William Warburton	59	33½	219 00	116 75	215 00
627	W. H. Beatty	49	17	102 00	105 50	98 00
628	John Sheehan	52	20½	126 25	106 25	122 25
629	John McPherson	67	36½	219 00	55 50	215 00
630	D. C. Sullivan	63	24	165 00	46 00	161 00
631	Daniel Talbot	41	14	89 00	82 50	85 00
632	Rev. T. Henderson	66	13½	94 50	30 17	90 50
633	Z. Robinson	63	19½	117 00	81 00	113 00
634	William L. Johnston	64	39	234 00	.....	182 00
635	Richard Unsworth, B.A.	53	25½	161 50	.....	147 50
636	William Eden	51	17½	105 00	.....	101 00
637	Cranswick Craven	60	12	72 00	.....	68 00
638	Ann Elizabeth Cuyler	60	24	144 00	.....	88 00
639	Patrick Downey	60	37½	225 00	.....	179 00
640	Henry Fry	62	21	126 00	.....	122 00
641	William Heavener	60	26	156 00	.....	150 00
642	Anne Douglas	72	51	Special.	.....	100 00
643	Peter Story	46	21½	129 00	.....	125 00
644	William Cruickshank, A.M.	63	29½	180 50	.....	176 50
645	Jeremiah Gallivan	60	14	84 50	.....	80 50
646	Delphaett J. Doran	38	12	80 50	.....	76 50
647	William Lamb	29	8½	56 50	.....	102 50
648	Austin Chisholm	69	11	66 00	.....	18 00
649	Mrs. F. S. Hunt	55	26	172 00	.....	128 00
650	James Young	43	18	108 00	.....	104 00
651	Alonzo Sliter	50	26½	167 00	.....	155 00
652	Catherine Costello	49	22	132 00	.....	128 00
653	John Sharpe	60	21	126 00	.....	61 00
655	Alfred Goodbow	31	10	68 00	.....	56 50
656	William Carleton	60	39½	237 00	.....	62 50
657	Alexander Robb	72	18	108 00	.....	28 75
658	John Hughes	58	25	150 00	.....	138 00
659	Arthur Nolan	61	28	168 00	.....	64 00
660	Julia A. Fetterley	50	14	84 00	.....	17 00
661	Samuel White	36	13½	81 00	.....	38 50
					$47,926 36	$48,971 00

In the above table, where the number is omitted, the individual is either dead, has resumed teaching, or has withdrawn.

The allowances are subject to a deduction, before payment, of $4 for annual subscription required by law.

During 1880, $3252.92 were returned to subscribers withdrawing from the Fund, and during 1881 $2372.13.

The amount paid to superannuated teachers for the first year is affected by the amount of arrears of subscriptions they have respectively paid in.

The total number of superannuated Public School Teachers in receipt of retiring allowances for 1880 was 391, and for 1881, 402.

2. Superannuated Teachers' Fund.

Summary for Years 1876 to 1881.

Year.	No. of Teachers on List.	Expenditure for the year.	Gross contributions to the Fund.	Amount refunded to retiring Teachers.	Net contributions and what per cent. of payments.	
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	Per cent.
1876	266	31,768 82	12,647 25	1,252 83	11,394 42	35
1877	293	35,484 35	14,283 25	1,576 07	12,707 18	35
1878	339	41,318 95	13,767 12	1,591 64	12,175 48	29
1879	360	43,774 50	14,064 84	2,237 79	11,827 05	27
1880	391	48,229 13	15,816 45	3,252 92	12,563 53	26
1881	399	49,129 43	14,197 75	2,872 13	11,325 62	23

13. Teachers Retired from the Profession during 1881.

Counties.	Teachers retired.	Counties.	Teachers retired.
Glengarry	2	Wentworth	11
Stormont	3	Brant	7
Dundas	1	Lincoln	6
Prescott	4	Welland	2
Carleton	11	Haldimand	10
Grenville	2	Norfolk	3
Leeds	4	Oxford	11
Lanark	6	Waterloo	7
Renfrew	4	Wellington	14
Frontenac	5	Dufferin	1
Lennox and Addington	6	Grey	17
Prince Edward	11	Perth	4
Hastings	14	Huron	15
Northumberland	6	Bruce	15
Durham	6	Middlesex	14
Peterborough	4	Elgin	13
Haliburton	2	Kent	11
Victoria	6	Lambton	16
Ontario	20	Essex	6
York	22	Parry Sound	3
Peel	4	Algoma	3
Simcoe	15		
Halton	2	Total	349

14. Teachers out of Employment, as reported by the Inspectors in July, 1881.

Counties.	Teachers out of employment.	Counties.	Teachers out of employment.
Glengarry	0	Halton	3
Stormont	6	Brant	16
Prescott and Russell	0	Lincoln	7
Carleton	5	Haldimand	5
Grenville	1	Norfolk	0
Leeds	0	Oxford	11
Lanark	0	Waterloo	10
Renfrew	7	Dufferin	0
Frontenac	0	Grey (East and West)	1
Lennox and Addington	5	Huron	13
Hastings	0	Bruce	15
Prince Edward	3	Middlesex	3
Northumberland	5	Elgin	4
Durham	3	Kent	1
Peterborough	1	Lambton	10
Haliburton	0	Essex	0
Ontario	5	District of Muskoka	0
York	4		
Peel	2	Total for 38 counties	154
Simcoe	8		

NOTE. Six counties have not replied to above Circular.

15. Educational Depository.

EXAMINATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF STOCK.

The following will show the condition of the Depository on the 1st of January, 1880 and 1881 respectively :—

Statement of Educational Depository Stock, from 1st January 1880, to 1st Dec. 1881.

1880.

Stock on hand, 1st January, 1880, as per the Honourable the Minister's Letter of Instructions to Dr. May, and dated 23rd January, 1880		$31,032 95
Voted for Supplies for 1880, $9,000—expended only		8,370 51
		$39,403 46
Less Cash received from Sales, and transmitted to the Treasury Department in 1880		18,710 40
		$20,693 06

1881.

Stock on hand, 1st January, 1881, including profits made in 1880		$20,693 06
Realized from above as follows :—		
Distribution to Public Institutions	$15,995 82	
Cash received from Sales to 30th November	3,277 08	
Transfer of stock to Toronto Normal School Depository, July 1st, 1881	1,200 00	
Transfer of stock to Ottawa Normal School Depository, July 1st, 1881	1,926 70	
Approximate value of stock on hand, December 1st, 1881	1,000 00	
		$23,399 60

This shows an increase of $2,706.54 above valuation of 1st of January, 1880, being profits on the transactions of 1880.

In closing the Depository Branch of the Education Department, it was considered desirable in the public interests that an examination of the stock on hand on the 1st of January, 1881, should be made, with the view of ascertaining what portion thereof, as well as of articles in the Museum, were specially applicable to the respective objects of each of the Provincial Institutions, and that each Institution should receive a transfer of such stock, being charged with the value thereof upon a fair estimate of its salable value, if sold without sacrifice, and that the Depository and Museum should respectively receive credit for such amounts.

This work of examination was energetically entered upon by Dr. May, the Superintendent of the Museum and Depository, with the assistance of Mr. Wilkinson and other clerks of this Department; and in the selection and distribution the official heads of the different Provincial Institutions, and the members of the Government in whose respective Departments the same were in charge, were consulted, and their directions and approvals obtained; and from time to time, as this work progressed, proper bills of lading, lists, and inventories of the different articles selected, were prepared in complete form, and sent to each Institution for future reference. A summary of the values of all books, maps, apparatus, and other material transferred from the Educational Museum and Depository to the several public Institutions is hereto annexed, as well as a statement of the gross amounts of the different articles sent. From the summary it will appear that from the Museum their value was $12,316.43; from the Depository, $15,995.82; being a total of $28,312.25, of which the

Agricultural College at Guelph received	$7,923 32
Parliamentary Library, Toronto	4,098 79
School of Practical Science, Toronto	3,172 95
Normal and Model Schools, Toronto	1,987 83
County Teachers' Association, Ontario	1,824 00
Normal and Model Schools, Ottawa	1,817 72
Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville	1,796 77
Asylum for Insane, Toronto	878 90
Andrew Mercer Reformatory, Toronto	748 92
Asylum for Insane, Kingston	650 20
Institution for Blind, Brantford	649 29
Asylum for Insane, London	634 88
Asylum for Insane, Hamilton	617 83
Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene	603 67
Central Prison, Toronto	468 68
Ontario Government Departments	222 80
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	215 70

Details.

Agricultural College, Guelph.

Museum.

Books and Periodicals	$5,037 60	
Pictures	200 00	
Models of Agricultural Implements	200 00	
Stuffed Mammals, Birds, etc.	300 00	
Canadian Insects	50 00	
Plants, Culinary Apparatus, etc.	100 00	
		5,887 60

Depository.

Books	$1,005 34	
Apparatus, Maps, etc.	1,539 30	
	$2,544 64	
Twenty per cent. off	508 92	
		2,035 72
		$7,923 32

Parliamentary Library, Toronto.
Museum.

Periodicals, Reviews, Newspapers, etc.	$2,973 15	
Specially bound and rare Canadian Books	474 75	
Books on various subjects	526 09	
		3,973 99
Depository.		
Maps, Globe, etc.	$86 00	
Standard Barometer	70 00	
	$156 00	
Twenty per cent. off	31 20	
		124 80
		$4,098 79

School of Practical Science, Toronto.
Museum.

English and Canadian Minerals, Geological Models and Fossils	$408 00	
Stuffed and Dried Fishes	150 00	
Collection of Skeletons	55 00	
Copies of Fossils, etc.	10 00	
Botanical Specimens	20 00	
Japanese Shells	100 00	
Astronomical Apparatus, Telescope, etc.	480 00	
Glass Cases, Tables, etc.	310 00	
Insects injurious to vegetation and architecture	275 00	
Apparatus, Globe, etc.	50 00	
Raised Maps, Plans of Fortifications, etc.	85 00	
Models of Crystals	40 00	
Corals, and other Natural History Specimens	30 00	
Specimens of Lava	30 00	
		2,043 00
Depository.		
Books	$112 74	
Apparatus, Maps, etc.	1,269 69	
	$1,412 43	
Twenty per cent. off	282 48	
		1,129 95
		$3,172 95

Normal and Model Schools, Toronto.
Depository.

Books	$473 13	
Apparatus, Maps, etc	2,011 65	
	$2,484 78	
Twenty per cent. off	496 95	
		1,987 83

County Teachers' Associations, Province of Ontario.
Depository.

Sixty packages of Text Books, etc., each $38	$2,280 00	
Twenty per cent. off	456 00	
		1,824 00
Education Department.		
Sixty sets of Annual Reports	Gratis.	
Sixty sets of Journal of Education	Gratis.	

Normal and Model Schools, Ottawa.
Depository.

Books	$638 48	
Apparatus, Maps, etc	1,633 66	
	$2,272 14	
Twenty per cent. off	454 42	
		1,817 72

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville.

Museum.

Periodicals	$109 84	
		109 84

Depository.

Books, etc	$944 31	
Apparatus, Maps, etc	1,164 60	
	$2,108 91	
Twenty per cent. off	421 98	
		1,686 93
		$1,796 77

Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.

Museum.

Periodicals	$121 00	
		121 00

Depository.

Books, etc	$574 09	
Apparatus, Maps, etc	373 28	
	$947 37	
Twenty per cent. off	189 47	
		757 90
		$878 90

Andrew Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.

Museum.

Periodicals	$42 00	
		42 00

Depository.

Books, Stationery, etc	$590 09	
Apparatus, Maps, etc	293 55	
	$883 64	
Twenty per cent. off	176 72	
		706 92
		$748 92

Rockwood Lunatic Asylum, Kingston.

Museum.

Periodicals	$28 00	
		28 00

Depository.

Books, etc	$504 21	
Apparatus, Maps, etc	273 53	
	$777 74	
Twenty per cent. off	155 54	
		622 20
		$650 20

Institution for the Blind, Brantford.

Museum.

Collections of Models of Natural History (Russian)	$34 00	
		34 00

Depository.

Books, etc	$286 33	
Maps, Apparatus, etc	482 78	
	$769 11	
Twenty per cent. off	153 82	
		615 29
		$649 29

Lunatic Asylum, London.
Museum.

Periodicals	$28 00	
		28 00

Depository.

Books, etc.	$498 13	
Maps, Apparatus, etc.	260 46	
	$758 59	
Twenty per cent. off	151 71	
		606 88
		$634 88

Lunatic Asylum, Hamilton.
Museum.

Periodicals	$28 00	
		28 00

Depository.

Books, etc.	$489 74	
Apparatus, Maps, etc.	247 54	
	$737 28	
Twenty per cent. off	147 45	
		589 83
		$617 83

Provincial Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene.
Museum.

Periodicals	$21 00	
		21 00

Depository.

Books, Stationery, etc.	$174 04	
Apparatus, Maps, etc.	554 29	
	$728 33	
Twenty per cent. off	145 66	
		582 67
		$603 67

Central Prison, Toronto.
Depository.

Books, etc	$435 70	
Apparatus, Maps, etc	150 15	
	$585 85	
Twenty per cent. off	117 17	
		$468 68

Ontario Government Departments, Toronto.
Depository.
Attorney-General's Department.

Maps	$49 70	

Public Works Department.

Maps	49 70	

Treasury Department.

Maps	49 70	

Crown Lands Department.

Maps	64 70	

Provincial Secretary's Department.

Maps	64 70	
	$278 50	
Twenty per cent. off	55 70	
		$222 80

Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.
Depository.

Books, etc	$146 44	
Maps, Apparatus, etc	125 68	
	$272 12	
Twenty per cent. off	54 42	
		$215 70

Summary of Depository Stock, December, 1881.

Total distribution to public institutions (including Normal and Model Schools)	$15,995 82
Total sold to November 30th, 1881	3,277 08
" in Toronto Normal School Depository from Educational Depository, July 1st, 1881	1,200 00
Total in Ottawa Normal School Depository, July 1st, 1881	1,926 70
Balance of stock on hand (approximately)	1,000 00
Total	$23,399 60

Division 3.

Statistics of Public, Separate, and High Schools for the Year 1880.

1. Public Schools.

1. Receipts and Expenditures, also Comparisons with the Year 1879.

Receipts.—1. The amount apportioned from the Legislative grant was $263,454, being $249,352 for Public Schools, and $14,102 for Separate Schools—increase, $10,889. The apportionment is made to the several Counties, Townships, Cities, Towns and Incorporated Villages, according to the ratio of the population in each, as compared with the whole population of the Province, as shown by the last annual returns from the respective Counties, Cities and Towns separate. The principle of distribution amongst the respective Schools in each Municipality is according to the average attendance and the time of keeping open the Schools, Public and Separate, in each such Municipality.

2. The amount from County Rates was $878,715, showing an increase of $4,644.

3. The amount available from Local Municipal Rates was $1,443,212—increase, $10,059.

4. The amount from the Municipalities Fund, Surplus Distribution, and other like sources, applied to School purposes in 1880, was $669,446—increase, $2,505.

5. The total receipts for all Public School purposes for the year 1880 amounted to $3,254,829, showing an increase of $28,098 over the total receipts of the year 1879.

6. A Table (A) also is given showing the receipts in detail.

Expenditure.—1. The amount paid by Trustees for salaries of Teachers in 1880 was $2,113,180—increase, $40,357.

2. For maps, globes, prize books and libraries, $25,221—decrease, $7,400.

3. For sites and building of school-houses, $249,389—decrease, $56,635.

4. For rent and repairs of school-houses, etc., $434,261—increase, $12,647.

5. Total expenditure for all Public School purposes, $2,822,052—decrease, $11,031.

6. Balance of school moneys not paid at the end of the year when the returns were made, $432,776—increase, $39,130.

7. The average cost per pupil, based on total expenditure, was $5.66 for rural districts, $6.90 for cities, $6.07 for towns, being for the whole Province $5.85. In 1876, these figures were $5.98, $8.00, $6.10, and $6.15 respectively. The cost per pupil is therefore 32 cents for counties, $1.10 for cities, 3 cents for towns, and 30 cents for the Province, less than in 1876.

8. The cost per capita of each pupil based on expenditure for Teachers' salaries was $4.37; on maps, apparatus, etc., 6 cents; on capital account, 52 cents; all other sources, 90 cents.

9. Particulars in detail will be found in Table A.

2. School Population—Ages of Pupils—Pupils Attending Public Schools—Average Attendance.

The School Act of 1881 requires every Municipal Council, after the 1st of January next, to cause its Assessor to set down on the annual assessment roll, in separate columns, the number of children of the ages, over 16 and under 21, and between 7 and 13, in addition to the column between 5 and 16.

The law at present requires that the Trustees' returns of school population shall include the whole number of children resident in their school division; and confers the *equal* right of attending the schools upon all residents in such divisions, between the ages of five and twenty-one years.

1. The school population (comprising only children between the ages of five and sixteen years) reported by Trustees was 489,924—decrease, 4,500.

2. The number of pupils between the ages of five and sixteen years attending the schools was 464,395—decrease, 3,450. Number of pupils of other ages attending the schools, 18,650—decrease, 517. Total number of pupils attending the schools, 483,045—decrease, 3,967.

3. The number of boys attending the schools, 255,677—decrease, 3,379. The number of girls attending the schools, 227,368—decrease, 588.

4. The number reported as not attending any school for four months during the year is 30,195—increase, 2,786. These were between the ages of seven and twelve years, during which School Boards and Trustees were required by law to see that all the children in their school districts attended school for four months in the year; but by the School Act of 1881, now in force, the parent or guardian of every child between the ages of 7 and 13 is required to cause such child to attend a public school for eleven weeks in each of the two terms of the Public School Year, and the attendance must be during the whole time, in each week, except in cases where half-time is allowed.

5. The following is an estimate of the total number of children of school age who are not attending any school:—

1. Total No. of Children of School Age (5 to 16) not attending any School.

The total school population (5 to 16) of the Province of Ontario.....		489,924
" No. of pupils attending (5 to 16) Public Schools...	464,395	
No. of pupils attending High Schools (deducting 25 per cent. for ages over 16)	9,633	
No. of pupils at Universities, Colleges, Private Schools, &c. (deducting 50 per cent. for ages under 5 and over 16) ..	5,750	
		479,778
Estimate of number not attending any school		10,146

Or, 2 per cent. of the total school population.

2. Estimate of Total No. of Children between 7 and 12 years of age not attending any School.

According to data in Table, the No. of children between 7 and 12 years of age should be at least one-half of the total school population (5 to 16), viz.: 244,962; but to this there has been added 20 per cent. = 48,992, for the prevailing ages (7 to 12), thus making 293,954 children between those ages; 2 per cent. of this would give the total number of children from 7 to 12 not attending any school as..... 5,878

Or, 2 per cent. of the total number of children (7 to 12).

It is to be remembered that under the provisions of the law in force during the year 1880 and for the first half of 1881, while the principle of compulsory attendance was recognized and any parent was liable in penalties for the non-attendance of his children between 7 and 12 years of age during four months of the year, yet, inasmuch as no proceeding could be taken until after such default had occurred, these provisions were practically inoperative. The School Act of 1881, 44 Vic., chap. 30, however, provides efficient

machinery for securing the attendance of each child during the respective periods of 11 weeks in each of the two Public School terms, by similar provisions to those in compulsory by-laws under the elementary English Act and under the compulsory clauses of the Scotch Act. The Provincial Act took effect during the last term of 1881, and when its provisions for securing the attendance of children as well as the obligation resting upon School Boards and Trustees are generally understood, it is to be anticipated that in future years the number of children of school age not receiving instruction will be gradually reduced to comparative insignificance.

6. The average attendance, viz., the aggregate daily attendance divided by the number of legal teaching days in the year, being 221 for Rural and 212 for Urban Schools, was 220,068—increase, 626.

7. The percentage of average attendance, as compared with total number attending school, is for Rural Districts, 43 per cent.; Cities, 57 per cent.; Towns, 55 per cent.; Province, 46 per cent.

8. The average attendance of pupils is 11½ per cent. of the total population.

	Pupils under 5.	5 to 16.	17 to 21.	Over 21.
Percentage for Counties	$3\frac{0}{100}$	$95\frac{95}{100}$	$4\frac{18}{100}$	$\frac{17}{100}$
" Cities.....	$\frac{8}{100}$	$99\frac{17}{100}$	$\frac{73}{100}$	$\frac{2}{100}$
" Towns	$\frac{8}{100}$	$98\frac{96}{100}$	$1\frac{50}{100}$	$\frac{6}{100}$
" Province	$3\frac{66}{100}$	$96\frac{07}{100}$	$3\frac{52}{100}$	$\frac{15}{100}$

9. 9 per cent. of the pupils attended for less than 20 days during the year.
18 " " from 20 to 50.
25 " " " 51 to 100.
21 " " " 101 to 150.
22 " " " 151 to 200.
5 " " " 201 to whole year.

10. Particulars in detail will be found in Table B.

3. Number of Pupils in the Different Branches of Instruction.

This table shows the number of pupils as classified under the present system.

The following summaries show:

1. The percentage in the several classes, as compared with the whole number of pupils attending school.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.
Percentage for Counties	32	23	26	16	3	$\frac{2}{100}$
" Cities	35	21	24	14	5	$1\frac{10}{100}$
" Towns.....	34	22	26	16	2	$\frac{17}{100}$
" Province	33	22	26	16	3	$\frac{3}{100}$

2. The percentage in the principal subjects of instruction, as compared with the whole number of pupils attending school.

	Spelling and Dictation.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Drawing.	Vocal Music.	Object Lessons.	Grammar and Composition.	Canadian History.	English History.
Percentage for Counties	81	82	85	57	27	24	33	42	14	14
" Cities	87	86	93	74	69	84	60	56	17	20
" Towns	89	87	96	65	44	48	50	47	14	16
" Province	82	83	87	60	33	32	37	44	14	15

3. Particulars in detail will be found in Table C.

4. Number of Teachers—Annual Salaries—Certificate.

1. *Number of Teachers, Male and Female.*—In the 5,137 schools reported, 6,747 teachers have been employed—increase, 151; of whom 3,264 are male teachers—increase, 111; and 3,483 are female teachers—increase, 40. There are 200 more female than male teachers.

2. *Annual Salaries of Teachers.*—The highest salary paid to a male teacher in a *County*, $900—the lowest, $120; in a *City*, the highest, $1,000—the lowest, $300; in a *Town*, the highest, $1,000—the lowest, $200. The *average* salary of *male* teachers in *Counties* was $382—of *female* teachers, $241; in *Cities*, of male teachers, $743—of female teachers, $324; in *Towns*, of male teachers, $564—of female teachers, $256. The average salaries of teachers for 1880 have been calculated on a new and more accurate principle than in previous years. The total number of teachers is now divided into the total aggregate salaries at which they are engaged. (1) For Counties. (2) For Cities. (3) For Towns. (4) For Province. A comparison cannot therefore be made this year with 1879. The number of teachers who had attended the Normal Schools at Toronto or Ottawa was 1,636, an increase of 262.

3. *Teachers' Certificates.*—Total number of certificates or licensed teachers reported, 6,747—increase, 151; Provincial Certificates, 1st class, 239—decrease, 14; 2nd class, 1,875—increase, 274; County Board Certificates of the Old Standard, 1st class, 279—decrease, 28; 2nd Class, 104—decrease, 21; New County Board 3rd class Certificates, 3,706—increase, 48; Interim Certificates, 356—decrease, 118; other Certificates, 188—increase, 10.

4. Particulars in detail will be found in Table D.

5. School Boards and Rural School Corporations.

1. The number of *Urban School Boards* was as follows:—In Cities, 18; in Towns, 87; in Incorporated Villages, 139, being a total of 244.

2. The number of *Urban School-houses* was as follows:—In Cities, 130; in Towns, 190; in Incorporated Villages, 189.

3. The number of *Township School Boards* was 6, that is to say, in the following Townships—Enniskillen, Tuckersmith, Macaulay, Morrison, McKellar, and Christie.

4. The number of *Rural School Sections* (including Incorporated Villages) was 5,195—increase, 40. The number of *Rural Schools* reported as kept open was 5,137—increase, 14.

5. The increase in number of *Rural School-houses* was 34.

6. The whole number of School-houses reported is 5,182, of which 1,666 are *brick*, 513 *stone*, 2,397 *frame* or *concrete*, 706 *log*.

7. *Titles to School Sites.—Freehold*, 5,014—increase, 66; *Rented*, 168—decrease, 31.

8. *School Visits.*—By Inspectors, 13,418—increase, 384; by other persons, 57,111—decrease, 8,815. Total School visits, 90,043—decrease, 12,514. Trustees especially are bound to show their zeal and interest in Public School Education by personal visits to the schools.

9. *School Lectures.*—By Inspectors, 474—decrease, 172; by other persons, 202—increase, 27.

10. *Time of keeping the Schools open.*—The average time of keeping the Schools open, exclusive of holidays, vacations, and Sundays, was *two hundred and eight days* in 1880. The actual number of legal teaching days was 221 for Rural and Urban Schools not united with High Schools, and 212 for Urban and Rural Schools united with High Schools.

11. *Public School Examinations.*—The whole number of Public School Examinations was 8,976—decrease, 687; though less than two for each School. In each School a public *quarterly* examination is required to be held, and the teacher is directed to give notice to trustees and parents of pupils, and to the school visitors resident in the Section. It is intended that such examinations be tests of efficiency on the part of teachers, and of the progress of pupils.

12. *School Prizes and Merit Cards.*—The number of Schools in which prizes are reported as having been distributed is 1,502—decrease, 206.

13. *Prayers and Ten Commandments.*—Of the 5,137 Schools reported, the daily exercises were opened and closed with prayers in 4,489 of them—increase, 12; and the Ten Commandments were taught in 2,726—decrease, 125. While the Public Schools Act provides that "No person shall require any pupil in any Public School to read or study from any religious book, or to join in any exercise of devotion or religion objected to by his or her parent," the Department has framed regulations of a recommendatory nature on the subject, with forms of prayers, in the earnest hope that School Boards, Trustees, and Teachers may thus be better enabled to impress upon their pupils the principles and duties of our common Christianity. In 4,489 out of 5,137 schools, religious exercises of the kind recommended by the Department are voluntarily conducted.

14. *Maps.*—Maps are used in 4,752 schools—increase, 8. Total number of maps used in schools, 40,104—increase, 117.

15. See Table E.

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2. *Roman Catholic Separate Schools.*

1. The number of Roman Catholic Separate Schools is 196—increase during the year, 5.

2. *Receipts.*—The amount apportioned and paid by the Department of Education from the Legislative Grant to Separate Schools, according to average attendance of pupils as compared with that at the Public Schools in the same Municipalities, was $14,102—increase, $1,002. The amount of school *rates* from the supporters of Separate Schools, was $90,733—increase, $1,346. The amount *subscribed* by supporters of Separate Schools, and from other sources, was $32,038—increase, $432. Total amount received from all sources was $136,873—increase, $7,781.

3. *Expenditure.*—For payment of teachers, $77,285—increase, $2,119; for maps, prize books, and libraries, $2,318—decrease, $256; for sites and building School-houses, $19,873—decrease, $911; for other School purposes, $28,985—increase, $4,679.

4. *Pupils.*—The number of pupils reported as attending the Separate Schools was 25,311—increase, 532. *Average attendance*, 12,734—decrease, 339.

5. The whole *number of teachers* employed in the Separate Schools was 344—decrease, 2: male teachers, 100—decrease, 1; female teachers, 244—decrease, 1.

6. Table F shows the branches taught in the Separate Schools, and the number of pupils in each branch; also the number of schools using maps.

3. *Public School Inspectors.*

The average amount paid to each Inspector from Legislative Grant is $483; from Municipal Council and allowances, $660; average salary, $1,143. Particulars will be found in Table G.

4. *High Schools.*

1. Comparative Statement—Years 1879 and 1880.

1. A comparative statement will be found in Table H, of the progress or decline of each High School in 1880, as contrasted with the work of the previous year, 1879, under the respective headings of total number of pupils, average attendance both total and in the Upper School, percentage of the pupils attending in the Upper, percentage in the Lower School, admission and intermediate examinations, apportionment of Legislative grant and expenditure.

2. Receipts and Expenditures—Pupils—Number of Schools.

1. *Receipts.*—The amount received by the High School Boards from Legislative grant, for the salaries of teachers, was $82,904—increase, $6,070. The amount of *Municipal Grants* in support of High Schools was $222,634—increase, $32,307. The amount received for *pupils' fees* was $28,528—increase, $2,302. Balances of the preceding year and other sources, $98,242—decrease, $24,485. Total receipts, $432,309—increase, $14,848.

2. *Expenditures.*—For salaries of masters and teachers, $247,894—increase, $6,797; for building, rent and repairs, $66,416—increase, $12,142; for fuel, books and contingencies, $97,991—decrease, $2,211; for maps, prize books, apparatus and libraries, $1,626—decrease, $3,586. Total expenditure for the year, $413,929—increase, $13,141. Balance of moneys not paid out at the end of the year, $18,380—increase, $1,706.

3. *Number of Pupils*, 12,910—increase, 774.

4. *Number of Schools*, 104.

5. The cost per pupil, based on total receipts, was for—

	From Total Receipts.	From Leg. Grant.	From County Rate.	From Tuition Fees.	From other Sources.
Collegiate Institutes	$36 34	$5 95	$15 60	$4 66	$10 13
High Schools	31 94	6 67	18 14	0 88	6 25
Collegiate Institutes and High Schools	33 48	6 42	17 24	2 21	7 61

6. The percentage of average attendance to total number attending Collegiate Institutes was 57 per et.
" " High Schools " 56 "
" " Collegiate Institutes and High Schools " 56 "

7. The percentage of (average attendance) Upper School to total number attending, is for Collegiate Institutes ..... 10 p.c. } For Coll. Insts. and
The percentage of (average attendance) Upper School to total number attending, is for High Schools ..... 6 " } High Schools, 7 per cent.

The percentage of (average attendance) Lower School to total number attending, is for Collegiate Institutes ..... 56 p.c. } For Coll. Insts. and
The percentage of (average attendance) Lower School to total number attending, is for High Schools ..... 44 " } High Schools, 49 per cent.

8. Thirty-six High Schools charge fees varying from 75 cents per term to $8; 69 are free; 57 are united with Public Schools.

9. Particulars will be found in Table I.

3. Number of Pupils in the Subjects of Study.

1. The details appear in Table K, and the following is a summary in the principal subjects of the total number, as well as the respective percentages of the whole number of pupils attending:—

English Grammar.	Composition.	Reading, Dictation and Elocution.	Book-keeping.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	History.	Geography.	French.	German.	Latin.	Greek.
12,765	12,288	12,128	4,542	12,825	12,669	12,304	8,296	12,654	12,634	5,464	859	5,559	1,109
or 99	or 95	or 94	or 35	or 99	or 98	or 96	or 64	or 98	or 98	or 42	or 6	or 43	or 9
per ct.	per ct	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.

No. of Pupils.—In *English Grammar and Literature*, 12,765; in *Composition*, 12,288; in *Reading, Dictation and Elocution*, 12,128; in *Penmanship*, 7,115; in *Linear Drawing*, 2,397; in *Book-keeping*, 4,542; in *Arithmetic*, 12,825; in *Algebra*, 12,667; in *Geometry*, 12,304; in *Trigonometry*, 622; in *Mensuration*, 8,296; in *History*, 12,654; in *Geography*, 12,634; in *Natural Philosophy*, 2,519; in *Chemistry*, 2,991; in *Natural History*, 95; in *Physiology*, 131; in *French*, 5,464; in *German*, 859; in *Latin*, 5,559; in *Greek*, 1,100; in *Gymnastics and Drill*, 2,697.

4. High School Pupils Matriculated in Universities, 1880.

Number of High School or Collegiate Institute Pupils who were matriculated at Universities in 1880:—

University of Toronto	147
Queen's College	25
McGill "	19
Victoria "	13
Trinity "	2
Albert "	1
London (Eng.)	1
Total	208
Number who passed at Senior Matriculation Examination	29
Number who obtained Scholarships at matriculation	28

5. Accommodation and Miscellaneous.

For particulars as to school accommodation, maps, globes, etc., see Table L, also for names, university and degrees of Head Masters, number of Assistants, etc.

I.—TABLE A.—The Public

RECEIPTS.

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporat'd Villages, but not Cities or Towns.)	For Teachers' Salaries (Legislative Grant). Public Schools.	For Teachers' Salaries (Legislative Grant). R. C. Separ'te Schools.	For Teachers' Salaries (Legislative Grant). Total.	School Municipal Grant.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances and other sources.	Total Receipts for all Public School Purposes.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Glengarry	2591 00	246 00	2837 00	3113 73	15100 65	2716 56	23767 94
Stormont	2288 00	56 50	2344 50	2511 88	13800 83	2234 37	20891 58
Dundas	2724 00	.....	2724 00	6001 09	17998 55	3737 45	30461 09
Prescott and Russell	4370 00	323 50	4693 50	6210 29	22156 11	5254 33	38314 23
Carleton	4369 00	256 00	4625 00	6058 21	35295 43	7235 97	53814 61
Grenville	2676 00	25 00	2701 00	4672 65	13936 37	7348 95	28658 97
Leeds	4327 00	8 50	4335 50	6751 08	33022 07	14571 94	58680 59
Lanark	4174 00	88 50	4262 50	10619 76	25471 77	5523 80	45879 83
Renfrew	6307 00	296 00	6303 00	8306 13	26001 03	10233 48	50843 64
Frontenac	3232 00	134 50	3366 50	5642 30	25969 50	6210 76	41189 06
Lennox and Addington	3362 00	67 00	3429 00	5123 53	21333 61	8889 43	38775 57
Prince Edward	2 75 00	.....	2475 00	2341 98	23234 65	8478 81	36530 44
Hastings	5682 00	90 50	5772 50	12026 67	39973 79	12316 13	70089 09
Northumberland	4322 00	80 00	4402 00	7313 01	33278 17	13265 63	58258 81
Durham	3685 50	.....	3685 50	6428 72	34188 99	5073 58	49376 79
Peterborough	2913 00	109 00	3022 00	6929 67	21457 98	5379 06	36788 71
Haliburton	1586 55	.....	1586 55	1194 65	6570 60	1243 81	10595 61
Victoria	7245 50	.....	7245 50	16836 94	33632 24	8853 10	66567 78
Ontario	6107 00	.....	6107 00	11155 72	43090 43	15077 01	75430 16
York	8410 00	210 00	8620 00	20610 48	59958 78	33627 60	122816 86
Peel	3066 00	30 00	3096 00	4980 73	24533 02	11275 92	43905 67
Simcoe	10449 50	105 50	10555 00	12387 35	68518 53	16869 73	108330 61
Halton	2836 00	.....	2836 00	8512 66	18549 55	8081 52	38879 73
Wentworth	3349 00	13 50	3362 00	3455 00	27334 63	17464 24	51615 87
Brant	2451 00	.....	2451 00	2532 86	19351 62	11642 33	35977 81
Lincoln	3259 00	166 00	3425 00	7817 42	20218 28	13715 92	45206 62
Welland	3335 00	92 00	3427 00	5974 32	21646 84	20906 93	51955 09
Haldimand	3353 50	7 50	3361 00	7341 00	25154 27	9276 23	45132 50
Norfolk	3985 00	35 00	4020 00	6766 33	32087 21	13162 87	56036 41
Oxford	4985 00	.....	4985 00	7033 65	48356 85	17604 52	77980 02
Waterloo	4285 00	152 00	4437 00	8783 07	38217 37	21779 32	73216 76
Wellington	7178 00	281 00	7459 00	14425 05	55786 50	17782 62	95452 97
Grey	8483 00	260 00	8743 00	9108 92	71465 36	15069 96	104387 24
Perth	4998 75	77 00	5075 75	4666 72	45379 48	10541 96	65663 91
Huron	8786 00	97 50	8883 50	12172 22	65854 80	14883 19	101793 71
Bruce	7047 00	15 50	7062 50	17841 02	57712 30	13109 85	96656 67
Middlesex	8819 00	123 00	8942 00	19122 34	70736 84	18307 58	117108 76
Elgin	4744 50	.....	4744 50	9514 77	35144 28	9335 95	58739 50
Kent	5227 00	186 00	5413 00	17440 29	45687 67	27757 02	96297 98
Lambton	5496 00	88 00	5584 00	13135 58	54158 02	22408 16	95285 76
Essex	4436 00	207 00	4643 00	9673 51	35098 72	14839 25	64254 48
Districts	6186 33	.....	6186 33	3942 64	16729 20	5971 46	32829 63
Total	200201 63	3955 50	204157 13	357078 94	1443212 69	500990 30	2514439 06
CITIES.							
Belleville	1124 00	307 50	1431 50	11429 12	.....	976 47	13837 09
Brantford	1297 00	198 50	1495 50	14032 44	.....	12391 48	27919 42
Guelph	1184 00	265 00	1449 00	11137 10	.....	942 85	13527 05
Hamilton	4278 00	889 50	5167 50	36421 68	.....	9042 60	50631 78
Kingston	1627 00	620 50	2247 50	14756 08	.....	2322 01	19325 59
London	2538 00	449 00	2987 00	26098 59	.....	15615 25	44700 84
Ottawa	1746 00	1637 00	3383 00	34208 60	.....	31655 46	69247 06
St. Catharines	1086 00	410 50	1496 50	12144 95	.....	2466 50	16107 95
Toronto	8756 00	1806 50	10562 50	117513 00	.....	6816 09	134891 59
Total	23636 00	6584 00	30220 00	277739 56	.....	82228 81	390188 37

Schools of Ontario.

EXPENDITURE.

For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	For Sites and Building School-houses.	For Rent and Repairs, Fees, Fuel and other Expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School Purposes.	Balances.	Average Cost per Pupil.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
17341 29	93 59	1184 63	2718 37	21337 88	2430 06	4 10
16348 30	14 00	558 20	2037 82	18958 32	1933 26	4 13
21300 18	189 64	3437 83	2421 21	27348 86	3112 23	4 84
26192 75	156 14	3168 74	4757 48	34275 11	4039 12	4 21
39426 03	575 82	2820 32	6080 87	48903 04	4911 57	5 44
20930 68	35 52	2337 88	2663 71	25967 59	2691 38	4 91
38684 92	295 56	8326 61	5589 64	52896 73	5783 86	6 42
33949 62	246 42	1010 11	5556 00	40762 15	5117 68	5 33
32904 02	213 95	7376 12	4020 98	44515 07	6328 57	5 54
28453 65	87 16	1935 06	4820 66	35296 33	5892 73	4 81
28769 10	29 45	1086 37	4318 78	34203 70	4571 87	5 59
26368 19	228 24	1256 59	3301 87	31154 89	5375 55	6 70
49303 41	359 81	4167 95	7325 67	61156 84	8932 25	5 63
41141 22	185 01	3679 89	5758 30	50764 42	7494 39	5 73
38507 23	151 31	838 38	5630 01	45126 93	4219 86	6 00
27069 85	110 80	2776 55	3468 04	33425 24	3363 47	6 00
7557 35	41 11	493 10	1085 44	9177 00	1418 61	6 42
40910 28	293 77	12067 10	6050 46	59321 61	7246 17	5 97
51728 99	404 74	7573 78	8591 94	68299 45	7130 71	6 07
79279 96	981 99	10876 97	16636 50	107775 42	15041 44	6 15
30889 20	154 94	3066 52	4541 54	38652 20	5253 47	6 09
72341 14	694 27	11348 46	11635 46	96019 33	12311 28	5 14
26974 29	149 37	2628 51	4437 21	34189 38	4690 35	6 50
31782 20	330 54	7365 20	5909 76	45387 70	6228 17	6 63
26053 95	193 61	269 82	4400 83	30918 21	5059 60	6 38
26796 50	232 37	2500 17	4091 97	33621 01	11585 61	6 60
29055 84	259 31	3361 28	6776 89	39453 32	12501 77	6 31
30735 25	218 00	1741 35	5014 82	37709 42	7423 08	5 64
34343 00	221 78	3728 89	5209 98	43503 65	12532 76	4 87
51965 48	547 59	8056 09	8177 43	68746 59	9233 43	6 73
46928 77	539 91	3011 85	7241 43	57721 96	15494 80	6 83
67847 05	542 85	6255 88	9288 93	83934 71	11518 26	5 23
74779 00	622 77	7270 50	11228 26	93900 53	10486 71	4 86
46612 53	222 36	3087 81	8250 21	58172 91	7491 00	5 51
77572 36	402 26	4190 96	10131 52	92297 10	9496 61	4 78
68269 10	409 95	7375 12	10352 27	86406 44	10250 23	4 96
83894 12	582 76	5567 98	12900 85	102945 71	14163 05	5 89
41719 54	212 21	2630 58	5727 87	50290 20	8449 30	5 59
50676 77	279 72	16365 92	9542 93	77465 34	18832 64	6 52
53744 75	460 63	15178 32	11121 75	80504 85	14780 91	6 78
40816 53	758 63	7512 94	8153 84	57241 94	7012 54	6 47
21905 95	296 48	4062 48	5347 45	31612 36	1217 27	6 73
1701869 94	13025 74	204148 81	272316 95	2191361 44	323077 62	5 66
9579 78	.....	200 00	3512 65	13292 43	544 66	5 59
9921 88	80 15	724 08	4766 02	15492 13	12427 29	6 72
8630 16	95 69	20 81	4657 92	13404 58	122 47	6 65
33132 44	583 37	906 67	14891 96	49514 44	1117 34	6 95
9954 79	359 65	657 30	5763 89	16735 63	2589 96	4 30
16986 93	81 24	.....	10781 56	27857 73	16843 11	5 93
23155 98	144 75	11153 18	16093 32	50547 23	18699 83	8 39
11445 50	.....	.....	4485 11	15930 61	177 34	6 62
78096 50	1376 03	7772 33	29138 99	116383 85	18507 74	7 55
200903 96	2720 88	21434 37	94099 42	319158 63	71029 74	6 90

TABLE A.—The Public

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS. For Teachers' Salaries (Legislative Grant). Public Schools.	R. C. Separ'te Schools.	Total.	School Municipal Grant.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Clergy Reserve Fund Balances and other sources.	Total Receipts for all Public School Purposes.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amherstburgh	144 00	169 50	313 50	3731 38	.....	1657 29	5702 17
Barrie	570 00	127 50	697 50	4388 25	.....	1308 14	6393 89
Berlin	494 00	69 50	563 50	5031 19	.....	460 24	6054 93
Bothwell	146 00	.....	146 00	1122 50	.....	1389 67	2658 17
Bowmanville	463 00	.....	463 00	3848 00	.....	90 51	4401 51
Brampton	457 00	.....	457 00	3327 60	.....	410 29	4194 89
Brockville	819 00	241 00	1060 00	7458 62	.....	3022 71	11541 33
Chatham	850 00	191 50	1041 50	11710 83	.....	5758 39	18510 72
Clifton	207 00	89 50	296 50	3001 96	.....	1535 90	4833 86
Clinton	351 00	.....	351 00	3200 00	.....	354 44	3905 44
Cobourg	592 00	139 50	731 50	4650 00	.....	2568 42	7949 92
Collingwood	620 00	.....	620 00	4159 22	.....	1009 16	5788 38
Cornwall	364 00	195 50	559 50	4280 43	.....	1200 00	6039 93
Dundas	368 00	129 50	497 50	3493 30	.....	777 83	4768 63
Durham	141 00	.....	141 00	1800 00	.....	388 46	2329 46
Galt	570 00	74 50	644 50	6023 10	.....	3369 30	10036 90
Goderich	574 00	59 00	633 00	4992 03	.....	100 91	5725 94
Harriston	214 00	.....	214 00	2032 92	.....	227 05	2473 97
Ingersoll	639 00	87 50	726 50	5125 59	.....	1349 92	7202 01
Kincardine	500 00	.....	500 00	3900 00	.....	361 54	4761 54
Lindsay	459 00	312 00	771 00	5666 20	.....	2508 70	8945 90
Listowel	382 00	.....	382 00	2618 00	.....	287 27	3287 27
Meaford	248 00	.....	248 00	1252 68	.....	853 75	2354 43
Mitchell	387 00	.....	387 00	3150 00	.....	359 29	3896 29
Milton	182 00	.....	182 00	1952 31	.....	1690 52	3824 83
Mount Forest	244 00	19 00	263 00	2735 46	.....	516 36	3514 82
Napanee	444 00	.....	444 00	3835 50	.....	545 84	4825 34
Niagara	198 00	.....	198 00	1220 07	.....	363 37	1781 44
Oakville	211 00	42 50	253 50	1769 39	.....	231 60	2254 49
Orangeville	351 00	.....	351 00	2425 00	.....	1536 43	4312 43
Orillia	393 00	.....	393 00	4090 95	.....	968 40	5452 35
Oshawa	572 00	77 00	649 00	4574 07	.....	1282 34	6505 41
Owen Sound	616 00	39 50	655 50	4844 46	.....	306 53	5806 49
Palmerston	222 00	.....	222 00	2006 83	.....	2 33	2231 16
Paris	382 00	62 00	444 00	4742 78	.....	6049 04	11235 82
Pembroke	233 00	149 00	383 00	4209 89	.....	899 75	5492 64
Perth	325 00	73 00	398 00	2900 51	.....	1170 34	4468 85
Peterborough	667 00	264 00	931 00	8191 59	.....	2705 75	11828 34
Petrolea	444 00	.....	444 00	4403 00	.....	121 37	4968 37
Picton	349 00	60 00	409 00	4304 11	.....	1119 52	5832 63
Port Hope	770 00	.....	770 00	6600 00	.....	377 99	7747 99
Prescott	262 00	149 50	411 50	3431 02	.....	1505 23	5347 75
Sandwich	153 00	.....	153 00	2089 88	.....	536 17	2779 05
Sarnia	453 00	127 00	580 00	5259 82	.....	696 56	6536 38
Seaforth	336 00	.....	336 00	1250 00	.....	2144 50	3730 50
Simcoe	386 00	.....	386 00	2536 21	.....	30 66	2952 87
St. Mary's	575 00	90 00	665 00	4194 67	.....	838 91	5698 50
St. Thomas	893 00	112 50	1005 50	6812 00	.....	2191 73	10009 23
Stratford	1055 00	216 00	1271 00	9536 69	.....	665 04	11472 73
Strathroy	500 00	.....	500 00	4150 00	.....	594 37	5244 37
Thorold	275 00	147 00	422 00	3068 16	.....	2080 70	5570 86
Tilsonburg	255 00	.....	255 00	2481 46	.....	415 31	2851 77
Walkerton	343 00	.....	343 00	2759 80	.....	2469 11	5571 91
Waterloo	272 00	.....	272 00	3000 00	.....	433 05	3705 05
Welland	357 00	.....	357 00	4308 20	.....	172 31	4837 61
Whitby	382 00	48 50	430 50	4377 58	.....	238 00	5046 08
Windsor	882 00	.....	882 00	7794 92	.....	352 09	9029 01
Wingham	240 00	.....	240 00	2613 23	.....	113 05	2966 28
Woodstock	733 00	.....	733 00	9764 10	.....	2948 99	13446 09
Total	25514 50	3562 50	29077 00	243897 46	.....	69662 54	342637 00

Schools of Ontario.

EXPENDITURE.

For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	For Sites and Building School-houses.	For Rent and Repairs, Fuel and other Expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School Purposes.	Balances.	Average Cost per Pupil.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
3121 34	.....	356 00	1279 44	4756 78	945 39	6 93
5105 00	17 58	... .	1034 82	6157 40	236 49	5 64
4599 24	22 72	98 74	1118 20	5838 90	216 03	6 45
1251 50	15 00	....	276 00	1542 50	1115 67	5 89
3464 92	.. ..	....	666 38	4131 30	270 21	5 76
2945 84	.....	.....	893 07	3838 92	355 97	5 28
5837 69	12 55	1770 36	2129 10	9749 70	1791 63	6 32
9690 00	75 35	790 17	4295 58	14851 10	3659 62	7 46
2081 00	58 88	122 00	462 13	2724 01	2109 85	6 09
3075 00	34 30	28 00	671 44	3808 74	96 70	6 32
4490 23	83 24	1415 00	1487 58	7386 05	563 87	6 24
4265 19	3 75	....	983 50	5252 44	535 94	4 92
2828 62	43 28	736 00	840 92	4448 82	1591 11	4 45
3104 34	13 90	162 75	1424 00	4704 99	63 64	5 28
1250 00	.. ..	520 00	559 46	2329 46	....	7 84
5237 09	97 32	400 00	1276 81	7011 22	3025 68	6 38
4320 00	.....	.....	1195 74	5515 74	210 20	5 07
1855 00	.....	.....	609 04	2464 04	9 93	5 34
4826 28	12 50	881 50	1193 23	6913 51	288 50	6 26
3382 75	.....	183 30	946 20	4512 25	249 29	4 58
6756 95	107 68	556 63	1351 82	8773 08	172 82	6 20
2335 03	....	.....	676 86	3011 89	275 38	4 82
1805 00	....	.....	434 32	2239 32	115 11	4 60
3075 00	.....	.....	676 19	3751 19	145 10	6 34
1850 00	37 81	446 00	309 36	2643 17	1181 66	6 96
2421 00	13 55	48 71	722 24	3205 50	309 32	4 97
3627 27	.....	.....	972 80	4600 07	225 27	4 70
1100 00	....	.....	198 06	1298 06	483 38	4 81
1792 66	9 54	....	447 29	2249 49	5 00	5 02
2448 37	.....	81 96	1782 10	4312 43	.....	6 10
3180 63	35 60	723 00	1398 05	5337 28	115 07	6 53
4184 81	9 64	.....	1448 64	5643 09	862 32	5 70
4000 00	.....	.....	1766 27	5766 27	40 22	5 07
1849 83	.....	.....	370 14	2219 97	11 19	4 92
3367 29	....	4089 57	1285 88	8742 74	2493 08	11 20
3450 00	15 95	630 95	1084 89	5181 79	310 85	7 34
2675 01	50 00	300 00	1327 36	4352 36	116 49	7 54
7993 16	....	9 98	1949 67	9932 81	1895 53	5 18
2948 00	.....	.....	1654 48	4602 48	365 89	5 40
3439 40	.....	.....	953 55	4392 95	1439 68	6 28.
6172 92	.....	.. ..	1506 62	7679 54	68 45	6 64
3214 16	20 00	1113 55	1000 04	5347 75	.....	6 84
1750 87	35 00	554 29	260 74	2600 90	178 15	10 74
4405 00	54 00	.....	1363 46	5822 46	713 92	4 92
2457 00	.....	.....	455 09	2912 00	818 50	5 06
2359 47	84 83	.....	508 57	2952 87	.....	5 37
3400 00	67 00	1287 17	944 00	5698 17	41	6 91
4999 43	25 00	250 00	2825 68	8100 11	1909 12	4 86
7664 42	15 00	420 00	3270 59	11370 01	102 72	6 13
3896 61	.....	.....	867 56	4764 17	480 20	4 98
2828 00	.....	33 97	579 24	3441 21	2129 65	5 22
1910 83	28 00	.....	429 69	2368 52	483 25	4 92
2569 10	.....	75 65	2927 16	5571 91	.....	8 80
2568 74	90 16	....	701 52	3360 42	344 63	6 61
2175 25	....	....	842 26	3017 51	1820 10	7 09
4008 50	... .	.. ..	907 08	4915 58	130 50	5 89
6350 06	....	....	2277 09	8627 15	401 86	6 43
2038 00	....	80 00	848 28	2966 28	.....	4 50
4717 50	720 84	5641 31	1177 48	12257 13	1188 96	11 11
210406 29	1909 97	23806 56	67844 68	303967 50	38669 50	6 07

TABLE A.—The Public

RECEIPTS.

TOTALS.	For Teachers' Salaries (Legislative Grant).			School Municipal Grant.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Clergy Reserve Fund Balances and other sources.	Total Receipts for all Public School Purposes.
	Public Schools.	R. C. Separate Schools.	Total.				
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Counties, etc.	200201 63	3955 50	204157 13	357078 94	1443212 69	509990 30	2514439 06
Cities	23636 00	6584 00	30220 00	277739 56	.....	82228 81	390188 37
Towns	25514 50	3562 50	29077 00	243897 46	.....	69662 54	342637 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	.....	*7565 00	7565 00
Grand Total, 1880	249352 13	14102 00	263454 13	878715 96	1443212 69	669446 65	3254829 43
do. do. 1879	239464 75	13100 00	252564 75	874071 43	1433153 17	666941 11	3226730 46
Increase.....	9887 38	1002 00	10889 38	4644 53	10059 52	2505 54	28098 97
Decrease	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* For Maps, Apparatus, etc. (Legislative Grant).

NOTE.—All moneys reported in this or any of the following tables represent actual payments made between the 1st of January and the 31st of December.

Tables A, B, C, D, E, include the statistics of Roman Catholic Separate Schools. These statistics are, however, given in detail in Table F.

Schools of Ontario.

EXPENDITURE.

For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	For Sites and Building School-houses.	For Rent, and Repairs, Fees, Fuel and other Expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School Purposes.	Balances.	Average Cost per Pupil.	Average Cost per Pupil for 1876.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1701869 94	13025 74	204148 81	272316 95	2191361 44	323077 62	5 66	5 98
260903 96	2720 88	21434 37	94099 42	319158 63	71029 74	6 90	8 00
210406 29	1909 97	23806 56	67844 68	303967 50	38669 50	6 67	6 10
.....	7565 00	.....	.....	7565 00	.....	.....	.....
2113180 19	25221 59	249389 74	434261 05	2822052 57	432776 86	5 85	6 15
2072822 78	32622 14	306025 65	421613 68	2833084 25	393646 21	.....	.....
40357 41	.....	.....	12647 37	.....	39130 65	.....	.....
.....	7400 55	56635 91	.....	11031 68	.....	.....	.....

Cost per capita of each pupil, based on expenditure for		Teachers' Salaries	$4 37
do	do	Maps, Apparatus, etc.	0 06
do	do	Sites and Building School-houses	0 52
do	do	Rent, Repairs, Fees, etc.	0 90
do	do	Total Expenditure	$5 85

TABLE showing the progressive increase or decrease in the amounts levied, and also the yearly increase or decrease in the Total Receipts since 1871.

— —	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Legislative School Grant.....	178,975	204,758	224,934	244,933	248,061	249,956	251,962	258,538	252,564	263,454
County Municipal Assessment ...	492,481	531,391	601,351	606,538	758,467	793,161	858,305	872,354	874,071	878,716
Trustee School Assessment	1,027,184	1,232,101	1,439,390	1,608,137	1,547,125	1,553,574	1,564,126	1,405,686	1,433,153	1,443,213
All other Receipts.....	425,831	562,020	701,690	779,363	811,801	796,964	748,792	710,743	666,942	669,446
Total Receipts	2,124,471	2,530,270	2,967,365	3,239,271	3,365,454	3,393,655	3,423,185	3,247,321	3,226,730	3,254,829
Increase in Total Receipts	180,107	405,799	437,095	271,906	126,183	28,201	29,530	.....	.....	28,098
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175,864	20,591	.....

TABLE showing the progressive expenditure and also the yearly increase or decrease in the Total Expenditure since 1871.

—	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Teachers' Salaries	1,191,476	1,371,593	1,520,123	1,647,750	1,758,100	1,838,321	2,038,699	2,011,207	2,072,822	2,113,180
Sites, and Building School-houses	261,833	456,042	609,113	699,547	702,330	630,265	477,392	413,392	306,025	249,389
All other Expenses	349,985	379,729	475,290	518,035	532,650	537,870	557,998	464,748	454,237	459,483
Total Expenditure	1,803,294	2,207,364	2,604,526	2,865,332	2,993,080	3,006,456	3,073,489	2,889,347	2,833,084	2,822,052
Increase in Total Expenditure	91,233	404,069	397,161	260,806	127,747	13,375	67,033	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184,142	56,263	11,031

II.—TABLE B. The Public

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.)	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING: Pupils under 5 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils between 17 and 21 years of age.	Pupils over 21 years of age.	Total number of pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.
Glengarry	5260	17	5010	173	4	5204	2740	2464
Stormont	4847	14	4419	148	10	4591	2443	2148
Dundas	5639	15	5426	206	11	5658	2985	2673
Prescott and Russell	8859	49	7892	189	4	8134	4192	3942
Carleton	9120	47	8530	412	12	9001	4811	4190
Grenville	5276	6	5034	247	6	5293	2807	2486
Leeds	8150	9	7899	330	11	8249	4345	3904
Lanark	8493	21	7431	179	17	7648	4004	3644
Renfrew	8086	34	7789	193	21	8037	4221	3816
Frontenac	7246	17	6960	238	7	7222	3714	3508
Lennox and Addington	5900	12	5804	290	5	6111	3159	2952
Prince Edward	4300	17	4232	390	13	4652	2558	2094
Hastings	11352	22	10332	503	12	10869	5700	5169
Northumberland	8500	40	8389	414	14	8857	4837	4020
Durham	7392	5	7119	402	13	7539	4191	3348
Peterborough	5753	36	5402	146	5	5589	2957	2632
Haliburton	1580	16	1369	42	3	1430	763	667
Victoria	10014	63	9516	350	10	9939	5253	4686
Ontario	12108	9	10557	674	18	11258	6101	5157
York	17156	52	16761	697	28	17538	9420	8118
Peel	5915	19	6071	238	12	6340	3376	2964
Simcoe	18061	67	17888	689	33	18677	10028	8649
Halton	5000	3	4981	267	6	5257	2857	2400
Wentworth	6558	24	6428	386	10	6848	3755	3093
Brant	4926	7	4610	224	3	4844	2616	2228
Lincoln	4961	22	4843	225	8	5098	2730	2368
Welland	6268	14	5982	251	10	6257	3335	2922
Haldimand	6422	18	6319	338	5	6680	3536	3144
Norfolk	8570	17	8398	481	30	8926	4709	4217
Oxford	9872	12	9575	604	10	10201	5616	4585
Waterloo	8426	11	8190	242	6	8449	4622	3827
Wellington	15717	43	15254	731	40	16068	8789	7279
Grey	18536	82	18137	1045	36	19300	10240	9060
Perth	10508	30	10165	344	17	10556	5619	4937
Huron	18825	49	18505	689	48	19291	10362	8929
Bruce	17299	58	16668	635	36	17397	9340	8057
Middlesex	17402	19	16724	718	15	17476	9458	8018
Elgin	8600	48	8525	404	20	8997	4834	4163
Kent	11450	20	11193	631	37	11881	6355	5526
Lambton	11557	31	11502	324	15	11872	6253	5619
Essex	9355	26	8542	254	15	8837	4658	4179
Districts	5027	15	4534	136	4	4689	2445	2244
Total	384226	1136	368905	16079	610	386760	206734	180026
CITIES.								
Belleville	2610		2472	7		2379	1184	1195
Brantford	2900		2291	13		2304	1201	1103
Guelph	2270		2004	9		2013	1002	1011
Hamilton	7500	9	7086	21	2	7118	3646	3472
Kingston	4400	4	3852	41		3897	1945	1952
London	4800	5	4675	18	2	4700	2468	2232
Ottawa	6500		6000	21	3	6024	2977	3047
St. Catharines	2500	3	2381	23		2407	1188	1219
Toronto	18000	10	15400	3	1	15414	7799	7615
Total	51480	31	46061	156	8	46256	23410	22846

Schools of Ontario.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Number of Pupils Attending School.								
Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 days to the whole year.	Number of children between 7 and 12 years of age not attending any school for four months of the year.	Average attendance of pupils.	Percentage of average attendance to total number attending school.
616	1100	1382	1141	713	252	768	2094	40
557	911	1211	906	582	174	212	1880	40
538	973	1219	1228	1335	365	914	2671	47
1068	1708	2167	1538	1341	312	1093	3312	41
841	1754	2321	1984	1580	521	335	3704	41
584	988	1294	1108	1078	241	317	2314	44
807	1474	1990	1842	1799	357	261	3625	44
647	1199	1846	1544	1739	673	484	3787	50
935	1755	2155	1645	1222	325	803	3123	39
1019	1652	1793	1296	1162	300	1116	2830	39
682	1229	1463	1255	1140	349	460	2658	44
351	766	1137	1117	1038	263	192	2140	46
1233	2133	2822	2198	2031	452	1261	4774	44
793	1509	2312	1952	1782	509	486	3831	43
675	1508	1947	1642	1443	324	300	3462	46
636	1083	1490	1060	1080	240	692	2375	43
247	361	377	230	128	87	269	492	35
1197	2126	2569	1964	1644	439	638	3925	40
1149	2055	2968	2344	2181	561	481	4900	44
1681	3213	4509	3455	3545	1135	614	7614	43
599	1187	1631	1290	1384	249	298	2624	41
2178	3877	4918	3770	3138	796	728	8215	44
449	946	1404	1075	1178	205	579	2350	45
664	1237	1978	1400	1305	564	946	2862	42
350	849	1273	1141	946	285	54	2150	44
405	828	1274	1198	1141	252	327	2342	46
589	1136	1662	1406	1147	317	269	2596	42
673	1175	1652	1457	1392	331	835	3025	45
1080	1833	2452	1853	1466	242	164	3508	39
647	1708	2553	2244	2418	631	330	4728	47
460	1164	1899	1806	2290	830	294	4157	49
1496	3135	4305	3334	3076	722	1795	*7000	44
2372	4344	5253	3699	2778	854	2266	7009	36
677	1671	2639	2522	2486	561	335	4909	47
1672	3226	4817	4070	4354	1152	967	8805	46
1770	3413	4470	3467	3469	808	2054	7511	43
1456	2996	4182	3881	4165	796	763	8136	47
783	1669	2211	2059	1815	460	102	4015	45
1332	2272	3298	2626	2000	353	1192	4768	40
1130	2260	2936	2421	2567	558	908	5240	44
1097	1838	2287	1836	1556	223	813	3485	39
690	948	1225	892	692	242	677	1708	39
38805	73209	99291	80896	75576	18983	28392	166654	43
191	330	501	370	667	120	.....	1197	50
166	415	539	467	640	77	.....	1263	55
108	263	407	479	694	62	....	1060	53
320	735	1675	1432	2698	258	....	4594	65
292	467	1236	927	846	129	.....	1978	51
349	764	1138	1024	1194	231	798	2354	50
437	757	1756	1371	1320	383	.....	2948	49
177	367	492	496	728	147	45	1326	55
685	1530	3294	2686	4730	2489	.....	9553	62
2725	5628	11038	9452	13517	3896	843	26273	57

* The average attendance of Wellington in 1879 was 7104, not 4069 as published.

TABLE B.—The Public

TOWNS.	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING						
		Pupils under 5 yrs of age.	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils between 17 and 21 years of age.	Pupils over 21 yrs of age.	Total number of pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.
Amherstburgh	720	.....	672	15	.....	687	363	324
Barrie	1300	.....	1060	32	.....	1092	526	566
Berlin	1200	.....	906	2	.....	908	474	434
Bothwell	307	2	252	8	.....	262	136	126
Bowmanville	861	.....	714	3	.....	717	383	334
Brampton	890	.....	726	1	.....	727	381	346
Brockville	1660	1	1539	4	.....	1544	804	740
Chatham	2000	.....	1958	31	3	1992	1007	985
Clifton	550	.....	441	6	.....	447	224	223
Clinton	650	.....	602	.....	.....	602	291	311
Cobourg	1300	2	1172	10	.....	1184	616	568
Collingwood	1100	.....	1051	15	1	1067	548	519
Cornwall	1050	.....	975	24	.....	999	560	439
Dundas	950	.....	887	3	1	891	480	411
Durham	320	2	286	9	.....	297	133	164
Galt	1234	.....	1098	1	.....	1099	564	535
Goderich	1250	.....	1072	15	2	1089	568	521
Harriston	476	.....	449	9	.....	458	222	236
Ingersoll	1200	.....	1102	3	.....	1105	549	556
Kincardine	1000	4	977	3	.....	984	483	501
Lindsay	1500	.....	1373	40	2	1415	677	738
Listowel	644	.....	624	.....	.....	624	324	300
Meaford	490	.....	471	16	.....	487	242	245
Mitchell	650	.....	589	1	1	591	280	311
Milton	401	.....	363	16	1	380	208	172
Mount Forest	700	.....	637	6	1	644	335	309
Napanee	1000	.....	972	6	2	980	510	470
Niagara	341	.....	266	4	.....	270	159	111
Oakville	550	.....	446	3	.....	448	230	218
Orangeville	750	.....	704	1	.....	705	353	352
Orillia	1000	1	810	6	.....	817	428	389
Oshawa	1050	.....	972	15	.....	987	485	502
Owen Sound	1200	21	1110	7	.....	1138	607	531
Palmerston	43	.....	441	8	2	451	237	214
Paris	850	.....	775	5	.....	780	402	378
Pembroke	750	.....	704	2	.....	706	341	365
Perth	650	1	573	3	.....	577	266	311
Peterborough	1950	.....	1906	6	1	1913	1000	913
Petrolea	900	.....	840	12	.....	852	447	405
Picton	750	7	664	28	.....	699	369	330
Port Hope	1300	.....	1153	4	.....	1157	573	584
Prescott	850	.....	777	5	.....	782	365	417
Sandwich	250	.....	228	15	.....	243	108	135
Sarnia	1235	6	1163	15	.....	1184	598	586
Seaforth	575	.....	571	4	1	576	290	286
Simcoe	600	.....	550	.....	.....	550	300	250
St. Mary's	945	.....	813	.....	.....	813	389	424
St. Thomas	1700	.....	1648	19	.....	1667	830	837
Stratford	1900	5	1846	3	.....	1854	992	862
Strathroy	1000	.....	949	6	1	956	491	465
Thorold	700	.....	650	9	.....	659	315	344
Tilsonburg	540	.....	476	5	.....	481	254	227
Walkerton	700	2	624	6	1	633	323	310
Waterloo	555	.....	507	1	.....	508	274	234
Welland	502	.....	419	6	.....	425	217	208
Whitby	900	.....	817	18	.....	835	466	369
Wingham	700	.....	627	18	.....	645	338	307
Windsor	1472	.....	1336	5	2	1343	617	726
Woodstock	1200	.....	1096	7	.....	1103	581	522
Total	54218	54	49429	524	22	50029	25533	24496

Schools of Ontario.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Number of Pupils Attending School.						No. of children between 7 and 12 years of age not attending any school for four mos. of the year.	Average attendance of pupils.	Percentage of average attendance to total number attending school.
Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 days to the whole year.			
43	111	149	143	221	20		339	50
40	89	132	167	558	106		709	65
29	111	208	220	331	9		477	53
24	37	80	52	55	14		144	55
40	62	140	156	319			430	60
42	87	137	130	322	9		401	55
98	177	299	362	560	48	56	886	57
147	287	437	459	599	63		975	49
15	82	47	63	174	66	50	280	64
38	91	158	107	203	5		343	56
75	149	351	264	303	42		592	50
104	165	286	251	246	15		519	48
113	187	253	203	225	18		440	45
66	142	215	183	240	45	61	447	50
31	30	65	77	79	15		153	51
73	137	221	240	380	48		596	55
44	122	181	283	445	14		646	60
27	68	86	102	158	17	64	230	50
60	157	275	246	355	12		561	51
77	149	304	270	177	7		436	44
79	132	277	338	489	100		786	56
32	108	148	154	143	39	10	387	62
44	69	95	89	152	38		251	52
30	42	93	153	241	32		384	65
25	50	78	89	130	8	18	176	46
53	86	119	141	219	26	64	351	55
118	149	209	225	260	19	100	473	48
12	52	75	67	47	17		153	58
28	58	110	126	126		39	235	53
106	124	254	138	75	8	45	304	43
61	111	191	164	254	36		433	53
55	127	226	212	307	60		611	62
93	153	207	249	436			589	52
43	82	93	86	110	37		207	46
47	96	190	161	265	21		418	54
48	90	130	147	224	67	71	404	58
18	30	79	107	175	168		388	67
121	259	565	416	535	17		1006	53
73	141	221	247	170			384	45
47	91	143	183	215	20		432	61
60	122	233	230	478	34		734	63
45	124	205	174	234		4	412	53
16	33	65	77	52		113	128	53
121	145	246	236	422	14	66	633	54
35	75	100	118	229	19	2	320	55
50	70	119	122	169	20		280	51
41	95	140	271	262	4		530	65
113	253	373	374	554		89	877	53
158	212	561	436	606	101		1068	58
67	100	157	160	402	70		548	57
41	90	163	142	204	19	13	377	57
36	74	107	89	115	60		238	50
60	108	161	114	185	5		308	49
29	38	88	112	221	20		303	60
40	98	119	105	63		56	177	42
70	96	129	215	296	29		490	59
48	62	114	151	189	81		335	52
46	145	332	345	443	32	39	853	64
68	186	289	268	292			554	50
3443	6616	11028	11209	15939	1794	960	27141	55

II.—TABLE B—The Public

TOTALS.	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING: Pupils under 5 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils between 17 and 21 years of age.	Pupils over 21 years of age.	Total number of pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.
Counties, &c.	384226	1136	368905	16079	640	386760	206734	180026
Cities	51480	31	46061	156	8	46256	23410	22846
Towns	54218	54	49429	524	22	50029	25533	24496
Grand Total, 1880	489924	1221	464395	16739	670	483045	255677	227368
Do. 1879	494424	1255	467845	17195	717	487012	259056	227956
Increase								
Decrease	4700	34	3450	436	47	3967	3379	588

Schools of Ontario.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Number of Pupils Attending School.								
Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 days to the whole year.	Number of children between 7 and 12 years of age not attending any school for four months of the year.	Average attendance of pupils.	Percentage of average attendance to total number attending school
38805	73209	99291	80896	75576	18983	28392	166654	43
2725	5628	11038	9452	13517	3896	843	26273	57
3443	6616	11028	11209	15939	1794	960	27141	55
44973	85453	121357	101557	105032	24673	30195	220068	46
44580	84767	123481	103341	107328	23515	27409	219442	.....
393	686	.....	.....	.....	1158	2786	626	.....
.....	.....	2124	1784	2296	.....	.....	.....	.....

III.—TABLE C.—The Public

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.)	Reading. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	Spelling and Dictation.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.
Glengarry	1656	1083	1237	1106	122	....	5204	4455	4462	2807
Stormont	1524	939	1020	978	130	....	3494	3130	3277	2155
Dundas	1560	1159	1529	1270	140	....	4113	4265	4783	3163
Prescott / Russell	3405	1717	1755	1079	170	8	4709	5249	5785	2572
Carleton	2463	1883	2343	1593	690	29	5953	7013	6820	3657
Grenville	1500	1058	1394	1076	248	17	4252	4160	4371	2494
Leeds	2225	1817	2400	1679	128	...	6347	6446	6725	5241
Lanark	2251	1873	2119	1223	182	...	5743	5919	6293	4507
Renfrew	3109	1909	1812	1063	130	14	4987	5410	5840	4956
Frontenac	2532	1833	1992	830	35	..	5910	5938	6004	4453
Lennox and Addington	1707	1389	1882	1072	51	10	5440	6022	5897	4163
Prince Edward	1162	883	1230	1098	273	6	3908	4042	4010	3560
Hastings	4391	2679	2512	1059	212	16	8693	8844	9401	6255
Northumberland	2630	2284	2373	1381	157	32	7495	7515	8020	6247
Durham	2177	1708	2181	1286	172	15	5961	6274	6304	4167
Peterborough	2084	1366	1466	636	37	....	4667	4927	4889	3999
Haliburton	574	380	319	154	3	....	1319	1046	1086	797
Victoria	3038	2309	2799	1572	219	2	7065	8351	8362	6854
Ontario	3339	2273	3203	2187	225	31	8539	8278	9369	6282
York	5310	3687	4689	3234	577	41	13909	14626	14593	9891
Peel	2427	1389	1608	885	30	1	5651	5489	5581	3542
Simcoe	6470	4796	4621	2602	176	12	13498	14503	15309	10353
Halton	1866	1331	1512	542	6	..	5234	5246	5144	2083
Wentworth	1719	1537	1975	1336	269	12	5893	5819	6092	4136
Brant	1331	1095	1249	965	204	....	4637	4292	4492	4207
Lincoln	1386	1145	1551	892	124	....	4160	4096	4939	2992
Welland	1721	1186	1622	1280	423	25	4769	5256	5281	3825
Haldimand	1860	1596	1631	1284	305	4	5664	5657	5496	4654
Norfolk	2538	1788	2338	1785	474	3	6368	6772	7040	4099
Oxford	2957	2343	2860	1756	276	9	9078	8478	9342	6611
Waterloo	2685	1890	2581	859	253	181	7508	6503	8125	5601
Wellington	4900	3625	4268	2731	517	27	13383	13493	14037	9211
Grey	5813	4795	5177	3118	367	30	14354	15696	14450	10854
Perth	2924	2216	3433	1332	504	147	8821	9202	9447	6374
Huron	6061	4112	5556	2792	714	56	16690	17383	18395	13698
Bruce	6166	4394	4703	1871	248	15	15404	14534	15857	10507
Middlesex	5411	4363	4581	2594	520	7	14615	14367	15774	6952
Elgin	2190	1748	2403	2094	515	47	6771	6883	7230	4891
Kent	3818	2803	3017	1801	430	12	9604	9476	9834	6862
Lambton	4210	2885	3010	1560	199	8	9997	9560	7619	7204
Essex	4126	2067	1798	771	75	....	8099	8046	8301	4719
Districts	1790	1242	1120	475	59	3	3344	3699	3723	2372
Total	123006	88575	102869	60901	10589	820	311252	316341	326999	223917
CITIES.										
Belleville	936	444	666	333	....	....	1846	2147	2197	1548
Brantford	725	513	675	280	111	....	2394	2040	2234	2142
Guelph	594	461	461	473	24	....	1548	1620	1900	1326
Hamilton	2629	1462	1709	1123	185	10	7020	6675	7020	4646
Kingston	1149	703	854	712	322	157	3522	3538	3738	2881
London	1640	1097	1090	704	169	....	3603	3440	4372	3075
Ottawa	2055	1025	1795	664	462	23	4489	5137	4989	2532
St. Catharines	683	405	636	574	101	8	2407	1783	2348	2199
Toronto	5957	3514	3234	1668	670	371	13542	12906	14218	12951
Total	16368	9624	11120	6531	2044	569	40282	39286	43016	33300

Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Drawing.	Vocal Music.	Object Lessons.	Grammar and Composition.	Canadian History.	English History.	General History.	Hygiene.	Algebra.	Geometry and Mensuration.	Chemistry and Agriculture.	Natural Philosophy.	Domestic Economy (Girls only).	Book-keeping.	Drill and Calisthenics.
1493	839	2726	2465	813	943	133	179	83	77	....	7	....	52	....
296	305	580	1920	215	469	98	....	89	101	2	3	....	49	1
293	429	459	2704	801	873	53	....	111	96	3	3	....	105	15
707	441	1803	2465	542	627	107	71	100	87	18	6	89	46	488
1023	1097	1267	3347	458	1214	237	202	388	298	46	30	3	178	229
356	203	1306	1980	390	750	94	73	164	173	39	24	10	81	110
891	449	1477	3860	1613	1435	364	321	187	135	14	14	....	109	95
1604	1445	1631	3870	585	1102	100	147	142	139	39	11	....	61	211
598	750	1289	3487	303	849	26	71	152	135	10	7	80	62	301
1703	1551	1883	2759	637	638	38	55	86	48	7	4	79	47	521
2711	1366	1079	265	368	880	26	249	98	78	37	17	....	134	1004
2365	655	1685	2592	804	972	127	453	196	147	22	21	....	210	369
2396	3267	4032	3805	1214	1033	378	41	240	312	39	40	..	157	2883
2125	1589	2498	4428	889	1153	142	310	230	219	30	37	16	198	2145
535	1168	1061	3532	373	1004	83	94	253	194	39	30	....	174	774
1266	548	688	3995	383	487	27	....	56	52	....	....	....	12	255
49	339	314	379	63	104	57	....	16	11	....	....	....	....	....
4121	4756	2583	4019	620	990	401	228	255	285	7	39	69	163	2134
2078	2687	3804	5112	734	1885	296	266	328	347	38	43	....	283	1355
8372	7787	8125	8123	1917	3031	613	1273	410	430	53	41	89	379	3658
3084	1395	2023	2364	831	777	44	120	84	114	25	25	....	70	205
3493	3386	4199	7829	2035	2111	496	610	342	450	39	44	20	201	2205
4306	1235	3844	2255	841	608	54	266	111	134	2	2	....	74	522
1798	1997	1901	3532	904	1199	629	230	268	249	16	29	10	102	485
1341	1606	1392	2449	1185	1075	146	275	227	219	3	32	....	256	586
562	869	546	2308	231	759	25	50	103	87	....	....	....	109	260
1151	2370	1952	3077	637	1031	203	238	223	231	62	106	96	257	771
1412	789	1658	3184	241	1500	91	164	192	167	22	16	....	98	464
1062	604	560	3259	343	1079	158	108	199	163	14	19	5	391	74
2737	1734	2980	5086	1251	1626	166	406	418	387	18	32	....	456	841
4167	4532	4545	3833	2307	1204	131	1215	297	434	22	33	13	166	1474
3394	3960	4184	7375	2524	2664	182	1055	484	611	43	78	....	394	2507
5074	5671	5120	7139	2743	2536	451	996	598	649	163	159	88	314	2346
3974	2780	3671	5236	2159	1666	404	337	625	500	24	53	2	146	674
1054	9671	10137	9345	6482	3399	331	3951	842	945	68	104	44	336	5790
5545	4923	7083	7135	4464	1715	151	827	299	291	18	33	13	235	2697
6306	5460	7493	7761	3178	2497	448	820	435	422	17	36	52	221	4428
923	577	3038	3944	432	1849	135	71	279	205	33	45	....	136	154
5621	2385	4472	5100	1227	1544	460	459	394	369	87	39	12	261	1473
2762	3649	5360	4753	2732	1548	112	660	288	261	51	41	....	223	2189
2789	2765	5580	1995	1499	720	89	386	89	103	14	17	34	124	2368
1319	1724	1899	1751	543	468	92	125	66	50	18	17	34	38	378
102757	95744	123917	167292	52202	54012	8297	17402	10444	10405	1182	1337	858	7108	49439
1806	1366	1438	1069	545	365	....	....	18	14	....	...	....	....	43
2086	2241	1764	1096	494	478	....	162	196	130	....	....	61	186	363
1275	1291	1046	961	285	502	172	76	29	32	....	....	....	32	1306
5579	5590	5119	3536	2494	2044	200	733	87	57	30	80	1200	67	1560
2025	2174	2620	2166	904	1006	338	811	444	444	86	157	1497	237	1422
1348	3908	2708	2201	250	1461	....	106	136	161	....	....	....	30	174
3736	4780	2895	2625	389	723	27	1117	375	398	....	17	2561	294	572
1851	2294	1555	1586	352	596	111	387	41	281	....	....	....	146	1740
12853	12642	9432	9005	2367	1966	1354	7897	1412	1478	....	943	1803	1433	8603
32649	36286	28577	24245	8080	9141	2202	11289	2738	2995	116	1197	7122	2419	15983

III.—TABLE C.—The Public

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

TOWNS.	Reading.						Spelling and Dictation.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.				
Amherstburgh	284	122	177	93	11	....	600	542	687	401
Barrie	261	267	319	245	....	....	970	915	1005	715
Berlin	312	242	250	77	20	7	596	645	908	366
Bothwell	74	66	86	25	11	....	155	193	238	188
Bowmanville	242	160	196	119	....	....	717	717	717	404
Brampton	283	170	153	121	....	....	688	727	727	444
Brockville	553	275	417	245	54	....	1389	1480	1481	991
Chatham	720	475	483	284	30	....	1613	1709	1844	1302
Clifton	136	100	93	106	12	....	402	384	370	263
Clinton	224	143	122	54	59	....	463	378	602	310
Cobourg	374	319	324	114	24	29	1003	1099	1174	729
Collingwood	433	208	290	136	....	....	1014	994	1067	1009
Cornwall	392	237	192	95	83	....	958	613	999	685
Dundas	255	205	230	178	23	....	831	891	831	613
Durham	79	49	58	59	45	7	245	245	297	297
Galt	393	158	325	130	93	....	869	802	1075	542
Goderich	380	298	258	132	21	....	1089	1089	1089	812
Harriston	108	92	189	69	....	....	458	402	445	246
Ingersoll	309	203	303	200	....	....	786	1105	1097	735
Kincardine	336	243	238	167	....	....	984	787	984	648
Lindsay	529	244	345	231	44	22	939	939	1319	918
Listowel	185	190	182	67	....	....	439	439	439	439
Meaford	146	68	143	105	25	....	379	379	487	341
Mitchell	124	184	160	123	....	....	538	538	538	317
Milton	162	79	98	31	10	....	380	380	380	218
Mount Forest	238	139	187	76	4	....	617	419	627	409
Napanee	295	184	342	159	....	....	980	980	980	165
Niagara	85	46	75	64	....	....	270	185	185	181
Oakville	178	89	110	60	11	....	467	467	462	260
Orangeville	250	130	274	51	....	....	705	455	705	325
Orillia	379	176	138	124	....	....	669	507	816	437
Oshawa	495	187	322	82	....	....	888	844	844	759
Owen Sound	335	193	401	209	....	....	1078	1051	970	803
Palmerston	163	98	139	42	9	....	451	272	451	230
Paris	250	154	209	167	....	....	780	780	780	564
Pembroke	317	140	157	92	....	....	676	706	706	383
Perth	130	144	138	165	....	....	548	408	534	462
Peterborough	659	419	373	438	24	....	1763	2200	2247	1321
Petrolea	423	142	151	72	53	11	625	549	852	539
Picton	215	152	129	151	49	3	677	651	651	651
Port Hope	348	251	261	244	53	....	1157	1157	1157	809
Prescott	262	206	147	167	....	....	675	782	782	410
Sandwich	75	48	67	53	....	....	243	243	243	153
Sarnia	429	295	233	189	31	7	888	1143	1141	914
Seaforth	174	101	192	109	....	....	576	541	541	380
Simcoe	172	132	136	110	....	....	550	400	550	400
St. Mary's	250	115	272	176	....	....	801	811	801	563
St. Thomas	604	397	337	329	....	....	1667	1569	1569	924
Stratford	658	384	564	248	....	....	1820	1729	1719	1196
Strathroy	288	270	220	178	....	....	956	956	956	668
Thorold	171	125	167	134	62	....	573	652	629	480
Tilsonburg	204	70	123	63	21	....	481	481	481	297
Walkerton	157	149	168	159	....	....	633	633	633	518
Waterloo	156	122	123	107	....	....	413	413	508	352
Welland	127	69	132	97	....	....	229	298	425	229
Whitby	225	207	177	130	96	....	679	787	787	549
Wingham	145	187	186	93	34	....	500	475	645	475
Windsor	538	257	292	245	4	7	1176	1200	1229	1014
Woodstock	473	291	196	143	....	....	1103	1103	1103	498
Total	17153	10866	12769	8132	1016	93	44819	44240	48509	32161

Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Drawing.	Vocal Music.	Object Lessons.	Grammar and Composition.	Canadian History.	English History.	General History.	Hygiene.	Algebra.	Geometry and Mensuration.	Chemistry and Agriculture.	Natural Philosophy.	Domestic Economy (Girls only).	Book-keeping.	Drill and Calisthenics.
404	483	325	309	156	99	...	....	11	11	....	2	150	18	126
....	125	225	526	14	236	...	....	15	5	....	....	....	2	50
367	842	533	366	254	202	....	....	38	38	....	7	72	....	103
149	....	....	149	26	26	....	....	7	7	....	....	....	5	....
....	717	402	283	....	53	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
547	299	706	274	153	121	....	121	.. ..	....	...	....	....	28	404
32	108	48	667	434	249	98	....	38	18	....	.. ..	....	32	....
1652	1698	1341	844	287	419	12	108	26	11	26	26	180	26	....
327	222	307	182	....	85	40	....	12	7	...	....	....	17	307
54	489	489	235	54	59	....	36	59	.. ..	....	....	....	....	118
489	279	665	491	363	167	86	86	53	53	53	19	....	53	744
805	1067	929	426	12	136	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....
650	521	314	484	99	119	....	89	62	74	....	....	....	54	....
246	708	114	524	93	228	....	43	....	35	....	....	....	43	32
297	186	186	158	41	100	7	....	41	41	....	7	....	41	....
995	919	684	445	275	194	....	260	87	89	89	89	....	57	920
354	1032	621	326	119	144	.. ..	86	10	....	....	....	....	11	....
42	....	148	246	48	79	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	14	300
974	70	504	519	139	209	....	74	11	11	....	....	....	....	....
172	513	411	405	99	167	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	...
96	245	145	568	94	282	60	20	60	102	14	14	24	20	20
439	....	185	249	....	67	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
232	183	232	273	77	100	77	....	20	20	10	10	...	10	....
317	....	468	317	65	123	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
380	380	339	139	28	41	....	69	10	21	5	6	....	15	115
607	597	358	267	91	85	6	....	4	4	74	....	....	....	479
980	980	489	501	60	159	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	12
....	....	....	139	....	64	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
377	171	300	166	78	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
325	.. .	380	325	51	51	....	....	....	....	....	...	..	....	....
...	....	95	326	111	123	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....
....	284	556	388	156	79	36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
133	560	152	621	44	165	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	...
160	....	261	135	50	75	....	....	15	15	5	6	....	6	98
196	106	444	530	175	165	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	138
309	60	534	383	148	92	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	571
....	237	283	303	171	146	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1242	442	1594	1099	411	281	369	2	11	11	....	18	142	42	162
287	712	....	287	64	136	....	....	64	64	....	7	....	....	....
628	....	351	321	303	205	76	46	30	30	....	....	....	41	....
809	....	....	558	....	179	. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	179	....
142	234	493	314	103	211	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	493
....	40	243	130	47	47	47	....	....	....	....	....	45	....	50
151	1039	675	501	78	163	....	....	6	36	....	9	13	64	120
467	576	467	301	125	109	....	....	12	12	....	....	....	....	196
200	....	200	250	50	50	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	...	25	448	164	104	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
909	645	852	1063	236	329	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1509	311	1171	1123	383	344	34	....	....	....	....	....	154	....	....
956	956	778	956	....	81	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	956
103	296	179	351	109	128	34	....	28	69	....	....	....	41	...
274	342	274	297	139	84	....	....	21	21	....	....	....	21	....
517	517	517	424	159	96	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	580
344	413	306	230	54	107	....	107	49	40	....	....	....	49	58
196	75	321	200	47	47	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....
549	503	433	407	54	62	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
645	570	570	475	45	127	....	....	75	75	....	10	....	65	....
169	468	885	584	250	336	....	164	11	11	....	....	231	....	289
299	1096	1096	398	288	161	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
23383	23316	25603	24206	7175	8347	1189	1311	886	931	276	230	1011	1028	7441

III.—TABLE C.—The Public

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

TOTALS.	Reading.						Spelling and Dictation.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.				
Counties, etc.....	123006	88575	102869	60901	10589	820	311252	316341	326999	223917
Cities.....	16368	9624	11120	6531	2044	569	40282	39286	43016	33300
Towns.....	17153	10866	12769	8132	1016	93	44819	44240	48509	32161
Grand Total, 1880.....	156527	109065	126758	75564	13649	1482	396353	399867	418524	289378
Do. 1879.....	155861	110093	130013	74368	15622	1055	398159	398340	417457	294405
Increase.....	666	....	...	1196	....	427	....	1527	1067	....
Decrease.....	....	1028	3255	....	1973	....	1806	....	....	5027
Percentage of Grand Total as compared with Total number attending.....	33	22	26	16	3	$\frac{30}{100}$	82	83	87	60

Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Drawing.	Vocal Music.	Object Lessons.	Grammar and Composition.	Canadian History.	English History.	General History.	Hygiene.	Algebra.	Geometry and Mensuration.	Chemistry and Agriculture.	Natural Philosophy.	Domestic Economy (Girls only).	Book-keeping.	Drill and Calisthenics.
102757	95744	123917	167292	52202	54012	8297	17402	10444	10405	1182	1337	858	7108	49439
32649	36286	28577	24245	8080	9141	2202	11289	2738	2995	116	1197	7122	2419	15983
23383	23316	25603	24206	7175	8347	1189	1311	886	931	276	230	1011	1028	7441
158789	155346	178097	215743	67457	71500	11688	30002	14068	14331	1574	2764	8991	10555	72863
160672	160906	172792	218253	64620	66538	11530	27846	14648	15133	1665	2259	9609	10440	58507
...	....	5305	....	2837	4962	158	2156	....	....	....	505	....	115	14356
1883	5560	....	2510	....	....	....	....	580	802	91	....	618	.. .	....
33	32	37	44	14	15	2¼	6¾	3	3	¼	½	2	2¼	15

IV.—TABLE D.—The Public

PUBLIC SCHOOL

TOTALS.	TOTAL.			ANNUAL		
	Public School Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Highest Salary paid.	Lowest Salary paid Male Teacher.	Male Teacher without Board.
				$	$	$
Counties, &c.	5534	2997	2537	900	120	382
Cities	585	114	471	1000	300	743
Towns	628	153	475	1000	200	564
Grand Total, 1880	6747	3264	3483	1000	120	*
Do 1879	6596	3153	3443	1000	135	....
Increase	151	111	40	....	...	....
Decrease	....	....	....	....	15	....

* The average salaries of teachers for 1880 have been calculated on a new and more accurate principle which they are engaged: (1) For Counties. (2) For Cities. (3) For Towns. (4) For Province. A different 1881.

Schools of Ontario.

TEACHERS.

Salaries.		Certificates.							
Female Teacher without Board.	Number of Teachers who have attended N. S. Toronto or Ottawa.	Total Certificates.	Provincial 1st Class.	Provincial 2nd Class.	1st Class County Board (old).	2nd Class County Board (old).	New County Board 3rd Class.	Interim Certificates.	Other Certificates or not Certificated.
$ 241	1169	5534	103	1399	204	90	3400	326	12
324	282	585	82	245	26	6	78	8	140
256	185	628	54	231	49	8	228	22	36
*	1636	6747	239	1875	279	104	3706	356	188
....	1374	6596	253	1601	307	125	3658	474	178
....	262	151	....	274	...	....	48	...	10
....	....	....	14	....	28	21	....	118	....

thaa in previous years. The total number of teachers is now divided into the total aggregate salaries at result is obtained by this method than under the old system, a comparison cannot therefore be made until

V.—TABLE E.—The Public

TOTALS.	TOTAL.			SCHOOL-HOUSES.					TITLE.	
	Number of School Sections.	Number of Schools open.	Number of Schools closed or not reported.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame or Concrete.	Log.	Total.	Freehold.	Rented.
Counties, &c.	4875	4817	58	1448	459	2249	706	4862	4702	160
Cities	130	130	....	86	31	13	....	130	129	1
Towns	190	190	...	132	23	35	....	190	183	7
Grand Total, 1880	5195	5137	58	1666	513	2297	706	5182	5014	168
Do 1879	5155	5123	32	1633	520	2301	693	5147	4948	199
Increase	40	14	26	33	....	....	13	35	66	....
Decrease	....	....	....	....	7	4	.. .	....	....	31

VI. TABLE F.—THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO

| COUNTIES (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.) | EXPENDITURE. | | | | | | | | | | | | PUPILS | | TEACHERS | | NUMBER IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION. | | | | | | | | | | | |

Schools of Ontario.

SCHOOL VISITS.				EXAMINATIONS, PRIZES.		LECTURES.			PRAYERS.		MAPS.		AVER'GE DAYS OPEN.
Inspectors.	Trustees.	Other persons.	Total.	Number of Examinations.	Number of Schools distributing Prizes.	Inspectors.	Other persons.	Total.	Number of Schools opened and closed with prayer.	Number of Schools using the Ten Commandments.	Number of Schools using Maps.	Total number of Maps.	Average number of legal teaching days open.
9609	15772	48326	73707	8485	1383	459	189	648	4172	2505	4432	36468	206
2740	2076	4967	9783	149	71	....	1	1	130	115	130	1610	209
1069	1666	3818	6553	342	48	15	12	27	187	106	190	2026	209
13418	19514	57111	90043	8976	1502	474	202	676	4489	2726	4752	40104	208
13034	23597	65926	102557	9663	1708	646	175	821	4477	2851	4744	39987	208
384	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	....	12	...	8	117	....
....	4083	8815	12514	687	206	172	....	145	....	125	....	. ..	....

VII.—TABLE G.—AMOUNTS PAID TO COUNTY INSPECTORS, 1880.

Name of Inspector.	District.	Amount.		Total.
		Government Grant.	Municipal Grant and Allowances.	
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
D. McDiarmid, M.D.	Glengarry	435 00	570 00	1005 00
Alexander McNaughton	Stormont	390 00	525 00	915 00
Arthur Brown	Dundas	420 00	620 00	1040 00
W. J. Summerby	Prescott and Russell	745 00	762 80	1507 80
Rev. John May, M.A.	Carleton	600 00	900 00	1500 00
Rev. George Blair, M.A.	Grenville	570 00	420 00	990 00
William R. Bigg	Leeds No. 1	444 75	645 00	1089 75
Robert Kinney, M.D.	Do. No. 2	400 00	595 00	995 00
F. L. Michell, B.A.	Lanark	600 00	800 00	1400 00
R. G. Scott, B.A.	Renfrew	600 00	1090 00	1690 00
John Agnew, M.D.	Frontenac	605 00	745 00	1350 00
Frederick Burrows.	Lennox and Addington	600 00	680 00	1280 00
Wm. Mackintosh	Hastings No. 1	538 75	675 00	1213 75
John Johnston	Do. No. 2	500 00	550 00	1050 00
Gilbert D. Platt, B.A.	Prince Edward	435 00	435 00	870 00
Edward Scarlett	Northumberland	600 00	740 00	1340 00
John J. Tilley	Durham	580 00	720 00	1300 00
James Coyle Brown	Peterborough	475 00	750 00	1225 00
Chas. D. Curry, B.A.	Haliburton	200 00	205 00	405 00
James H. Knight	E. Victoria	305 00	366 00	671 00
Henry Reazin	W. do.	595 00	678 00	1273 00
James McBrien	Ontario	620 00	850 00	1470 00
James Hodgson	S. York	590 00	670 00	1260 00
David Fotheringham	N. do.	531 25	611 25	1142 50
Donald J. McKinnon	Peel	480 00	680 00	1160 00
Rev. Thomas McKee	S. Simcoe	505 00	655 00	1160 00
James C. Morgan, M.A.	N. do.	465 00	615 00	1080 00
Robert Little	Halton	421 25	910 00	1331 25
Joseph H. Smith	Wentworth	497 50	697 50	1195 00
Michael Joseph Kelly, M.D.	Brant	352 50	450 00	802 50
John B. Somerset	Lincoln	415 00	785 00	1200 00
James H. Ball, M.A.	Welland	475 00	660 00	1135 00
Clarke Moses	Haldimand	480 00	670 00	1150 00
J. J. Wadsworth, M.A., M.B.	Norfolk	600 00	800 00	1400 00
William Carlyle	Oxford	600 00	740 00	1340 00
Thomas Pearce	Waterloo	600 00	800 00	1400 00
D. P. Clapp, B.A.	N Wellington	491 25	708 75	1200 00
J. J. Craig	S. do.	430 00	770 00	1200 00
Thomas Gordon	W. Grey	340 00	475 00	815 00
Andrew Grier	E. do.	287 50	422 50	710 00
William Ferguson	S. do.	485 00	620 00	1105 00
William Alexander	N. Perth	360 00	657 50	1017 50
John M. Moran	S. do.	275 00	725 00	1000 00
John R. Miller	W. Huron	585 06	725 00	1310 00
Archibald Dewar	N. do.	547 50	690 00	1237 50
W. S. Clendening	E. Bruce	535 00	815 00	1350 00
Alex. Campbell	W. do.	490 00	810 00	1300 00
John Dearness	E. Middlesex	570 00	620 00	1190 00
Joseph S. Carson	W. do.	560 00	560 00	1120 00
Alfred F. Butler	Elgin	600 00	700 00	1300 00
Edmund B. Harrison	E. Kent	401 25	501 25	902 50
Wilmot M. Nichols, B.A.	W. do.	305 00	405 00	710 50
Chas. A. Barnes	Lambton No. 1	450 00	675 00	1125 00
John Brebner	Do. No. 2	425 00	625 00	1050 00
Theodule Girardot	Essex No. 1	327 50	672 50	1000 00
D. A. Maxwell	Do. No. 2	298 75	711 25	1010 00
Total		27034 75	36954 30	63989 05
Average Salary		483 00	660 00	1143 00

Inspectors having jurisdiction only in outlying Districts, Cities and Towns Separate are not included in above.

VIII. TABLE H.—COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR 1879 AND 1880, SHOWING THE PROGRESS OR DECLINE OF EACH HIGH SCHOOL.

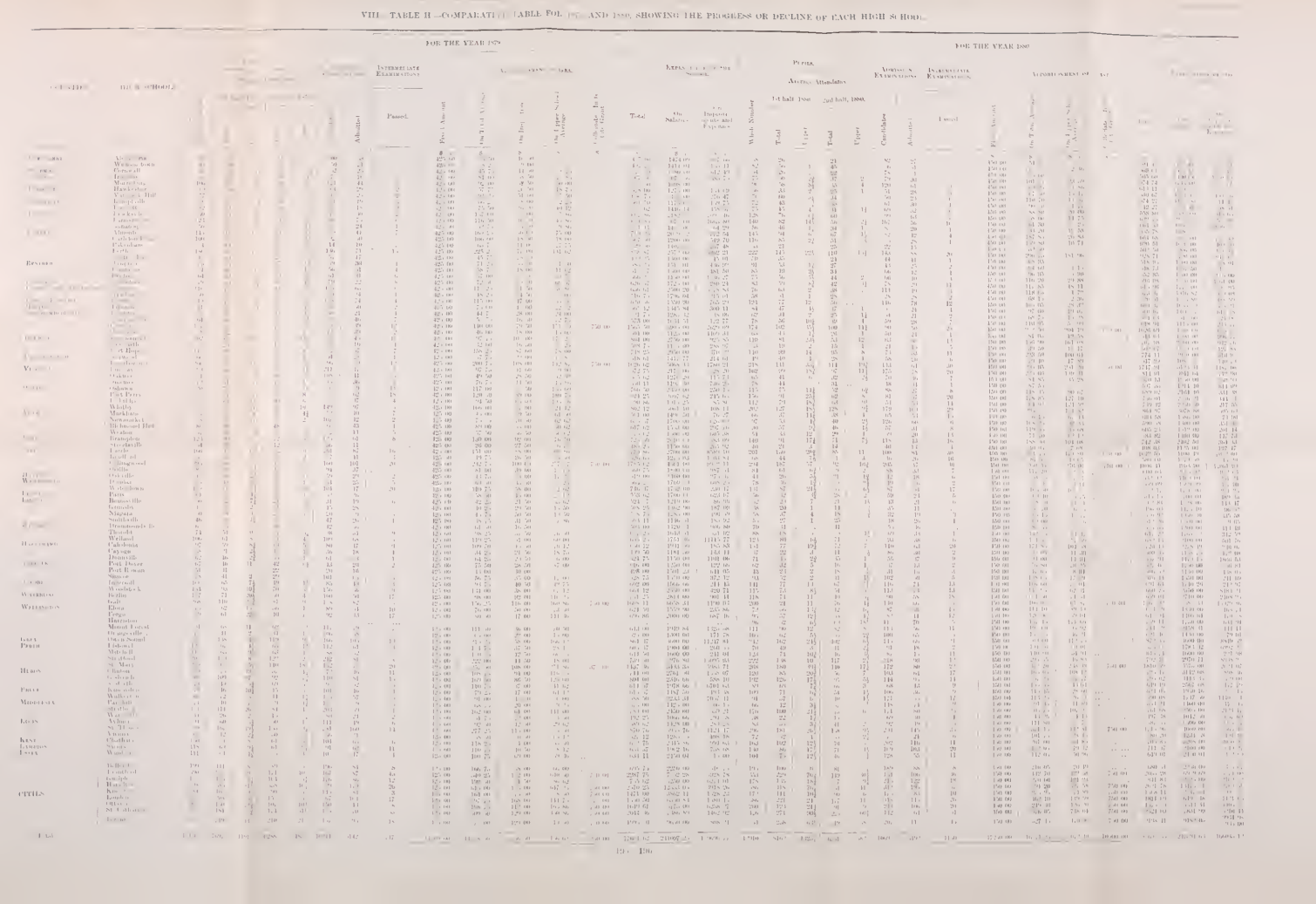

TABLE I.—THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

| Municipalities in which the High Schools are situated. | Average Attendance of Pupils during the Year. | Number of Pupils on the Roll at the end of the Year. | Fees. | Endowment and Legislative Grants. | Total Receipts. | Number of Teachers employed. | Building, Rent, and Repairs. | Other Expenditure. | Total Expenditure. | Number of Pupils who passed the Examination for Entrance to the University. | Number of Pupils who passed the Examination for Entrance to the Law Society. | Number of Pupils who passed the Examination for Entrance to the Medical Council. | Number of Pupils who passed the Examination for Entrance to the Royal Military College. | Number of Pupils who passed the Examination for Entrance to the Public Schools. | Number of Pupils who passed the Examination for Entrance to the Model Schools. | Number of Pupils who passed the Examination for Entrance to the Normal School. | Number of Pupils who passed the Examination for Entrance to the Commercial Course. | Number of Pupils who passed the Examination for Entrance to the Agricultural College. | Number of Pupils who passed the Examination for Entrance to the Mechanics' Institutes. | Number of Pupils who passed the Examination for Entrance to the Collegiate Institutes. | Number of Pupils who passed the Examination for Entrance to the High Schools

N

D. McDi
Alexand
Arthur I
W. J. Sc
Rev. Joh
Rev. Ge
William
Robert E
F. L. Mi
R. G. Sc
John Ag
Frederic
Wm. Ma
John Jol
Gilbert I
Edward
John J.
James C
Chas. D.
James B
Henry E
James M
James B
David F
Donald
Rev. Th
James C
Robert I
Joseph I
Michael
John B.
James E
Clarke M
J. J. Wa
William
Thomas
D. P. Cl
J. J. Cr
Thomas
Andrew
William
William
John M.
John R.
Archiba
W. S. C
Alex. C
John De
Joseph S
Alfred I
Edmund
Wilmot
Chas. A
John Br
Theodul
D. A. M

T
Av

Inspectors having jurisdiction only in outlying Districts, Cities and Towns Separate are not included in above.

X.—TABLE K.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS

COUNTIES.	HIGH SCHOOLS.	SUBJECTS.								
		In Christian Morals.	In English Grammar and Literature.	In Composition.	In Reading, Dictation and Elocution.	In Penmanship.	In Linear Drawing.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Arithmetic.	In Algebra.
Glengarry	Alexandria	.....	38	38	38	38	.....	14	38	38
	Williamstown	.....	82	82	82	82	.....	8	82	82
Stormont	Cornwall	.. ..	54	54	54	54	54	14	54	54
Dundas	Iroquois	.....	75	75	73	40	50	14	73	75
	Morrisburg	.....	96	96	96	26	15	26	96	96
Prescott	Hawkeshury	.....	56	56	56	31	33	33	56	56
	Vankleek Hill	.....	76	76	76	18	....	10	76	76
Grenville	Kemptville	.....	72	72	72	72	.....	18	72	72
	Prescott	.....	75	75	75	75	75	20	75	75
Leeds	Brockville	.....	128	128	128	128	...	9	128	128
	Farmersville	.....	140	140	140	.....	.....	29	140	140
	Gananoque	.....	56	56	56	26	.....	16	56	56
Lanark	Almonte	.....	145	145	145	145	74	58	145	145
	Carleton Place	.....	116	116	116	116	.....	8	116	116
	Pakenham	.....	35	35	35	35	.....	12	35	35
	Perth	.....	212	212	212	212	45	45	212	212
	Smith's Falls	.....	50	50	50	28	.....	20	50	50
Renfrew	Arnprior	91	91	91	91	.....	.....	28	91	91
	Pembroke	.....	85	85	85	45	.....	21	85	85
	Renfrew	75	75	75	75	.....	75	.....	75	75
Frontenac	Sydenham	83	83	83	83	83	41	43	83	83
Lennox and Addington.	Napanee	.....	76	76	76	40	30	17	76	76
	Newburgh	.. ..	58	58	58	30	20	12	58	50
Prince Edward	Picton	.....	124	75	124	124	. ....	36	124	124
Hastings	Trenton	.....	84	84	84	.....	.....	13	84	84
Northumberland	Brighton	.....	62	62	62	.. ...	.....	30	62	62
	Campbellford	.....	78	78	78	78	78	5	78	78
	Cobourg	.....	160	160	95	64	36	60	174	144
	Colborne	. ..	65	65	65	.....	.. ...	20	65	65
Durham	Bowmanville	110	110	110	110	110	.....	20	110	110
	Newcastle	.....	33	33	33	31	.. ...	5	33	33
	Port Hope	.....	140	140	98	98	98	24	140	140
Peterborough	Norwood	.... .	47	47	47	.... .	.....	11	47	47
	Peterborough	.....	218	218	218	115	.....	24	218	218
Victoria	Lindsay	.....	162	162	162	162	.....	89	162	162
	Oakwood	.....	65	65	65	65	.....	20	65	65
	Omemee	78	78	47	62	26	14	48	78	64
Ontario	Oshawa	....	115	115	115	115	.....	10	115	115
	Port Perry	.....	156	156	156	86	....	86	156	156
	Uxbridge	.....	112	112	112	.....	.....	44	112	112
	Whitby	.....	202	202	202	140	30	175	202	202
York	Markham	.....	62	62	62	.....	.....	8	66	66
	Newmarket	.....	97	40	69	.....	.....	22	97	95
	Richmond Hill	.....	90	90	90	.....	.....	44	90	90
	Weston	.....	54	54	54	54	.....	17	54	54
Peel	Brampton	.....	140	140	140	.....	.....	45	140	140
	Streetsville	.....	40	40	35	.. ...	.....	10	40	40
Simcoe	Barrie	201	201	201	195	24	19	48	201	201

High Schools.

BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.

In Geometry.	In Logic.	In Trigonometry.	In Mensuration.	In History.	In Geography and Astronomy.	In Natural Philosophy.	In Chemistry and Agriculture.	In Natural History.	In Physiology.	In Elements of Civil Government.	In French.	In German.	In Latin.	In Greek.	In Gymnastics and Drill.
38	....	.....	... .	38	38	11	4	.... .	.....	....	8	.....	20	3	. . .
82	....	.....	.....	82	82	3	3	....	.....	....	17	.....	22	2	.....
54	....	.....	.. ...	54	54	4	2	.....	.. ...	....	11	.....	29	6	.....
60	...	.....	45	75	75	14	14	.....	.....	....	14	.... .	26	9	30
90	..	....	96	96	96	35	35	....	.....	....	20	.....	29	5	42
56	....	1	56	56	56	33	33	.....	. ...	....	2	.....	38	3	23
76	....	.....	28	76	76	10	10	.....	.. ...	..	28	.....	8	1	.....
72	....	.....	.....	72	72	16	16	. ....	.....	...	4	.	37	3	.....
62	....	.....	75	75	75	12	12	.....	... .	....	38	. ....	24	1	.....
111	....	.....	128	128	128	12	12	.....	.....	....	62	. ....	44	5	.....
140	...	.....	.....	140	140	29	29	.....	.....	....	15	2	58	7	. ....
55	....	1	23	56	56	10	18	.....	.....	....	27	....	24	5	.....
145	....	.....	43	145	145	14	17	6	.....	....	72	....	66	6	.....
116	....	.. .	116	116	116	6	8	.....	....	....	32	.....	81	5	.....
30	....	.. ..	....	35	35	8	9	.....	.....	....	5	.....	10	.....	.....
212	....	6	70	212	212	37	37	.....	.....	....	55	3	98	13	.....
50	....	1	25	50	50	6	24	.....	.....	....	44	.....	10	2	.....
91	....	3	28	91	91	22	32	....	....	....	11	.....	20	4	....
85	....	.....	85	85	85	6	4	.....	.....	....	33	.....	57	6	.....
75	....	.....	75	75	75	20	20	.....	.....	....	19	.....	15	3	36
83	....	3	83	83	83	43	43	.....	.....	....	17	2	12	5	.....
76	. ..	.....	.....	76	76	8	8	.....	....	....	20	28	31	10	.....
50	....	.....	20	58	58	12	15	.....	.....	....	15	7	12	1	.....
124	....	1	75	124	124	20	20	.....	.....	....	66	2	28	5	.....
84	....	4	80	84	84	13	13	.....	.....	....	37	1	22	8	.. ...
62	.. ..	.....	62	62	62	14	21	.....	.. ...	....	21	6	23	1	.....
78	....	4	34	78	78	10	6	.....	.....	....	42	.....	31	7	.....
135	....	12	94	160	144	21	45	.....	11	....	68	13	94	56	100
64	...	.....	.....	65	65	4	5	.....	.....	...	30	2	26	3	.....
110	....	8	110	110	110	20	20	...	.....	....	60	12	42	10	50
30	...	.....	5	33	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	15	.....	10	2	.....
140	....	5	48	140	140	35	35	.....	.....	....	100	5	48	11	.....
47	....	.....	11	47	47	11	11	.....	.....	....	18	.....	8	1	.....
218	....	25	.....	218	218	24	24	.....	... ..	....	104	16	102	10	50
162	....	15	162	162	162	60	60	.....	.....	....	75	8	85	16	82
65	....	.. ..	.....	65	65	9	9	.....	.....	....	15	.....	27	.....	.....
58	....	.....	12	64	64	29	64	.....	.....	....	17	.....	21	4	.....
109	....	6	115	115	115	10	10	.....	... .	....	58	6	34	8	.....
156	....	23	138	156	156	86	86	.....	.....	....	74	.....	36	16	156
112	...	17	58	112	112	44	44	.....	.....	...	39	2	26	13	.. ...
202	...	10	202	202	202	13	13	.....	.....	....	123	5	128	29	65
66	....	5	....	66	63	8	8	.....	.....	....	23	.....	37	7	.....
95	....	5	.....	97	97	20	17	.....	.....	....	56	11	41	12	.....
90	....	3	30	90	90	14	20	.....	.....	....	35	.....	41	16	.....
51	...	3	54	54	54	17	17	.....	.....	....	7	1	31	5	.....
140	...	8	140	140	140	45	45	....	.....	...	42	.....	52	23	.....
40	....	.....	25	40	40	8	8	.....	.....	....	11	.....	9	5	.....
201	....	9	201	201	201	55	58	.....	.....	....	103	6	129	12	.....

TABLE K.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS

COUNTIES.	HIGH SCHOOLS.	SUBJECTS.								
		In Christian Morals.	In English Grammar and Literature.	In Composition.	In Reading, Dictation and Elocution.	In Penmanship.	In Linear Drawing.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Arithmetic.	In Algebra.
Simcoe	Bradford	.....	68	68	68	68	.....	19	68	68
	Collingwood	.....	294	219	53	53	53	111	294	294
	Orillia	...	84	84	84	.....	.....	23	84	84
Halton	Oakville	.....	44	44	44	12	43	32	44	43
Wentworth	Dundas	.....	78	78	78	37	....	38	78	78
	Waterdown	.....	131	131	131	44	...	35	131	131
Brant	Paris	.....	56	56	56	36	.....	30	56	56
Lincoln	Beamsville	52	52	52	52	17	.....	11	52	50
	Grimsby	.....	37	37	37	37	.....	2	38	21
	Niagara	58	58	58	58	13	12	12	58	37
	Smithville	.....	53	53	53	53	.....	17	53	53
Welland	Drumondville	.....	70	70	70	70	.....	70	70	70
	Thorold	.....	88	88	88	7	.....	7	88	88
	Welland	.....	123	123	123	115	.....	36	120	121
Haldimand	Caledonia	....	131	131	131	.....	...	50	131	131
	Cayuga	.....	34	13	13	.....	.....	8	36	37
	Dunnville	.....	71	71	71	28	.....	14	71	71
Norfolk	Port Dover	62	62	30	62	.....	.....	30	62	62
	Port Rowan	.....	43	43	43	21	.....	12	43	43
	Simcoe	...	93	93	93	40	....	40	93	93
Oxford	Ingersoll	.....	140	140	140	.....	10	50	141	140
	Woodstock	.....	115	115	115	52	.....	25	115	115
Waterloo	Berlin	.....	116	116	98	70	.....	18	116	116
	Galt	....	210	176	210	201	40	7	147	147
Wellington	Elora	72	60	72	72	10	30	8	72	72
	Fergus	.....	70	70	70	70	.....	30	70	70
	Harriston	93	93	93	93	31	....	31	93	93
	Mount Forest	.....	111	111	96	96	.....	13	96	96
	Orangeville	.....	105	105	105	....	.....	40	105	105
Grey	Owen Sound	.....	242	242	242	136	136	108	242	242
Perth	Listowel	.....	.....	52	38	38	.....	25	52	52
	Mitchell	123	123	45	123	62	.....	19	123	122
	Stratford	.....	222	222	222	222	180	180	222	222
	St. Marys	.....	268	268	268	90	.....	268	268	268
Huron	Clinton	.....	120	120	70	70	...	60	120	120
	Goderich	.....	192	192	192	72	38	50	192	192
	Seaforth	.....	89	89	89	21	.....	65	89	89
Bruce	Kincardine	.....	109	109	109	50	.....	41	109	109
	Walkerton	.....	90	90	90	90	.....	14	90	90
Middlesex	Parkhill	...	66	66	66	66	....	18	66	66
	Strathroy	.....	176	162	170	.....	.....	51	176	176
	Wardsville	....	38	38	38	.....	.....	10	38	36
Elgin	Aylmer	.....	83	83	83	83	.....	18	83	83
	St. Thomas	.....	296	296	296	167	118	72	296	296
	Vienna	.....	72	72	72	....	.....	16	72	72
Kent	Chatham	.....	156	156	156	156	.....	30	156	156
Lambton	Sarnia	.....	130	130	130	78	.....	68	130	130
Essex	Windsor	.....	104	104	104	80	25	10	104	104

High Schools.

BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.

In Geometry.	In Logic.	In Trigonometry.	In Mensuration.	In History.	In Geography and Astronomy.	In Natural Philosophy.	In Chemistry and Agriculture.	In Natural History.	In Physiology.	In Elements of Civil Government.	In French.	In German.	In Latin.	In Greek.	In Gymnastics and Drill.
68	...	2	30	68	68	19	19	.....	..	....	31	3	20	3	.....
294	...	32	294	294	294	94	94	.....	.....	...	160	13	172	18	.....
84	.....	.....	84	84	84	4	4	.....	.....	...	53	.....	33	6	.....
43	.....	.....	.....	44	44	21	21	.....	.....	...	17	.....	9	1	.....
78	.....	.....	78	71	71	4	4	.....	..	....	49	.....	30	7	33
131	....	5	.....	131	131	35	35	.....	.....	....	51	.....	36	10	.....
56	.....	.....	30	56	56	8	8	.....	.....	....	26	.....	48	.....	30
48	....	5	23	52	52	10	10	.....	6	....	30	11	23	7	.....
17	.....	.....	15	38	38	....	.....	.....	.....	....	11	.....	7	1	.....
37	.....	.....	37	45	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	33	..	16	2	30
53	....	....	.....	53	53	12	12	.....	.....	....	17	2	19	2	31
.....	.....	.....	70	70	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	37	.....	43	.....	.....
88	....	2	34	88	88	7	7	.....	.....	...	54	.....	34	4	.....
120	....	6	.....	123	123	24	24	.....	..	....	21	3	75	16	.....
131	....	10	131	131	131	50	50	..	..	....	31	.....	47	14	.....
33	....	.....	.....	36	35	4	4	.....	....	....	13	5	16	7	.....
68	....	.....	.....	71	71	14	14	.....	.....	....	34	.....	25	2	.....
62	....	7	40	62	62	30	20	.....	.....	....	32	4	26	1	.....
43	.....	..	43	43	43	10	10	.....	.....	....	20	.....	13	.....	.....
85	.....	.....	50	93	93	12	12	.....	.....	..	42	..	29	3	.....
134	....	7	52	140	140	21	21	.....	.....	....	53	8	51	24	42
115	....	10	115	115	115	65	65	.....	.....	....	24	.....	44	7	.....
116	....	3	116	113	107	7	28	.....	.....	....	23	77	34	7	.....
147	....	6	30	176	210	54	41	26	35	....	176	19	190	35	210
72	.....	.....	40	72	72	6	5	.....	.....	....	34	20	21	5	.....
70	....	1	35	70	70	11	11	.....	.....	....	40	.....	16	2	.....
93	...	4	93	93	93	19	19	.....	.....	....	38	7	37	7	.....
96	2	9	96	96	96	13	13	13	.....	....	40	25	50	15	60
105	....	6	105	102	102	22	23	.....	.....	....	39	.....	36	6	.....
242	....	11	242	231	231	97	97	4	.....	....	64	17	89	16	.....
45	...	.....	.....	52	48	6	6	.....	.....	....	15	4	27	3	.....
60	..	2	2	123	123	13	14	.....	.....	...	18	45	24	.....	.....
222	....	1	222	222	222	5	90	.....	.....	....	112	33	92	12	.....
268	....	18	268	268	268	75	75	.....	.....	....	80	12	145	20	.....
120	..	20	60	120	120	60	60	.....	.....	..	70	10	60	12	42
190	....	9	192	190	192	46	46	.....	.....	....	86	1	59	18	.....
89	...	2	89	89	89	5	50	.....	.....	....	89	20	32	.....	.....
109	....	3	109	109	109	37	37	.....	.....	....	41	.....	31	4	.....
90	.....	.....	.....	90	90	20	20	.....	.....	....	31	29	26	6	.....
66	.....	.....	.....	66	66	13	13	.....	.....	....	18	.....	12	8	.....
176	....	6	176	176	176	51	53	.....	.....	..	44	.....	39	10	.....
38	.....	2	20	36	36	6	9	.....	.....	....	14	.....	8	1	.....
83	.....	2	.....	83	83	8	8	.....	.....	....	16	8	32	2	.....
233	.....	8	296	296	296	72	72	....	.....	....	117	13	138	14	162
71	.....	3	21	72	72	8	10	.....	.....	....	26	.....	22	.....	39
156	...	...	156	156	156	15	15	.....	.....	....	68	6	74	9	156
130	...	4	130	130	130	14	14	.....	.....	....	74	.....	42	2	.....
104	....	4	30	104	104	10	10	.....	....	....	46	2	30	5	48

TABLE K.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS—CITIES.	SUBJECTS.								
	In Christian Morals.	In English Grammar and Literature.	In Composition.	In Reading, Dictation and Elocution.	In Penmanship.	In Linear Drawing.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Arithmetic.	In Algebra.
Belleville	195	195	195	195	195	130	19	195	195
Brantford	353	353	353	353	353	50	353	353	353
Guelph	.....	178	178	178	104	.....	21	178	178
Hamilton	.....	586	586	500	400	320	204	580	580
Kingston	172	172	172	172	110	25	34	172	172
London	.. ..	386	386	386	106	.....	260	386	386
Ottawa	... ..	200	178	178	178	.....	34	200	200
St. Catharines	.....	426	426	426	170	195	128	426	426
Toronto	....	334	206	270	182	204	167	334	334
Total, 1880	1818	12765	12288	12128	7115	2397	4542	12825	12667
Do. 1879	1797	12015	11691	11281	7171	2693	4500	12105	11761
Increase	21	750	597	847	.....	.....	42	720	906
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	296	.....	.....	....
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER ATTENDING.									
Collegiate Institutes	16	100	94	90	56	25	44	100	98
High Schools	13	98	96	96	54	15	30	99	98
Total, Coll. Inst. and High Schools	14	99	95	94	55	18	35	99	98

High Schools.

BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.

In Geometry.	In Logic.	In Trigonometry.	In Mensuration.	In History.	In Geography and Astronomy.	In Natural Philosophy.	In Chemistry and Agriculture.	In Natural History.	In Physiology.	In Elements of Civil Government.	In French.	In German.	In Latin.	In Greek.	In Gymnastics and Drill.
145	....	.....	195	195	195	14	14	.....	.....	....	87	.....	47	3	79
353	..	40	40	353	353	75	75	.....	.....	....	100	70	160	65	353
178	....	5	178	178	178	21	21	.....	.....	....	51	33	17	6	54
580	....	69	580	544	544	110	98	46	46	...	378	72	369	88	108
172	....	16	172	136	110	12	36	.....	....	....	160	28	135	38	.....
386	....	13	45	386	386	44	44	.....	.....	....	180	32	170	20	48
200	...	11	54	200	200	26	26	.....	.....	.. .	86	17	140	35	.....
426	....	38	426	426	426	118	118	.....	.....	....	198	25	198	59	258
334	....	42	300	334	334	12	232	.....	33	....	218	47	239	47	270
12304	2	622	8296	12654	12634	2519	2991	95	131	....	5464	859	5559	1100	2697
11285	6	660	6888	11873	11935	2464	2871	411	238	157	4687	729	5391	1097	2851
1019	....	.....	1408	781	699	55	120	.....	.....	....	777	130	168	3	.....
. ...	4	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	316	107	157	.....	... ..	.....	.....	154
97	...	8	68	98	98	19	24	2	3	....	50	9	59	12	37
95	....	3	62	98	98	20	24	¼	.....	.. .	35	6	35	7	13
96	....	5	64	98	98	20	24	¾	1	..	42	6	43	9	21

XI.—TABLE L.—The

MISCELLANEOUS

COUNTIES.	HIGH SCHOOLS.	Brick, Stone or Frame.	Freehold, Leased or Rented.	Size of Playground.	Schools under United Boards.	Number of Maps in School.	Number of Globes in School.	Schools in which the Bible is read.	Schools in which there are daily prayers.
Glengarry	Alexandria	B.	F.	½ ac.		12			
	Williamstown	B.	F.	1 "	1	18	1		1
Stormont	Cornwall	B.	F.	14-5 "		22	1		1
Dundas	Iroquois	S.	R.	1 "		12	2	1	1
	Morrisburg	B.	F.	1¼ "	1	8			1
Prescott	Hawkesbury	B.	F.	1 "	1	29	3		1
	Vankleek Hill	B.	F.	⅔ "		12	1	1	1
Grenville	Kemptville	B.	F.	2 "	1	18	4		1
	Prescott	S.	F.	⅛ "	1	14	3	1	1
Leeds	Brockville	B.	F.	½ "		28	2		1
	Farmersville	S.	F.	⅔ "	1	9	1	1	1
	Gananoque	S.	F.	½ "	1	26	1		1
Lanark	Almonte	S.	R.	¾ "	1	20	3		1
	Carleton Place	S.	F.	⅓ "	1	31	2		1
	Pakenham	F.	F.		1	12	1	1	1
	Perth	B.	F.	5 "	1	23	1		1
	Smith's Falls	B.	F.	½ "	1	10	2		
Renfrew	Arnprior	B.	F.	4 "	1	14	1		1
	Pembroke	B.	R.	⅓ "	1	8	1		
	Renfrew	F.	R.	⅓ "	1	9			
Frontenac	Sydenham	S.	F.	1½ "		16	1	1	
Lennox and Addington	Napanee	B.	F.	⅓ "	1	23	2		1
	Newburgh	S.	F.	1⅓ "	1	17	1	1	
Prince Edward	Picton	B.	F.	⅓ "		12			1
Hastings	Trenton	B.	F.	1¼ "	1	20	1	1	1
Northumberland	Brighton	B.	F.	1¼ "	1	15	1		1
	Campbellford	S.	F.	"	1	12	1		
	Cobourg	B.	F.	"		20	2	1	1
	Colborne	B.	F.	1 "	1	6			1
Durham	Bowmanville	B.	F.	2 "	1	20	2	1	1
	Newcastle	B.	F.	1 "	1	24	1		1
	Port Hope	B.	F.	½ "	1	20	2		1
Peterborough	Norwood	B.	F.	1 "	1	8	1		1
	Peterboro'	B.	F.	2 "	1	27	2	1	1
Victoria	Lindsay	B.	F.	5 "	1	20	2		1
	Oakwood	B.	R.	⅜ "		7		1	
	Omemee	F.	F.	⅜ "	1	27	2	1	1

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

Number of pupils who Matriculated at any University.	Number of pupils who entered mercantile life.	Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.	Number of pupils who joined any learned profession.	Number of pupils who left for other occupations.	Number of pupils in Preparatory Department.	Number of masters and teachers engaged.	Salary of head master.	Head Masters and their Universities.
.....	.....	3	.....	13	.....	2	$700	W. D. Johnston, B.A., *Toronto.*
.....	.....	10	.....	15	.....	2	1000	John Graham, B.A., *McGill.*
.. ....	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1000	James Smith, M.A., *Aberdeen.*
2	5	6	1	4	.....	2	800	W. A. Whitney, M.A., *Victoria.*
.....	5	4	18	3	.. ..	2	900	Irwin Stuart, B.A., *Queen's.*
1	3	3	.... ..	16	. ..	2	850	John A. Houston, B.A., *Trinity.*
.. ..	1	12	1	18	13	1	800	T. Otway Page, B.A., *Toronto.*
.. ..	.....	.... ..	.....	.....	.....	2	900	James A. Carman, B.A., *Albert.*
1	3	3	2	17	.....	1	1000	M. McPherson, M.A., *Victoria.*
.....	12	1	7	4	.....	3	1000	W. H. Law, B.A., M.D., *Victoria.*
2	.....	.....	.....	30	...	3	1000	A. Bowerman, M.A., *Victoria.*
.....	2	.. ..	2	12	... .	2	1000	Clare L. Worrell, B.A., *Toronto.*
.....	6	14	4	18	...	4	900	P. C. McGregor, B.A., *Queen's.*
1	4	7	15	15	.....	3	900	J. S. Jamieson, M.A., *Victoria.*
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	800	J. R. Youmans, M.A., *Victoria.*
2	10	4	3	30	.	4	1000	F. L. Michell, B.A., *Toronto.*
.....	.....	.... ..	.....	6	.....	2	750	John O. McGregor, M.A., *Toronto.*
.....	4	6	5	23	.... .	2	800	F. F. Macnab, M.A., *Queen's.*
2	8	.....	7	.. ....	.....	2	700	A. McMurchy, B.A., *Queen's.*
2	2	.....	.....	12	.....	2	700	Charles McDowell, B.A., *Queen's.*
.. ... .	3	5	1	19	...	2	1000	J. E. Burgess, M.A., *Queen's.*
6	4	4	12	4	.....	2	1000	Robert Matheson, B.A., *Toronto.*
.....	1	....	10	13	.....	2	800	P. L Dorland, B.A., *Albert.*
2	12	6	2	12	.....	3	900	Robert Dobson, B.A., *Victoria.*
. .. ...	1	1	17	13	.....	2	850	Henry M. Hicks, M.A., *Toronto.*
.....	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	900	Robert K. Orr, B.A., *Toronto.*
1	1	1	.....	8	50	2	900	A. G. Knight, B.A., *Victoria.*
11	10	3	6	25	46	5	1200	D. C. McHenry, M.A., *Victoria.*
2	6	5	12	12	.....	2	800	J. Y. Crnickshank, B.A., *Victoria.*
4	4	4	3	20	....	3	1200	William Oliver, B.A., *Toronto.*
.....	....	2	.....	3	.....	2	800	William McBride. B.A., *Toronto.*
1	9	3	1	25	.....	4	1200	Adam Purslow, M.A., *Victoria.*
.....	.. ....	.....	6	1	.....	2	650	M. McKay, *Certificate.*
.....	5	.....	.....	17	.....	6	1100	J. Frith Jeffers, M.A., *Toronto.*
2	5	5	15	....		4	1200	W. E. Tilley, M.A., *Victoria.*
.....	4	6	2	... . ..	40	2	825	O. J. Brown, M.A.. *Victoria.*
.....	13	8	4	6	.....	2	850	John Shaw, *Certificate.*

TABLE L.—The

MISCELLANEOUS

COUNTIES.	HIGH SCHOOLS.	Brick, Stone or Frame.	Freehold, Leased or Rented.	Size of Playground.	Schools under United Boards.	Number of Maps in School.	Number of Globes in School.	Schools in which the Bible is read.	Schools in which there are daily prayers.
Ontario	Oshawa	B.	F.	½ ac.	1	12	1	1	1
	Port Perry	B.	F.	1¼ "	1	21	2	.....	1
	Uxbridge	B.	F.	2 "	1	12	.....	.....	1
	Whitby	B.	F.	¼ "	1	58	1	.....	1
York	Markham	B.	F.	13-10ac.	.....	15	1	.....	1
	Newmarket	B.	F.	2 ac.	.....	25	1	.....	1
	Richmond Hill	B.	F.	1 "	1	20	1	1	1
	Weston	B.	F.	1½ "	.....	25	1	1	1
Peel	Brampton	B.	F.	5 "	.....	50	2	.....	1
	Streetsville	B.	F.	½ "	.....	15	2	.....	1
Simcoe	Barrie	B.	F.	3 "	.....	12	1	.....	.....
	Bradford	B.	F.	2 "	.....	10	2	.....	.....
	Collingwood	B.	F.	1 "	.....	20	2	1	.....
	Orillia	B.	F.	3 "	.....	10	1	1	1
Halton	Oakville	B.	F.	⅔ "	1	6	1	1	1
Wentworth	Dundas	B.	F.	11 "	1	19	2	.....	1
	Waterdown	S.	F.	3½ "	1	18	1	.....	1
Brant	Paris	B.	F.	½ "	1	15	1	1	1
Lincoln	Beamsville	B.	F.	2 "	1	20	1	.....	1
	Grimsby	F.	F.	¾ "	.....	12	2	1	1
	Niagara	B.	F.	⅔ "	.....	15	1	1	1
	Smithville	F.	F.	1 "	.....	16	.....	.....	1
Welland	Drummondville	B.	F.	2 "	.....	25	1	.....	1
	Thorold	B.	F.	2¼ "	.....	26	1	.....	1
	Welland	B.	F.	1 "	.....	20	2	1	1
Haldimand	Caledonia	B.	F.	1 "	1	15	1	1	1
	Cayuga	B.	F.	1 "	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
	Dunnville	F.	F.	1 "	.....	14	.....	1	1
Norfolk	Port Dover	B.	F.	2 "	1	20	2	.....	.....
	Port Rowan	B.	F.	2½ "	1	12	2	.....	.....
	Simcoe	B.	F.	2 "	1	30	4	1	1
Oxford	Ingersoll	B.	F.	2½ "	1	30	.....	1	1
	Woodstock	B.	F.	1 "	.....	12	1	1	1
Waterloo	Berlin	B.	F.	7 "	.....	16	1	1	1
	Galt	S.	F.	7 "	.....	25	8	1	1
Wellington	Elora	S.	R.	¼ "	.....	10	1	1	.....
	Fergus	S.	F.	¾ "	1	.....	.....	1	1
	Harriston	B.	F.	3 "	.....	17	.....	.....	1
	Mount Forest	F.	F.	2 "	.....	15	1	1	1
	Orangeville	B.	F.	2 "	.....	20	1	.....	1

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

Number of pupils who Matriculated at any University.	Number of pupils who entered mercantile life.	Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.	Number of pupils who joined any learned profession.	Number of pupils who left for other occupations.	Number of pupils in Preparatory Department.	Number of masters and teachers engaged.	Salary of head master.	Head Masters and their Universities.
4	10	5	11	4	.....	3	$1200	W. W. Tamblyn, M.A., *Toronto.*
3	8	16	8	.....	.....	3	1400	D. McBride, B.A., *Victoria.*
3	3	.....	1	30	.....	4	1200	John J. Magee, B.A., *Toronto.*
5	9	5	18	24	.....	6	1400	G. H. Robinson, M.A., *Toronto.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	900	E. T. Crowle, M.A., *Giessen.*
1	2	4	7	6	.....	2	800	J. E. Dickson, B.A., *Toronto.*
3	3	2	.....	19	.....	2	1000	Thomas Carscadden, M.A., *Toronto.*
.....	5	7	3	6	.....	2	1000	George Wallace, B.A., *Dublin.*
5	6	.....	5	36	.....	3	1000	Cortez Fessenden, B.A., *Toronto.*
.....	2	4	3	2	.....	2	700	J. H. Johnston, M.A., *Toronto.*
1	13	10	33	.....	.....	5	1250	H. B. Spotton, M.A., *Toronto.*
.....	4	6	.....	11	.....	3	900	Wm. Forrest, B.A., M.D., *Toronto.*
5	7	4	43	67	.....	6	1200	Wm. Williams, B.A., *Toronto.*
.....	4	.....	1	6	.....	3	950	George B. Ward, M.A., *McGill.*
.....	4	2	4	6	.....	2	800	N. J. Wellwood, B.A., *Toronto.*
3	5	2	2	7	.....	2	1000	John Herald, M.A., *Queen's.*
.....	1	2	12	.....	.....	2	1000	D. H. Hunter, B.A., *Toronto.*
1	4	5	.....	2	.....	2	1100	J. W. Acres, B.A., *Toronto.*
.....	2	3	.....	1	.....	2	800	W. G. Wallace, B.A., *Toronto.*
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	900	William Cruickshank, M.A., *Aberdeen.*
.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	3	900	Albert Andrews, *Certificate.*
.....	1	5	.....	10	.....	2	700	A. C. Crosby, B.A., *Albert.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	800	John M. Bell, M.A., *Glasgow.*
1	5	5	3	5	.....	3	1000	A. McCulloch, M.A., *Queen's.*
3	10	8	20	10	.....	3	1100	J. M. Dunn, B.A., LL.B., *Toronto.*
3	6	10	20	3	.....	3	800	J. Morgan, B.A., *Toronto.*
.....	2	3	.....	4	.....	2	700	H. E. Kennedy, B.A., *Mt. Alison, N.B.*
.....	4	2	5	3	.....	2	800	C. W. Harrison, M.A., *Victoria.*
.....	2	12	.....	.....	.....	2	700	James Lumsden, M.A., *Aberdeen.*
.....	.....	2	.....	14	.....	2	900	W. W. Rutherford, B.A., *Toronto*
.....	8	10	7	.....	.....	2	1075	Rev. George Grant, B.A., *Toronto.*
3	10	10	10	4	.....	2	800	Albert M. Morris, B.A., *Albert.*
.....	15	2	7	4	.....	3	1050	George Strauchon, B.A., *Albert.*
2	12	5	4	41	.....	3	1200	James W. Connor, B.A., *Toronto.*
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2000	William Tassie, M.A., *Toronto.*
.....	3	4	1	6	.....	2	1000	George W. Field B.A., *Toronto.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	800	M. M. Fenwick, B.A., *Toronto.*
1	5	10	5	5	.....	2	1200	Wm. O'Connor, M.A., *Queen's, Ireland.*
1	4	5	5	3	.....	5	1000	Joseph Reid, B.A., *Toronto.*
.....	10	5	4	9	.....	2	900	Alexander Steele, B.A., *Toronto.*

TABLE L.—The

MISCELLANOUES

COUNTIES.	HIGH SCHOOLS.	Brick, Stone or Frame.	Freehold, Leased or Rented.	Size of Playground.	Schools under United Boards.	Number of Maps in School.	Number of Globes in School.	Schools in which the Bible is read.	Schools in which there are daily prayers.
Grey	Owen Sound	S.	F.	2-5 ac.	.....	25	2	1	1
Perth	Listowel	B.	F.	2 "	.....	12	1	. . .	1
	Mitchell	B.	F.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	.....	20	2	1	1
	Stratford	B.	F.	3 "	1	30	1	....	1
	St. Mary's	B.	F.	2 "	.....	16	2	1	1
Huron	Clinton	B.	F.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	.....	12	2	1	1
	Goderich	B.	F.	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	.....	18	.....	.....	1
	Seaforth	B.	F.	3 "	.....	37	.....	1	1
Bruce	Kincardine	B.	F.	3 "	1	25	1	1	1
	Walkerton	B.	F.	1 "	.....	14	1	.....	.....
Middlesex	Parkhill	B.	R.	1 "	1	21	2	1	1
	Strathroy	B.	F.	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	.....	16	1	1	1
	Wardsville	B.	F.	2 "	1	13	1	.....	1
Elgin	Aylmer	B.	F.	4-5 "	.....	15	1	1	1
	St. Thomas	B.	F.	2 "	1	18	1	1	1
	Vienna	B.	F.	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	1	26	1	.....	1
Kent	Chatham	B.	F.	2 "	.....	30	5	1	1
Lambton	Sarnia	B.	F.	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	1	28	4	1	1
Essex	Windsor	B.	F.	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	1	12	1	1	1
Cities	Belleville	B.	F.	$1\frac{3}{4}$ "	1	13	2	1	1
	Brantford	B.	F.	1 "	.. .	30	1	1	1
	Guelph	S.	F.	4 "	1	20	1	...	1
	Hamilton	S.	F.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1	36	2	1	....
	Kingston	S.	F.	1 "	.....	21	2	1	1
	London	B.	F.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	1	12	2	1	1
	Ottawa	S.	F.	3 "		36	1	1	1
	St. Catharines	B.	F.	2 "	.....	52	3	.....	... ..
	Toronto	S.	F.	$1\frac{3}{4}$ "	.....	26	2	1	1
		B. S. F.	F. R.						
Total, 1880		79 19 7	98 7	167 ac.	57	2009	151	53	87
" 1879		75 20 8	95 8	163 ac.	57	2020	150	53	93
Increase		4 . . .	3 ..	4 ac.	.	.....	1	....	.....
Decrease		.. 1 1 ..	1	....	....	11	. .	..	6

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

Number of pupils who Matriculated at any University.	Number of pupils who entered mercantile life.	Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.	Number of pupils who joined any learned profession.	Number of pupils who left for other occupations.	Number of pupils in Preparatory Department.	Number of masters and teachers engaged.	Salary of head master.	Head Masters and their Universities.
... ...	19	20	10	.....	... ..	5	$1100	Henry de la Matter, *Certificate.*
1	20	.....	40	40	.....	3	800	Archibald B. McCallum, B.A., *Queen's.*
.....	8	4	7	12	.....	2	900	O. J. Joliffe, B.A., *Victoria.*
.....	15	4	4	.....	.....	4	1100	C. J. Macgregor, M.A., *Toronto.*
6	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	4	1100	J. E. Wetherell, B.A., *Toronto.*
2	7	6	3	28	.....	4	1100	James Turnbull, B.A., *Toronto.*
5	4	2	15	6	. ....	4	1000	Hugh I. Strong, B.A., *Toronto.*
... ..	15	20	. .....	.....	.....	3	1200	Charles Clarkson, B.A. *Toronto.*
2	2	2	14	.....	.....	3	1000	Benjamin Freer, *Certificate.*
.....	.....	.. ....	.....	.....	.....	2	1200	J. Morrison, M.A., M.D., *Acadia.*
.....	3	4	6	5	.....	2	800	E. M. Bigg, M.A., *Toronto.*
1	10	20	6	20	.....	3	1000	D. A. McMichael, B.A., *Toronto.*
.....	3	4	1	8	... ..	2	750	W. G. MacLachlan, B.A., *Toronto.*
.....	2	5	.....	25	.....	2	825	Emanuel McKay, B.A., *Trinity.*
5	20	35	2	100	....	5	1200	John Millar, B.A., *Toronto.*
.....	7	10	11	3	.....	2	850	C. R. Gunne, B.A., *Trinity.*
.....	5	5	6	25	.....	6	1100	David S. Paterson, B.A., *Toronto.*
1	10	6	20	9	.....	3	1000	William Sinclair, B.A., *Toronto.*
2	9	1	15	26	.....	3	1100	Angus Sinclair, M.A., *Toronto.*
2	25	10	4	20	.....	3	1000	R. Dawson, B.A., *Dublin.*
14	10	15	4	20	.....	8	1750	J. E. Hodgson, M.A., *Toronto.*
1	12	8	4	15	.....	4	1050	William Tytler, B.A., *Toronto.*
27	78	27	21	112	... ..	18	1780	George Dickson, M.A., *Victoria.*
14	20	1	14	17	.....	5	1300	Archibald P. Knight, M.A., *Queen's.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1200	Rev. F. A. Checkley, B.A., *Dublin.*
6	19	2	11	10	.....	5	1500	J. Thorburn, LL.D., *McGill.*
3	23	25	5	160	36	10	1600	John Seath, B.A., *Queen's, Ireland.*
16	50	13	7	20	.....	9	2100	Archibald MacMurchy, M.A., *Toronto.*
						Av.		50, Toronto. | 3, Dublin.
								17, Victoria. | 3, Aberdeen.
209	731	555	625	1453	185	335	$1000	11, Queen's. | 2, Queen's, Ireland
								5, Albert. | 1, Glasgow.
								3, McGill. | 1, Mt. Alison, N.B.
248	565	535	693	1200	741	320	... ...	3, Trinity. | 1, Acadia, N.S.
								1, Giessen, Germany.
								4, Certificate.
.....	166	20	.....	253	.....	15	.....	
39	.....	.....	68	.....	556	.....	... ..	

Division 4.

Comparisons between the period from 1872 to 1876, and from 1877 to 1881 inclusive.

1. In Legislation.

The legislation of 1871 and 1877 respectively mark the beginning of important changes in the elementary and secondary branches of education. By the Act of 1871 all common schools became "free public schools," and every child from seven to thirteen years of age, inclusive, was thereby declared to have the legal right of attending some public school Parents were also required to see that each child attended some school for at least four months in each year. County Inspectors with larger powers and duties were substituted for the "Local Superintendents," and also appointed for cities and towns, their qualifications being prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction. County Boards of Examiners were established for the examination and licensing of teachers under regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, which was also required by a Committee of its appointment to prescribe a programme and prepare papers for the uniform examination and classification of Public School teachers—First Class Certificates being awarded by the Council of Public Instruction only, and Second and Third Class Certificates by County and City Boards of Examiners only; First and Second Class Certificates being permanent during good behaviour, and valid throughout the Province, and any existing Certificates being continued in force in their respective counties. The Council of Public Instruction was also required to provide by the training of teachers, programme of study and the selection of text-books, and special regulations, for teaching in the Public Schools, amongst other subjects, the elements of natural history, of agricultural chemistry, of mechanics and of agriculture, but these latter were made optional by the Act of 1877.

Trustees were declared to be personally responsible for school moneys if they neglected to take proper security from their Secretary-Treasurer; disputes between trustees and teachers were referred to settlement in the Division Court; the summer vacation was to continue from the 15th July to the 15th August; Public Schools in cities, towns and villages were placed under School Boards, and County Councils were empowered to establish Township Boards, on the vote however of two-thirds of the school sections therein; the County and other Grammar Schools became High Schools, and one half of the amount of the High School Grant was required to be raised in cities, towns separated, and counties, and all other sums for maintenance and school accommodation, by the municipality in which the High School was situate; the period of the summer vacation in the High School was established from 1st July to the 15th August.

Jurisdiction was given to the County Judge over persons having school moneys or property in their hands. This and other Acts were consolidated in 1874 into one Statute for Public and High Schools respectively, and such consolidation forms the basis of the Revised Statutes, Chap. 203, 204 and 205, with the Amendments made by the Act of 1877. This Act was an early result of the change affected in 1876, when the Education Department, constituted by a Committee of the Executive Council of the Province, and a member thereof as Minister, were substituted for the Council of Public Instruction and the Chief Superintendent respectively. Only such provisions and amendments were made by this Act as appeared to be then urgently required for the further improvement of our system. By this Act the Education Department was authorized to take the following important steps in advance, namely: To grant equivalents in the examination of Public School Teachers for that in the High Schools; to arrange with Public School Boards for establishing one of the Public Schools in each county as a County Model School, for affording normal or professional training to candidates for Third Class

Certificates, which they had not previously received or been examined upon; to require at any Normal or County Model School the examination in professional instruction; and such further conditions to be complied with by all candidates for Public School Teachers' Certificates as would secure duly qualified teachers in the several schools; to award, upon the examination and report of the Central Committee, all First and Second Class Certificates; to encourage Teachers' Associations.

The school year was divided into two terms: the first from the Third of January till the Seventh of July, and comprising 132 teaching days; and the second from the Eighteenth of August to the Twenty-third of December, and comprising 90 teaching days—and for the year 222 such days. The summer vacation was extended to forty days in rural sections, instead of thirty under the former law; and in cities, towns and villages became the same as in the High Schools, namely, for seven weeks.

The proceedings in the formation of Township Boards and settlement of difficulties consequent thereon, were made more certain, as well as those respecting the formation, alteration and dissolution of all school unions. The assessment and collection of Public School rates was transferred from the trustees to the Municipalities; and the Separate Schools were authorized to take advantage of this agency, and thereby also ascertain the Separate School supporters. The quarterly payment of teachers' salaries was also authorized, as also County Grants to County Model Schools and to Teachers' Associations. The power of County Boards of issuing Second Class Provincial Certificates under the Act of 1871 was taken away, and limited to Third Class Certificates. High Schools were replaced in their original position of County Grammar Schools, and the County equivalent made at least *equal* to the Legislative Grant, while the local municipality was under a similar obligation, as well as providing for all school accommodation.

The Acts of 1879, 1880 and 1881 were also found necessary in the further progress of our system, as well as to remove doubts and simplify the procedure at school elections. Requisite checks for the protection of the ratepayers on expenditure on capital account were also provided. Useful and beneficial provisions of the School Law were applied to Separate Schools, and a representation given them on the County Board of Examiners. By that of 1880 an optional provision for rural school trustees to shorten the summer vacation to four weeks (the original period in the Act of 1871) was passed, but the extent of its operation has yet to be ascertained. A satisfactory machinery for the equalization of rates in unions was provided, and it was made clear that the municipality should assess, collect and pay over school rates without any charge or expense to the school corporation. In 1881, for the first time, efficient provisions were introduced for securing school attendance for all children between the ages of seven and thirteen years, for a period of twenty-two weeks in two terms of eleven weeks each in each year; and as these are similar to the means adopted for compelling attendance by By-laws of School Boards in England and the Education Act of Scotland, the result in future years should show improved attendance, if School Boards and trustees properly fulfil their duty in this essential for the more complete success of our elementary system.

2. Administration.

The two periods of five years each, between 1872 and 1876 inclusive, and between 1877 and 1881 inclusive, present a favourable opportunity for comparison in several particulars and especially in the practical results which best illustrate the operation of the principles of any system and its efficiency.

The administrative record of the Council of Public Instruction appearing in the Reports shows the number of meetings which took place during 1871 to 1875 inclusive, namely, in 1871, twenty-two; in 1872, twenty-six; in 1873, sixteen; and in 1874 (with its elected members) fifteen meetings were held, and in 1875, ten.

During the years 1871 and 1872 the following subjects were considered and dealt

with by such Council, namely: Regulations respecting the qualification of Inspectors and Examiners, and as to the examination and classification of teachers under the provisions of the new Act of 1871; the appointment of the Committee of Examiners, consisting of Professor Young and High School Inspectors McKenzie and J. A. McLellan, to prepare examination papers for candidates for Certificates as Public School Teachers, and a programme for their examination; the consideration of text-books and the approval and adoption of an additional list of authorized books for the Public and High Schools respectively; the programme, course of study, and regulations for the Public Schools, and increased facilities in the Normal School.

Communications took place between the Government and the Council as to the High School entrance regulations, and as to the revision of the Readers, when instructions were received from the Provincial Secretary that before any future revision of text-books was undertaken the necessity therefor should be pointed out to the Government.

In January 1873 the Council adopted a petition to the Legislature setting forth its claims for continuance, and objecting to the proposed elective principle. A third High School Inspector was appointed. A programme and regulations for High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, and as to the admission of pupils, were adopted, while the former requirements for Third Class Certificates were adhered to. A Committee was appointed for the examination of text-books. In the year 1874 the Council of Public Instruction was composed of the Chief Superintendent, eight members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, six elected by each College possessing University powers, one by the High School masters, one by the Inspectors of Public Schools, and one by the teachers of the Public Schools, being in all eighteen.

In the following year the Council considered recommendations from the Central Committee as to examination papers for High School admission, and for the examination of students in the Normal School, and for Public School teachers; also as to the revision of the regulations respecting the programme of study in the High and Public Schools, and the duties of High and Public School Inspectors, trustees, teachers and others; also as to the revision of text-books, and the catalogue of books for library and prizes. These were respectively referred to Committees, and that on library and prize books was instructed at the meeting of 10th December, 1874, to inquire into an improved mode of supplying a better class of library and prize books. The qualifications of Head Masters and Assistants in High Schools were defined, and also the value and duration of First, Second and Third Class Certificates. In 1875 a sub-committee was appointed to take into consideration the working of the Book Depository, with the view of supplying the best class of books for library and prize purposes, and also with reference to the general interests of the Province for the free circulation of literature through the ordinary trade channels. Notice was also given to authors and publishers that the Council had not before them any History of Canada which would meet the requirements of the schools, and that they would gladly take into consideration any new work on this subject which might be submitted to them, with the view to its adoption as a text-book. A list of books recommended by the Committee on Text-books was added to the list of approved text-books. The suggestions of the High School Inspectors, and proposed regulations for the Intermediate Examination in High Schools, and the application thereto of the principle of "payment by results" were considered and approved of by the Council on the 4th day of May 1875, and these regulations took effect at the Examinations in July 1876; regulations and course of study for the Normal and Model Schools at Toronto were also adopted; also as to Teachers' Certificates in new Townships. The programmes and courses of study in the Public and High Schools respectively were also revised.

In the second period from 1876 to 1881 the matters dealt with by Orders in Council or Minutes of the Education Department were in 1876 (from March) 56; in 1877 87; in 1878 114; in 1879 117; in 1880 132; and in 1881 91.

In 1876 the subjects (amongst others) considered and approved of were the following:—High School programme and apportionment of Grant; Central Committee, appointment of additional members; Intermediate and Teachers' Examinations; appointment of Sub-Examiners; subjects for First Class Certificates; Separate School inspection; amended High School programme and apportionment of the Grant and Examinations;

In 1877:—Entrance Examinations and programme of study and Intermediate Examination in High Schools; Superannuated Teachers' Fund regulations; School accommodation; Public School course of study and regulations; sanction of Library and Prize Books; Model School inspection and Model School regulations;

In 1878:—Revised regulations, as published in the "Compendium of School Law;" certain Text Books authorized and Library and Prize Books sanctioned;

In 1879:—Text Books authorized, prices fixed and new conditions required; amended regulations as to Teachers' Certificates; Poor School Grant regulations; printing of new edition of Readers sanctioned;

In 1880:—Regulations respecting the Non-professional Examinations for First and Third Class Certificates; amended regulations for Certificates of qualification as Public School Teachers, and High School programme for 1880; amended regulations respecting the training of First and Second Class Teachers; regulations respecting County Teachers' Associations;

In 1881:—Regulations as to the examination of Candidates for Public School Teachers' Certificates; amended regulations as to Public School Text Books; High School programme for 1881-2; regulation as to teaching of Hygiene in the Provincial Normal Schools.

3. Business Transactions.

The official business transacted by the Education Office under the Chief Superintendent and by the Minister of Education, is shown in the Return to the Legislative Assembly in 1879 (*Sessional Paper No. 71*). The volume of correspondence in that year was 29,039, while in 1875 it was 20,695; and the number of reports sent out in 1878 was 380,319.

The following Table shows the volume of business done in the Department during the years 1879 to 1881 inclusive:

(a) Moneys Received by the Department.

Year.	Receipts.					Expenditure.
	Depository Receipts.	Model School Receipts.	Superannuated Teachers' Fund.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Receipts by the Department.	Total Expenditure, per Public Accounts.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1879	23,357 00	7,798 00	16,304 00	503 00	47,962 00	527,097 00
1880	18,710 00	9,122 00	15,816 00	636 00	44,284 00	505,184 00
1881	3,320 00	11,523 00	14,198 00	2,410 00	31,451 00	.....

(b) *Educational Depository.*

Year.	Receipts.	Purchases.	Letters Received.	Number of Sales made.	Total Value despatched from Depository.
	$ c.	$ c.			$ c.
1879	23,357 00	17,803 00	8,916	5,083	39,607 00
1880	18,710 00	8,370 00	9,810	3,140	24,816 00 est.
1881	3,320 00	None.	3,152	1,019	3,320 00

(c) *Education Department Correspondence.*

Year.	High and Public Schools.	Depository.	Superannuation Fund.	Normal and Model Schools.	Mechanics' Institutes.	Total Letters Received.	Total Letters Despatched.
1879	7,518	8,916	1,520	2,961	....	20,915	29,039
1880	6,921	9,810	1,589	2,363	...	20,683	33,579*
1881	7,345	3,152	1,605	2,025	962	15,089†	25,502

(d) *Documents, Forms, &c., annually despatched*

Trustees' Blank Half-yearly Reports	14,000
" " Annual "	5,000
Public School Financial Statements	750
Inspectors' Summary Reports	70
" Township "	500
High School Inspectors' "	420
" Annual "	105
" Financial "	105
" Half-yearly "	500
Roman Catholic Separate School Half-yearly Reports	800
" " Annual "	200
Minister's Annual Report	2,000
Examination Papers, Regulations, etc	195,500
Various forms	10,000
Circulars, about	35,000
Total	264,950

* Circulars, etc., were included up to 1880 in the total number of letters despatched, but since that date they are not so included.

† In addition to 15,089 Letters received in 1881 there were 3,860 Reports and Returns.

4. Programme and Course of Study.

In matters directly affecting the educational results of the schools themselves, such as the Course of Study, Text Books, and the efficiency of Teachers, the particulars during these respective periods are shown in the several yearly Reports. In the Course of Study prescribed in 1874 by the Council of Public Instruction, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, and English Language were essentials ; but Physiology and Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Agriculture, Chemistry and Botany, Christian Morals and Civil Government were also declared to be subjects which should be included in such course, as being easily learned by pupils under twelve years of age, and such subjects were accordingly prescribed. Twenty-seven and a half hours per week were fixed for school-room study, while the work for home preparation in the First and Second Classes was to occupy half an hour each evening ; in the Third and Fourth, an hour to an hour and a half ; and in the Fifth and Sixth, from an hour and a half to two hours ; and parents were directed to see that this work was attended to by their children at home. The Regulations also prescribed the following Time Table :—

TIME

Number.	*Subjects.*	*First Class.*	Minimum number of hours per week for study and recitation.	*Second Class.*	Minimum number of hours per week for study and recitation.	*Third Class.*	Minimum number of hours per week for study and recitation.
1	Reading	First and Second Reading Books.	6½	Third Reading B'k to p. 164.	6½	Third Reading B'k.	5
2	Spelling and Etymology.	First and Second Reading Books.	1½	Third Reading B'k and Spelling B'k.	1½	Third Reading B'k. and Spelling B'k.	2
3	Writing.....	Letters of Alphabet & Simple Words	2½	Simple Words.	2½	Capitals & Words neatly & legibly.	2½
4	Arithmetic ..	Arabic Notation to 1000. Addition, Subtraction. Simple Questions in Mental Arithmetic.	4½	Arabic Notation to 1,000,000, and Roman Notation to M. Arithmetical Tables. Simple Rules and Reduction. Simple Questions in Mental Arith.	4½	Arabic and Roman Notation to four periods. Compound Rules. Gr. Com. Meas. Least Com. Mul. Reduction. Vulgar Fractions to Addition. Mental Arith.	5
5	Grammar....	....	....	Pointing out the Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Pronouns and Prepositions on any page of Second Reader.	2½	Parts of Speech. Gender, Person & Num. of Nouns, and Comparison of Adjectives. Separating Simple Sentences into their two essential parts.	2½
6	Object Lessons	Lessons on Common Objects and Things, on Natural History, and on Moral Duties.	2	Lessons on Common Objects and Things, on Natural History, and on Moral Duties.	2		
7	Composition .	.....	....	Simple Sentences, orally and in writing. Short Descriptions of Simple Objects	½	Simple Sentences of any kind, orally or in writing. Short Descriptions of Simple Objects	1
8	Geography...	Cardinal Points of Compass. Map Definitions & Map Notations.	2½	Definitions. Map of World generally. Map of America and Ontario.	2½	Map of Canada generally.	2½
9	History.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....
10	Christian Morals & Civil Governm'nt	....	....	....	....	....	....
11	Human Physiology and Natural History.	....	....	....	....	.....	....

TABLE, 1874.

Fourth Class.	Maximum number of hours per week for study and recitation.	*Fifth Class.*	Maximum number of hours per week for study and recitation.	*Sixth Class.*	Maximum number of hours per week for study and recitation.
Fourth Reading Book to p. 244.	4	Fourth Reading Book.	2½	Fifth Reading Book.	2½
Fourth Reading Book and Spelling Book.	2	Fourth Reading Book and Spelling Book.	1	Reading and Spelling B'ks.	1
Neatly and legibly.	2½	Neatly and legibly and with fair rapidity.	1½	Neatly, legibly and rapidly.	1½
Principles of Arabic and Roman Notation. Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Simple Proportion, with reasons of rules. Mental Arithmetic.	5	Proportion, Practice, Percentage, Stocks, theory of said rules. Mental Arithmetic.	3	General Review. Involution and Evolution. Compound Interest.	3
Principal Grammatical Forms and Definitions. Analysis of Simple Sentences. Parsing Simple Sentences.	2½	Analysis of Prose Sentences contained in Reading Book. Parsing, with application of Rules of Syntax.	2½	Analysis of Verse Sentences in Reading B'k. Parsing, with application of Rules of Syntax.	2½
Simple and Complex Sentences, orally or in writ'g. Grammatical changes of Construction. Short Narrative or Description. Familiar Letters.	1	Simple and Complex Sentences of any kind. Grammatical Changes of Construction. Narrative & Description. Familiar and Business Letters.	1	Composition on any assigned subject. Paraphrase of any assigned passage.	1
Maps of Europe, Asia and Africa. Maps of Canada and Ontario.	2½	Political Geography, Products, &c., of Principal Countries of the World.	2½	Physical Geography of the Continents generally. Use of the Globes.	2
Elements of Canadian and English History.	2½	Canadian and English History, cont.	2	Elements of Ancient and Modern History.	2
Christian Morals.	1	Elements of Civil Government.	1	Elements of Civil Government.	1
General View of the Animal Kingdom.	1½	Human Physiology.	1		

TIME

Number.	*Subjects.*	*First Class.*	Minimum number of hours per week for study and recitation.	*Second Class.*	Minimum number of hours per week for study and recitation.	*Third Class.*	Minimum number of hours per week for study and recitation.
12	Natural Philosophy.						
12a	English Literature.						
13	Agricultural Chemistry and Botany.						
14	Algebra						
15	Geometry						
16	Mensuration						
17	Book-keeping.						
18	Domestic Economy (Girls only).						
19	Linear Drawing.	On Slates.	1	On Slates.	1	On Slates & Blackboard.	1
20	Vocal Music.	Simple Songs.	1	Simple Songs.	1	Simple Songs.	1
			21½		24½		24½

TABLE, 1874.—*Continued.*

Fourth Class.	Maximum number of hours per week for study and recitation.	*Fifth Class.*	Maximum number of hours per week for study and recitation.	*Sixth Class.*	Maximum number of hours per week for study and recitation.
....	....	Nature and Use of the Mechanical Powers.	1½	Nature and Use of the Mechanical Powers.	1
....	....	....	....	English Literature. (Collier's English Literature.)	1½
Elements of Chemistry and Botany in First Lessons in Agriculture, pp. 9-76.	1½	Remainder of First Lessons in Agriculture; but pupils in cities and towns may omit Lessons 30, 31, 32, 34, 37.	1½	Review previous subjects.	1½
....	....	Definitions and first 17 Exercises of Authorized Text Book.	2	Quadratic Equations.	2
....	....	Definitions, Postulates and Axioms. First 30 Propositions, Book I.	1½	Books I. and II.	1½
. ...	....	Definitions. Mensuration of Surfaces.	1½	Definitions. Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.	1½
....	....	Single and Double Entry.	1*	Single and Double Entry. Commercial Forms and Usages.	1*
....	....	In First Lessons in Agriculture, Lesson 38.	½*	In First Lessons in Agriculture, Lesson 38.	*
Outline of Maps. Common Objects on paper.	1	Outline of Maps and Common Objects on paper and black-board.	1	Outline and Perspective Sketches of Common Objects, on paper and black-board.	1
Simple Songs.	1	Simple Songs.	1	Simple Songs.	1
	27½		28		28

* Time already counted in.

It was also provided that the order of subjects should be followed and taught in the time prescribed per week for each subject, and none omitted.

Under the Regulations of 1877 the course of study became more flexible, in expressly providing that it was to be followed so far only as the circumstances of each school would allow, when the necessary modifications were permitted. The former limit-table was repealed, and School Boards and Trustees with their teacher left to regulate the time of teaching in their discretion. Teachers were also instructed that the course of study had reference to thoroughly graded schools only, and that in other schools, and especially in rural, deviations were permissible, the Inspector approving. The teacher was also directed to instruct his pupils by his own personal efforts and knowledge, and less by text-book and rote memory, especially in the First, Second and Third Classes. Subjects such as Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Agriculture were made optional. Hygiene was to be taught by familiar information given by the teacher, and no text-book used, while teachers were directed to take their own boys and put them through portions of squad drill; calisthenics were to be taught to the girls. Teachers in their conduct and discipline were enjoined to be examples for good, and so to beneficially influence the bearing and character of each pupil.

5. Text Books.

As to text-books, the Return in Sessional Papers of 1881, No. 36, presents the following comparisons, viz.: List of authorized Public School text-books on 1st July, 1867; list of additional books authorized by the Council of Public Instruction from 1st July, 1867, to 31st December, 1875; and list of books authorized by the Education Department from 1876, to January, 1881. This Return also gives full particulars of the text-books in each list, their educational merits, mechanical execution and retail prices, and shows the great improvement which now exists.

In the parting circular of the late Chief Superintendent (February 29th, 1876), to the several Municipal Councils, he gives instances of the backward condition in 1846 of the schools, and the subjects which had engaged his attention since then, and amongst them text-books; as to which, in 1847, he reported "that there were in use upwards of 295 "text books; of spelling books 13, reading books 107, arithmetics 53, geographies 20, "histories 21, grammars 16, and in nine other subjects 53. Most of these were foreign, "and, in general, the prices wer s high and the quality as inferior as their variety was "great. To relieve Canadian parents of such a burden, and the schools of such a nuisance, "was attended with difficulties, but which were speedily overcome. The Council of Public "Instruction, in 1846, adopted the Irish National series of text-books, having made an "arrangement with the Irish National Board that their books might be re-printed in Upper "Canada, or purchased in Dublin at 50 per cent. below the retail price there. The "Department here re-printed none of such books, but authorized their re-printing by "Canadian publishers who might apply. The immediate effect was the issue of two "Canadian editions of the Readers and the importation of original editions by booksellers, "and a consequent competition in quality and price." This series was continued in use in the Public Schools for twenty years, and having served a good purpose originally it became generally complained of as behind the times; all editions, moreover, were poor in paper, printing and binding. They were superseded by the Canadian Readers in 1868.

The explanatory remarks which accompany the schedules in the Sessional Return referred to, justify the inference that our Public School text-books have reached a condition to-day so far satisfactory as to be considered almost permanent, except perhaps in affording some further choice in Readers suitable to the circumstances of this Province, and in supplying the want, which the Council of Public Instruction found in 1875, and which still exists, of a good school History of Canada which would present in an interesting and narrative form such incidents of Canadian history as each child should know of his native land, inciting him in turn to imitate and become worthy of those Canadians whose brave deeds and energetic lives are to be found recorded there.

6. Teachers, their Training and Examination Tests.

Of all the requisite instrumentalities for securing satisfactory results in the elementary and secondary branches of our system, the complete efficiency of each teacher is the most important and essential, and the nearer such efficiency is reached the greater the return for those large and liberal expenditures from public sources and individual ratepayers, and for the labour, care and interest bestowed everywhere throughout the Province in maintaining and promoting educational work. This work will fall short of affording reasonably adequate equivalents for all such money and labour expended unless each teacher is fully qualified, not only by knowledge and experience of the best methods of instruction in the subjects to be taught, by his aptitude therein, and power of discipline over his pupils, but in possessing full sympathy with each of them and presenting that good example in conduct which is so influential on their characters. Progress and improvement in this direction have been continuous, but it is here that constant advance must be made and vigilance exercised, for the mere standing still and being content with the present position would soon turn into retrogression; and the service of teaching degenerate again into a mere stepping-stone for other pursuits, instead of its gradual development into the most meritorious and beneficial of all professions. It will be seen from the following references that from time to time efforts have been made towards obtaining better teachers in the elementary schools than formerly existed, and that the necessary means for qualifying them have gradually been improved and extended.

Soon after the passing of the Act of 1871, the Council of Public Instruction gave effect to its provisions for securing a uniform standard of questions by the Central Committee of Examiners for all classes of Public School Teachers' Certificates, and the examination by such Committee of the papers for First Class Certificates, those for Second and Third Class being examined by the County Boards of Examiners. The Council also framed regulations for improving the course of instruction in the Normal and Model Schools, and in practice in the Model School; also in the entrance examination to the High Schools and for establishing half-yearly intermediate examinations therein. The minimum age then required of Third Class Candidates was sixteen for females and eighteen for males, and the minimum qualifications required a moderate knowledge of elementary subjects, but there was complete absence of any requirement as to experience in teaching, or methods, or discipline. The tendency manifested was to a disproportionate increase in Third Class Candidates and decrease in the Second and First Class, and the like results in the number of Certificates annually granted, as appears by the following table:—

YEAR.	Number who Applied for				Number who Obtained			
	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.
1871	34	608	3091	3733	16	286	1544	1846
1872	55	659	3339	4053	14	271	1697	1982
1873	36	455	3142	3633	8	164	1659	1831
1874	27	432	2039	2498	14	196	1089	1299
1875	46	709	3124	3879	20	278	1633	1931
Total in this period	198	2863	14735	17796	72	1195	7622	8889

YEAR.	Number who Applied for				Number who Obtained			
	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.
1876	76	381	3580	4487	11	124	1668	1803
1877	38	1380	4870	6288	16	242	1547	1805
1878	60	1125	3494	4679	26	290	1128	1444
1879	84	3413*	3587	7084	23	592	1091	1706
1880	129	3130*	3330	6589	30	464	1307	1801
Total in this period	387	9879	18861	29127	106	1712	6741	8559

The Provincial Normal School at Toronto under its then system had not space to supply requisite professional training, except to the few obtaining Certificates, and further facilities for Normal School instruction were urgently needed, and this question required immediate attention. In the autumn of 1872 the Chief Superintendent accordingly recommended the establishment of three additional Normal Schools—one at Ottawa, one at Kingston, and one at London. (*See Sessional Papers*, 1875-6, *No.* 45.) In 1874 effect was given to the erection of a Normal and Model School at the City of Ottawa; but the Chief Superintendent's proposal to acquire an existing institution at London for a similar purpose fell to the ground. In the absence of better provision for the professional training of Public School Teachers, Teachers' Institutes were held, and the numerous attendance thereat contributed to the widespread conviction that this want should be supplied; and Massachusetts and other States of the Union were pointed to as possessing Normal Schools in proportion to their population largely in excess of our two Provincial schools. The Ottawa Normal School (but without the Model School) was completed and began work in September, 1876. The following table shows the number of students in the Toronto Normal School in the years from 1872 to 1876 inclusive, the number who obtained Certificates, and their class in each year, and the approximate cost from current expenditure for each:—

YEAR.	No. of Students.	Number who obtained Certificates.			Cost.	Cost per Capita of Students in Attendance.	Cost per Certificate.
		First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.			
1872	341	9	65	.....	$ c. 25850 00	$ c. 75 72	$ c. 307 74
1873	271	6	37	.....	24735 00	91 22	575 23
1874	337	16	66	97	23719 00	70 40	132 51
1875	339	17	51	61	24090 00	71 06	186 75
1876	177	5	29	.....	25443 00	143 80	748 32

It therefore became the first duty of the Education Department (as newly constituted in the spring of 1876) to see that fuller opportunities were without delay provided for the professional training of *every* Teacher in the future composing this large staff, which it was requisite to annually keep up to the number of 6,000 at least, and in which

* Including all Candidates for Intermediate Examinations, whether intending to be teachers or otherwise.

there was constant outflow. It became apparent that this difficulty could not be met by two or more Normal Schools with the like scope and course of instruction as that at Toronto or Ottawa, and that the large preponderance of Third Class Candidates over First and Second Class required that schools for supplying professional training should be generally accessible throughout the Province, and made as locally convenient for gaining knowledge in the art of teaching as our High Schools were for affording general education, of a quality, too, not inferior to that then given in the Normal Schools. The necessary legislation having been obtained in 1877, fifty County Model Schools were established, and the two Normal Schools were confined to the work of professional training for Second Class Certificates. The following table shows the results for the years 1877 to 1880, of the number of Teachers in training in the County Model Schools:—

	Number of Teachers in Training.	Number who Passed.
1877	1277	1255
1878	1391	1339
1879	1295	1217
1880	1413	1317

Increased facilities have thus been obtained without adding much to Provincial expenditure for this purpose, and in fact the Province was saved from the expenditure then imminent of at least forty thousand dollars per annum, which would have been required for the current support of the two other proposed Normal Schools, as well as one hundred and fifty thousand dollars on capital account for the erection of their necessary buildings. The system of County Model Schools required no expenditure on capital account, and the total annual appropriation does not exceed $5,200, and from the Counties about the same amount.

While the opportunities for the professional training of Public School Teachers have thus been adequately supplied, and County Model Schools are now recognized as an essential part of our system of training Teachers, and as the permanent basis of success, our endeavours should not be relaxed in securing still higher educational qualifications for the several classes of Teachers' Certificates.

Amongst the necessary steps already taken with this object was the withdrawal from the County Boards and the transfer to the Central Committee of Examiners of the duty of examining and valuing the answers of Second Class Candidates in the Departmental Non-professional Examination, under the authority of the School Act of 1877. This was followed by the further change made by the regulations of the 20th March, 1880, in relieving the County Board altogether of the labour and expense incurred in reading and valuing the answers to Third Class papers, and by making the subjects and questions for the Intermediate Examination common to those for Second and Third Class Certificates. The composition of the Central Committee was also improved by increasing the number of its members, and recently by adopting the principle of rotation in their appointments, and by requiring that the questions in their scope and object should be governed by principles approved by the Minister.

7. Inspection.

Thorough inspection of the elementary and secondary schools is also properly recognized as a necessary part of the organization of a complete system. Without it, there is no security for the satisfactory operation and condition of every school in respect of teaching, and its influence in the improvement of the mental, moral and physical natures of their several pupils. Where the inspection is efficiently done, the schools will be found to correspond in their efficiency also.

The Act of 1871, in abolishing "Local Superintendents" and establishing "County Inspectors," brought about great improvement in the teaching as well as in school accommodation and appliances. For the proper discharge of the responsible duties of

his office, the Inspector should possess not only educational qualities of a high order, as well as experience in teaching, and its best methods, but also soundness of judgment and discretion for dealing with the various local questions constantly arising in his inspectoral district.

The qualification prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for all Public School Inspectors was that of a First Class Public School Teacher's Certificate, Grade "A." This was extended in 1877 to graduates who had taken a degree in the Faculty of Arts in any of the Universities or Colleges with University powers situate in the Province, provided such degree had been taken with honours of the First or Second Class in any recognized Department for such degree, and also subject to the further condition that they had successfully taught in a Public or High School in this Province for the period of five years at least. On the 20th of March, 1880, this privilege was also extended to the University of McGill College, at Montreal.

Considering how much the actual results of educational effort depend upon the Inspector, it is important that the highest qualifications should be secured for this office, and that Inspectors in the future should be furnished with opportunities which have not hitherto existed of obtaining a full knowledge of the scientific principles of education, and in such higher fields of intellectual labour becoming better informed of the true aims of education and the best methods for obtaining them, and how to give the greater practical aid to Teachers under their jurisdiction.

8. Teachers' Associations.

County Teachers' Associations were first established under the Legislation of 1877, and becoming entitled to the yearly sum of $100—one-half from the Provincial Revenue and one-half from the County—they soon became valuable auxiliaries of this Department, in assisting its efforts for improved efficiency in the whole body of Teachers, and encouraging each other in their important work, besides forming local centres of educational action, thought and opinion. Regularly organized, and meeting twice in each year for discussion on matters of common interest, with Libraries supplied with the best works on instruction, these Associations can be relied upon as a permanent part of our educational machinery, supplementing as they do, and continuing the beneficial effects of the training in the County Model Schools. The suggestions emanating from these County Associations, and from their representatives in the Provincial body, have proved most useful and serviceable in considering the wants of our system, and the best available modes of supplying them.

The following shows their progress since 1877 :—

In 1877 there were 42 Teachers' Associations, now 59—increase 17. Members in 1877, 1,881, now 4,214—increase 2,333 ; of members who had paid fees 701, against 1,586. Total amount of Receipts in 1877, $2,769 ; in 1880, $8,028. The total amount of Government grant was during 1880, as compared with 1877, increased by $1,863 ; the Municipal grant by $125 ; from Fees by $491 ; and other sources $2780—increase of total receipts from all sources $5,259. Expenditure $1,127, against $4,965—increase $3,838.

9. The Depository.

This branch was established in 1850, and its operations ceased on the 1st of January, 1881. Under the head of "Educational Depository," at page 156 of this Report, its condition on the 1st of January, 1880 and 1881, respectively, is shown, and also the distribution of the residue of its stock amongst the different Provincial Institutions during the year 1881. The circumstances which justified this policy were stated in my Educational Statement in the Session of 1880, and this question will be better understood by the public, if I should here repeat them :—

"I now desire to bring the subject of the Educational Depository to your notice. Referring to the estimates of the year, and to those of 1879, it will be seen that the amount which I am recommending for the supply of stock is much smaller. I have

always intimated my intention of finally dealing with this question; but in this, as in all other matters, I have been pursuing a conservative course. Having made an independent examination in 1876 into the financial operations of the Depository, in 1877 I obtained by confidential inquiries further information as to the alleged educational advantages of the system, and the utility of the Depository in the public interest. I was prepared to accept that in the earlier stages of our school experience, and of the condition of the Province, such a branch might be both necessary and useful. My investigation in 1877 justified the following conclusions :—

"1. That the library system has been practically abandoned.

"2. That the prize system is only partially adopted or approved of, and there is no special educational necessity therefor.

"3. That the text books supplied are chiefly for Normal and Model Schools, which can be procured without the necessity of a Depository.

"4. That the supply of maps and apparatus should be encouraged, but that the stock should be obtained under different and better arrangements; that the stock-in-trade is quite too large for the business transactions, and, therefore, unnecessarily depreciated; that the maximum stock should not exceed at any one time more than $20,000, which, if the business of the Depository was at all active, should result in transactions of at least $100,000.

"I have since been obliged to come to the further conclusion that maps, apparatus, and other school appliances can be better supplied by the general trade with more satisfaction, and as cheaply to the schools, and certainly with a great saving of Provincial funds.

"The financial report in 1876 of Mr. James Brown showed that the stock then on hand amounted to $79,000. But in order to bring the question before the House at this Session, I undertook further investigations, which showed me that not only were the transactions very small in proportion to the capital used, but that there was a great depreciation in the value of the stock. I also find that the existence of the Depository entailed a large expenditure of public money without corresponding benefit, and that the results which it was intended to accomplish, could now be much better secured through the ordinary channels of trade. I feel it is therefore time for me to adopt the policy of closing up this branch of the Education Department at the earliest period in which the stock can be disposed of without unreasonable loss.

"A portion of the stock could not be sold at all, and a portion belongs to the educational library. It is important to maintain a good educational library, and the opportunity for establishing a very complete one is now presented from the valuable material which has been accumulated, not in educational works only, but in those also which possess historic interest to Canadians. I propose also to devote the Museum to its proper function, of being educational, and to relieve it of many articles, some of which will find their appropriate place in the College of Agriculture. The operations of the Depository have become smaller since I asked last year for less public money for stock. The amount spent in 1879 for stock was $22,535, and sales $38,535, thus reducing it by $16,771. It is unnecessary to re-stock the Depository, for the schools in general understand that they can be well supplied through the ordinary trade, and any reason for its existence in the former infancy of our schools, cannot now be successfully urged."

10. Financial Comparison.

COMPARISON between the periods from 1871 to 1875 inclusive, and from 1876 to 1880 inclusive, and a general Statistical Abstract of the Progress of Education from 1867 to 1880 inclusive.

I.—COMPARISON between the periods from 1871 to 1875, and from 1876 to 1880.

RECEIPTS.	1871 TO 1875 INCLUSIVE.					Average 1871 to 1875.	1876 TO 1880 INCLUSIVE.					Average 1876 to 1880.	Increase on average of last five years.
	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875		1876	1877	1878	1879	1880		
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Legislative Sch. Grant	178,975	204,758	224,934	244,933	248,061	220,334	249,956	251,962	258,538	252,564	263,454	255,295	74,061
County Municipal Assessment	492,481	531,391	601,351	606,538	758,467	598,046	793,161	858,305	872,354	874,071	878,716	855,321	257,257
Trustees' School Assessment	1,027,184	1,232,101	1,439,390	1,608,437	1,547,125	1,370,848	1,553,574	1,564,126	1,405,686	1,433,153	1,443,213	1,479,951	109,103
All other Receipts	425,831	562,020	701,690	779,363	811,801	656,141	796,964	748,792	710,743	666,942	669,446	718,577	62,436
Total Receipts	2,124,471	2,530,270	2,967,365	3,239,271	3,365,454	2,845,369	3,393,655	3,423,185	3,247,321	3,226,730	3,254,829	3,309,144	463,775
Increase in Total Receipts	180,107	405,799	437,095	271,906	126,183		28,201	29,530			28,098		
Decrease									175,864	20,591			

EXPENDITURE.	1871 to 1875 inclusive.					Average 1871 to 1875.	1876 to 1880 inclusive.					Average 1876 to 1880.	Increase or decrease on average of past five years.
	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875		1876	1877	1878	1879	1880		
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Teachers' Salaries	1,191,476	1,371,593	1,520,123	1,647,750	1,758,100	1,497,808	1,838,321	2,038,099	2,011,207	2,072,822	2,113,180	2,014,726	516,918
Sites, and Building School-houses	261,833	456,042	609,113	699,547	702,330	545,773	630,265	477,392	413,392	306,025	249,389	415,292	{ 130,481 decrease
All other Expenses	349,985	379,729	475,200	518,035	532,650	451,138	537,870	557,998	464,748	454,237	459,483	494,867	43,729
Total Expenditure	1,803,294	2,207,364	2,604,526	2,865,332	2,993,080	2,494,719	3,006,456	3,073,489	2,889,347	2,833,084	2,822,052	2,924,885	430,166
Increase in Total Expenditure	91,233	404,069	397,161	260,806	127,747	.....	13,375	67,033	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184,142	56,263	11,031	.....	.....

11. Comparative Progress.

A General Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the comparative state and progress of Education in Ontario, as connected with Public and High Schools; also, Normal and Model Schools, from the year 1871 to 1880, inclusive, compiled from Returns in the Education Department.

No.	SUBJECTS COMPARED.	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
1	Population	1620851	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1913460
2	Population between the ages of five and sixteen years	489615	495756	504869	511603	501083	502250	494804	492360	494424	489924
3	County High Schools	102	104	108	108	108	104	104	104	104	104
4	Normal and Model Schools	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
5	Total Public Schools in operation as reported	4438	4490	4562	4592	4678	4875	4955	4813	4932	4941
6	Total Roman Catholic Separate Schools	160	171	170	166	156	167	185	177	191	196
7	Grand Total of all Schools in operation*	5004	5042	5124	5165	5258	5467	5248	5098	5231	5245
8	Total Pupils attending County High Schools	7490	7968	8437	7871	8342	8541	9229	10574	12136	12910
9	Total Students and Pupils attending Normal and Model Schools	800	800	800	800	800	900	900	900	900	900
10	Total Pupils attending the Public Schools	425126	433256	438911	441261	451568	465243	465908	463405	462233	457734
11	Total Pupils attending the Roman Catholic Separate Schools	21200	21406	22073	22786	22673	25294	24952	25610	24779	25311
12	Grand Total, Students and Pupils attending Public, Separate and High, Normal and Model Schools*	463057	472800	480679	483861	494065	510740	500989	500489	500048	496855
13	Total amount paid for the Salaries of Public and Separate School Teachers	$1191476	$1371594	$1520123	$1647750	$1758100	$1838321	$2038099	$2011208	$2072822	$2113180
14	Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of Public and Separate School-houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, Books, Fuel, Stationary, etc.	$611818	$835770	$1084403	$1217582	$1234980	$1168135	$1035390	$878139	$760262	$708872

15	Grand Total paid for Public and Separate School Teachers' Salaries, the erection and repairs of School-houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, etc.	$1803294	$2207346	$2604526	$2865332	$2993080	$3006456	$3073489	$2889347	$2833084	$2822052
16	Total amount paid for High School Masters' Salaries.	$113862	$141812	$165358	$179946	$184752	$195906	$211607	$223010	$241097	$247894
17	Total amount paid for erection or repairs of High School-houses	$24164	$31360	$32939	$63684	$76586	$46216	$51417	$83968	$54274	$66416
18	Amount paid for other Educational purposes, etc.*	$356374	$439690	$455302	$478989	$569564	$589923	$250968	$324496	$304755	$277905
19	Grand Total paid for Educational purposes	$2297694	$2820226	$3258125	$3587951	$3823982	$3838501	$3587481	$3520821	$3433210	$3414267
20	Total Public School Teachers	5306	5476	5642	5736	6018	6185	6468	6473	6596	6747
21	Total Male Teachers	2641	2626	2581	2601	2645	2780	3020	3060	3153	3264
22	Total Female Teachers	2665	2850	3061	3135	3373	3405	3448	3413	3443	3483
23	Average number of months (or days) each Public School has been kept open by a qualified Teacher†	11$\frac{1}{2}$	11$\frac{1}{4}$	11$\frac{1}{4}$	11$\frac{1}{4}$	11$\frac{1}{3}$	11$\frac{1}{2}$†	204	206	208	208

* Including Collegiate and Private Educational Establishments up to 1876.

† Holidays and Vacations included up to 1876; not afterwards.

DIVISION 5.

Comparisons with Other Educational Systems.

The records of other systems which show their actual results in the work of national education are of great value as comparisons with our Provincial system, in enabling us to better ascertain our relative position in discharging this important duty, how far we have succeeded, and in what lines further progress may require to be directed.

The end to be reached being the preparation of every child for actual life by such processes as will satisfactorily develop his whole nature, the circumstances and conditions of each country must be weighed and taken into account before useful deductions can be drawn from such comparisons.

The material to be worked upon necessarily also varies in different nationalities, according to their special characteristics; and the school population may be more or less favourable.

There are probably no more favourable conditions, in every respect, to be found anywhere, than those which surround the youth of this Province.

In the preceding parts of this Report are shown such practical results as have already been accomplished in essential particulars of elementary and secondary education.

An examination of the educational results or standards reached by other systems will be deferred for the present, considering that this can better be done after our own has had that thorough review of its tendencies and practical results for which the time is now opportune, and for which much information for consideration is furnished by this Report. In the meantime I give the following comparisons on some material points—of expenditure, and the relative equivalents in attendance, or actual results, and as to the training of teachers:—

(1) With such States of the Union as may be taken to be similar to our Province, as compiled from the Report of the United States Commissioner for Education for the year 1879; and

(2) With elementary education in England, from the Report of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education for the year 1880-1.

1. Table as to Six States.

STATE.	School Age.	School Population.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Pupils enrolled to School Population.	Percentage of Average Attendance to No. enrolled.	Total Expenditure.	Cost per capita of School Population.	Cost per capita of Pupils enrolled.	Cost per capita of Average Attendance.
							$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Illinois	6—21	1,000,694	693,334	404,479	69	58	6,190,700	6 18	8 93	15 30
Massachusetts	5—15	303,836	301,528	234,249	99	77	4,994,800	16 43	16 56	21 32
Michigan	5—20	486,993	342,138	201,179	71	59	2,775,600	5 70	8 11	13 79
New York	5—21	1,628,727	1,030,041	570,382	63	56	10,464,000	6 42	10 16	18 34
Ohio	6—21	1,043,320	734,651	459,990	70	62	7,711,300	7 39	10 41	16 76
Pennsylvania	6—21	1,200,000	935,740	587,672	77	62	7,747,700	6 45	8 28	13 19
Ontario	5—16	489,924	464,395	220,068	95	*47	2,822,000	5 76	6 08	12 82

* In explanation of this small percentage for Ontario, it might be stated that the number of teaching days in the United States is much less than in this Province; thus Illinois has 150; Massachusetts, 175; Michigan, 150; New York, 179; Ohio, 150; Pennsylvania, 149; while in Ontario there are 221 teaching days.

2. Table as to Sixteen Cities in the United States, and Nine in Ontario.

CITIES.	School Population.	No. of Pupils enrolled.	Average Attendance.	Per centage of Pupils enrolled to School Population.	Percentage of Average Attendance to No. enrolled.	Total Expenditure.	Cost per capita of School Population.	Cost per capita of Pupils enrolled.	Cost per capita of Average Attendance.
						$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Baltimore	86,961	36,505	30,477	42	83	643,895	7 40	17 64	21 13
Boston	64,766	56,667	46,784	88	89	1,558,163	24 06	27 50	33 31
Brooklyn	164,250	94,573	52,858	58	57	1,214,835	7 39	12 84	22 98
Buffalo	52,000	23,905	14,792	46	62	310,408	5 96	13 00	21 00
Chicago	135,000	58,947	41,927	43	71	809,502	5 95	13 73	19 31
Cincinnati	91,693	35,761	26,537	39	75	741,274	8 08	20 73	27 90
Cleveland	46,239	22,741	15,693	48	70	381,865	8 26	16 80	24 33
Detroit	37,684	14,837	10,665	39	72	205,022	5 44	13 81	19 23
Indianapolis	26,039	12,322	9,369	47	76	201,462	7 73	16 35	21 07
Jersey	40,204	21,183	12,214	53	57	222,364	5 53	10 50	18 20
Louisville	43,712	19,484	13,405	46	70	218,769	5 00	11 23	16 32
Newark	41,935	19,478	11,100	49	56	207,968	4 95	10 65	18 70
New Orleans	68,918	20,249	17,401	29	86	302,595	4 34	14 94	17 40
New York	375,000	263,450	131,295	70	50	3,374,966	9 00	12 81	25 70
Rochester	31,452	12,002	8,144	38	68	168,768	5 37	14 00	20 72
St. Louis	101,825	55,122	36,077	54	65	1,009,051	10 00	18 31	27 96
Belleville	2,610	2,379	1,197	90	50	13,292	5 32	5 59	11 10
Brantford	2,900	2,304	1,263	80	55	15,492	5 34	6 72	12 27
Guelph	2,270	2,013	1,060	90	53	13,404	5 90	6 65	12 65
Hamilton	7,500	7,118	4,594	95	65	49,514	6 60	6 95	10 77
Kingston	4,400	3,897	1,978	88	51	16,735	3 80	4 30	8 46
London	4,800	4,700	2,354	98	50	27,857	5 80	5 93	11 83
Ottawa	6,500	6,024	2,948	93	49	50,547	7 77	8 39	17 15
St. Catharines	2,500	2,407	1,326	96	55	15,930	6 37	6 62	12 01
Toronto	18,000	15,414	9,553	86	62	116,383	6 46	7 55	12 18

3. Comparative Statistics of Elementary Education in Twenty-eight principal Countries, compiled from a Table prepared by the United States Bureau of Education from the most recent Official Reports and other authentic sources.

Countries.	Date of Report.	Population.	School Age.	School Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Teachers.	Percentage of Pupils to total population.	Number of Pupils to each Teacher.
Algeria	1877	*a*344,749	6-13	58,000	662	51,592	1,260	15	54
Alsace-Lorraine	1878	1,531,804	6-14	259,620	2,734	217,619	4,364	14	49
Argentine Republic	1876	2,121,775	6-14	503,078	1,946	116,244	5,893	5½	20
Austria	1878	21,752,000	6-14	3,122,863	15,166	2,134,683	31,196	10	61
Baden	1873	1,507,179	6-14	243,567	1,937	245,369	3,603	16	68
Bavaria	1871	5,022,390	6-14	745,251	7,184	841,304	11,921	17	70
Belgium	1878	5,403,006	6-13	772,076	5,729	687,749	11,808	13	58
Bremen (free city)	1878	142,645	6-14	17,892	52	17,315	400	12	43
British Columbia	1878	38,500	5-16	2,734	51	2,194	58	6	37
Denmark	1874	1,940,000	6-14	240,500	2,940	231,953	3,464	12	66
England and Wales	1879	25,165,336	*b*3-15	*c*2,500,000	*d*17,166	*e*3,710,883	*f*69,527	15	53
France	1877	36,905,788	6-13	6,409,087	71,547	4,716,935	110,709	13	42
Greece	1874	1,457,894	.....	240,000	1,227	81,440	1,205	6	67
Hungary	1877	15,666,000	6-14	2,127,950	15,486	1,559 636	20,717	10	75
Italy	1876	26,801,000	6-12	4,527,582	47,411	1,931,617	47,085	7	41
Japan	1877	34,245,323	6-14	5,251,807	25,459	2,162,962	59,825	6	36
Netherlands	1878	3,583,529	6-13	596,791	3,813	486,737	12,292	14	40
Norway	1875	1,813,424	6-14	302,000	4,736	261,622	4,030	14	65
Prussia	1871	25,742,404	6-14	4,396,738	34,988	4,007,776	57,936	16	70
Roumania	1878	5,000,000	6-13	700,000	2,319	108,824	3,651	2¼	29
Saxony	1878	2,760,586	6-14	448,814	2,134	451,324	7,219	17	62
Scotland	1879	3,358,613	5-13	561,600	3,003	508,452	9,477	15	54
Spain	1870	16,507,000	6-13	2,603,265	28,117	1,410,476	29,022	9	48
Sweden	1876	4,485,542	6-14	765,645	8,770	598,354	9,311	13	64
Switzerland	1871	2,669,147	*g*6-14, 7-13	441,794	5,088	411,754	10,156	16	40
United States	1879	50,152,866	*h*4-21	14,962,336	*i*	9,424,086	272,686	19	35
Victoria	1879	867,634	.....	.....	1,664	231,169	4,006	25	57
Ontario	1879	1,733,236	5-16	494,424	5,123	487,012	6,596	28	*j* 74

a European population.
b Including infant schools.
c Estimated number of children between the ages of 7 and 13.
d Day schools, including infant schools.
e Of these 3,710,883 pupils, 1,208,016 were between the ages of 3 and 7, 2,333,973 between 7 and 13, and 168,894 were above 13 years of age.
f 29,716 certificated, 6,616 assistant, and 33,195 pupil teachers.
g The school age is fixed by the local school authorities.
h There are 17 different school ages in the United States; the longest extends from 4 to 21, the shortest from 8 to 14, and the average length of the school period is 14½ years.
i Several States do not report this item separately.
j Reduced to 72 in 1880.

4. Table as to Normal Schools.

From the Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education, 1879, and the Superintendent of Schools for the State of Pennsylvania, 1880.

Normal Schools.

STATES.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Certificates.	Total Legislative Expenditure.	Cost per Pupil.	Cost per Certificate.
					$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Massachusetts	6	49	1091	187	56,350 00	51 65	302 00
Michigan	1	11	104	87	17,500 00	168 27	208 33
New York	8	116	2709	249	173,798 00	64 15	698 00
Pennsylvania	10	123	2900	263	100,000 00	34 50	380 23
Ontario, 1880	2	30	483	410	36,694 00	76 00	89 50

5. Table from Education Report (England) for 1880-1.

COUNTRIES.	No. of Schools.	No. of Certificated and Assistant Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	Proportion of Teachers to average attendance.	Total Population.	School Population.	No. enrolled.	Average attendance.	Expenditure.	Percentage of average attendance to total Population.	Percentage of Pupils enrolled to School Population.	Percentage of average attendance to Pupils enrolled.	Cost per Pupil based on			
													Total Population.	School Population.	No. enrolled.	Average attendance.
									$				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
England and Wales.	17743	†39074	3,895,824	1 teacher to 99 pupils.	25,480,161	(3 to 13) 6,010,411	(3 to 12) 3,895,824	2,750,916	18,255,355	11	46	70	0.72	3.03	4.68	6.63
Ontario	5137	6747	483,045	1 teacher to 72 pupils.	1,913,460	(5 to 16) 489,924	483,045	220,068	2,822,052	12	94	46	1.48	5.76	5.85	12.82

†There were, in addition to this number, 33,733 pupil-teachers. If these are included the proportion would be 1 teacher to 53 pupils.

These tables, however, require to be read with the following explanations, in order to properly serve as comparisons :—

(1.) The Normal School of the State of Michigan is similar to those of Ontario in being confined to students intending to be teachers; but the Normal Schools of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania receive pupils other than those intended for a Normal School course. Many of them are, in fact, ordinary academies with a Normal School class attached. The cost per certificate (in the latter instances) appears, therefore, much greater than in this Province, as the teachers in training are not distinguished from the ordinary students in the reports, and the reported cost covers the expense incurred on account of all pupils.

(2.) The average attendance in English schools for any period is found by adding together the attendances of all the scholars for that period, and dividing the sum by the *number of times the school has met* within the same period. The quotient is the average attendance. The average attendance in Ontario schools is computed thus :—The aggregate attendance for each half year is divided by the number of teaching days in each half year, whether the school was open the full time or not. The average for the first and second half years are then added together, and the result is divided by 2, which gives the average for the year. The average attendance appears, therefore, much smaller than if calculated on the English system.

Training Colleges in England and Ontario.

England, 1880–1881—

Number of Training Colleges	41
Number of Students	3,096
Total Expenditure	$761,716
Cost per capita	$211

Ontario, 1881—

Number of Normal Schools	2
Number of passed students	280
Total Expenditure	$30,327
Cost per capita	$109

The English students reside in the College, their board and other expenses of keep being paid for them, and, as the course of instruction requires two years, the average cost of each Certificated Teacher would be twice the annual cost, or $422. They contribute about $35 per annum each in the shape of fees and for books. 1,500 teachers of two years' training are, therefore, annually supplied to the English public schools from these colleges. Pupil Teachers cost the Government nothing, as they are paid by the managers of the Elementary Schools.

Of the 3,096 students attending the English Training Colleges, none is reported as having failed at the examination.

The total number in attendance at the Ontario Normal Schools was 418, and if the failures are included the cost *per capita* would be reduced to $72.

The foregoing comparisons in the average cost of educating children in the elementary schools and of training qualified teachers, show that this Province, upon the whole, occupies, relatively to the specified States of the Union and England, a favourable position; while Normal Schools in different States of the Union supply excellent facilities for professional training, yet the time and money required to complete the prescribed course present obstacles to the professional training of the whole body of teachers required for the rural schools, besides those in cities and towns, and must continue to prove so; for it is altogether impracticable that any public treasury should venture to undertake such large expenditures as the number of Normal Schools requisite for such object would entail, when the usual course of instruction is found to be from two to three years at least. The short terms and low salaries in the

rural schools of these States also contribute to the inferiority, as a class, of the teachers in the rural schools, while in this Province such teachers, owing to the general requirements during the last few years, possess teaching qualities and experience nearly equal to those in the urban schools. The pupil-teacher system of setting children to teach children is almost peculiar to England, except in Victoria and some of its other colonies: it does not prevail in the German or other Continental systems. It has had no place or advocate in the States of the Union, and, except in a very modified form in the case of Monitors, in this Province. Under the former conditions (before 1877) for third-class certificates, the great majority of our teachers besides being entirely inexperienced were too young for their work; but the principle is now fully understood that the most matured and experienced instructors are required for the primary classes, so that the pupils may escape the permanent injury caused by being experimented upon by the young and enexperienced.

While it is important that proper educational standards should prevail—and such are generally attainable under our system of supervision and administration by the Education Department—there is an inherent weakness in the States system of administration which fails to satisfactorily accomplish this. In England, where so much depends upon the results of the examinations in the several standards, the payments from the Imperial grant being determined thereby, it is difficult to determine by such tests the proper educational effect.

With the view of obtaining full and accurate information on subjects in which we are interested in common, and in which much of value could be gained from their experience, your Government, upon my recommendation, in November last authorized Inspector McLellan to visit the Elementary, High, and Normal Schools in the States of Massachusetts and New York, in order to obtain specific information on the several points following:—

1.—As to Training of Teachers.

1. The extent and modes for the separation of the professional from the general educational training.
2. What are the means for inculcating a knowledge of the principles of education as a science.
3. Also as to the practical application of such principles in the pursuit of education as an art.
4. The details of the Courses in use for the professional training of teachers, and especially through schools for actual practice.
5. Information on every point which would tend to make our Provincial Normal Schools more effective.

2.—Secondary Education.

1. The Course of Study in some of the best High Schools, and the modes for instruction in the various subjects.
2. Staff of teachers and appliances.

3.—Intermediate and Elementary Schools.

1. The subjects, standards, and modes of instruction, and the teaching staff employed in such schools, both in urban and rural districts.
2. Also as to the discipline and means employed for maintaining it.
3. Also, as to the attendances, and means for securing it.
4. As to the practical beneficial results produced by the teaching and methods employed.

The Inspector has been afforded the opportunity in such personal visit of obtaining much information, and has just submitted his Report to this Department, which can be considered with advantage; and in the meantime the following summary of his conclusions will be found of much practical value:

4.—Summary of Conclusions in Inspector McLellan's Report on the Elementary, High and Normal Schools in the States of Massachusetts, New York and Connecticut.

1.—General.

From what I have been able to gather by personal observation on my recent visit, and from books, reports and documents, the Ontario system of education, as a system, is superior to that of any State in the Union, for the following among other reasons :—

(1) Our system is distinguished by a unity of aim and method, and a consequent unification of educational interests, which has, I believe, no parallel in American systems.

(2) It has determined the necessary qualifications for important educational positions, and made the appointment to such positions independent of party influences.

(3) It has instituted an effective plan of examination to test the literary and scientific attainments of all candidates for the teachers' profession.

(4) It has established a thorough system of school supervision (inspection), and provided means to secure qualified inspectors.

(5) It has provided a simple and economical plan for the professional training of teachers, which secures, or will secure, the children of the humblest school section in the land from becoming the victims of incompetency.

This last element of excellence is the most important of all. Ours is the only system on this Continent, so far as I know, that demands some degree of *professional* training as a necessary qualification for the teacher. I have said that the system of professional training is economical; is it also effective? The question of economy can have no weight as against the question of efficiency. That only is true economy which secures the best results in the best way. The system can be made, I believe, thoroughly efficient. But to this end the Normal school, the County Model Schools, the High Schools and even the Public Schools must each in their proper sphere co-operate.

2.—As to the Normal Schools,

now confined to purely professional work, I remark :

(*a*) The Normal School Masters must have good material to work upon. Good professional training cannot be grounded on illiteracy. This means that those who enter these institutions should possess a good degree of general education and culture, and some aptitude for teaching, *as shewn by their previous work under a County Inspector.*

(*b*) Not only must the Normal School Masters have good material to work upon, they must also have a reasonable amount of time in which to do the work.

At present, therefore, the session for training is too short. It must be extended if the schools are to accomplish what they are designed to do. For in these schools,

(1) There must be a methodizing of the student's knowledge; a review of important branches, with a view to giving scientific unity.

(2) There must be effected, in general, some improvement in the student's knowledge of important branches—Music, Drawing, Experimental Science.

(3) There ought to be sound instruction in Ethics and Mental Science in their application to the work of education.

(4) There must be intelligent observation and practice, under criticism in the Model and Normal School.

(5) There must be—at least in many cases—an eradication of vicious habits of study, methods of teaching, etc., and the substitution of a more excellent way.

(6) There must be, as far as possible, secured that higher culture which comes from daily intercourse with strong and cultured men.

To this desirable end "Boarding Halls," such as have been established in connection with some of the American Normal Schools, would greatly contribute.

(*c*) The Normal School Masters, in connection with the professional Examiners, ought to have power to reject for illiteracy as well as for professional incompetency or inaptitude. For it sometimes happens that illiterates manage to score marks enough

to pass, notwithstanding all the precautions of a stringent academic examination. And, on the other hand, good scholarship will do little or nothing for one who has no natural aptitude for teaching.

3.—As to County Model Schools.

(1) These schools are designed to do a very important work. Here the student teacher gets his first ideas of educational principles and methods—ideas which will influence for good or evil all his subsequent course of professional training. The County Model Schools are really unpretentious Normal Schools, and they must lay a good foundation for the latter schools to build upon.

(2) It follows then that the principals and teachers of Model Schools ought to be strong in their profession—men of good scholarship, culture, earnestness and professional skill.

(3) During the training term in these schools, the entire time of the principals—except for general supervision—ought to be devoted to the training of the student-teachers. This is essential in view of the vast importance of making a *good beginning* in the professional training of our teachers.

(4) For reasons similar to those given above (Normal Schools, *b*), the term for Model School training ought to be as extended as it is practicable to make it.

(5) If Model School trustees are not disposed to follow this course (3 and 4), because they are not sufficiently encouraged by the Government and County grants, let them have a more liberal allowance. At present they receive $150 from the Government and $150 from the County—*i.e.* $300 in all. This does not appear to be sufficient for all that they are required to do. Would the cost to the country exceed the value of their work, if the Government were to contribute say $250 and the County $250; *i.e.* if $500 were given to each school? Fifty Model Schools receiving $500 each would cost the country $25,000 a year. Is this too much for the work of giving a fair *professional* training to the *great majority* of our teachers? If any one thinks so, let him note the fact that New York State paid in 1880, for the *current expenses* alone of eight Normal Schools, $135,000 and received in return 271 trained teachers. Than this $25,000, no public money ever has been, or ever will be, expended to greater advantage to the State, or on principles more capable of thorough vindication.

(6) Public School Inspectors, since to them are entrusted the inspection and control of these schools, ought themselves to be trained teachers, and therefore no man ought to be licensed as an inspector on account of scholarship and some experience gained in High School or Collegiate work; for such experience does not necessarily secure a knowledge of the principles of primary education, nor professional skill in their application.

4.—As to High Schools.

(1) It is plain that the successful working of our present plan of confining the Normal Schools to professional work, depends on the power of the High Schools to give a good academic training—to impart sound knowledge by the best methods.

(2) An essential condition is, therefore, that all High School Masters and Teachers should receive professional training. They must, of course, be good scholars; but they must know that it is not the sole, or even chief function of the teacher to communicate knowledge, but rather to develop self-activity and power of acquisition.

(3) Since the royal road to learning is yet undiscovered, and time is still a necessary condition in producing education and culture, the "non-professional" (academic) examinations must be of such a character as to secure the fulfilment of this condition. The standard maintained ought to be higher than it is—high enough to defeat the schemes of the inexperienced, or the unfaithful teacher who may attempt to palm upon the Department and the public the spurious product of the crammer for the genuine handiwork of the *educator*.

(4) Greater attention must be given to Reading and Elocution, Drawing and *Elementary Science*—especially Botany, Physics, Chemistry. And the teaching in science

should be experimental and inductive. If but one inspection a year be required of the High School Inspectors, they will have somewhat more time to devote to the subjects here referred to.

(5.) The High School Entrance Examination might fairly be modified so as to include drawing. Also better reading and writing should be insisted upon, and a somewhat wider course in arithmetic, so as to include easy cases of interest and percentage. This does not mean that the examination questions should be more difficult, or that *new* principles would need to be learned ; it simply means the learning of a few new terms, and a slightly more varied application of familiar principles.

(6) If the proposed work for the High Schools be thoroughly well done, they will have enough to do without attempting to educate candidates for First "A" and "B" certificates. This could be done in the Universities with better results in every particular.

(7) The Intermediate Examination, established as a school examination, on the results of which certain public funds were to be distributed, ought to be distinct from the examination of teachers : I think—

(*a*) That the present standard of the Intermediate ought to be retained, with some options in favour of science and literature instead of mathematics.

(*b*) That some "value" may be given to this examination by making the possession of the Intermediate Certificate a necessary condition to entering the teaching profession.

(*c*) Besides passing the Intermediate Examination, candidates for the lowest grade of certificate (3rd class) should be examined on additional and more difficult papers in the same "groups."

(*d*) The examination for second-class (permanent and provincial) certificates ought to be entirely distinct from the others—a test of better scholarship and greater maturity of mind ; and no one should be permitted to stand for the second-class examination who has not obtained a third-class certificate at least one year previously. All these examinations could be held in the same week, and conducted by the same presiding Examiners.

5.—As to the Public Schools.

(1) Greater attention should be paid to writing and reading.

(2) Drawing—which is named in the programme of studies—ought to be taught. The course for each of the classes might be given more in detail.

(3) The meaning of some additional terms in arithmetic (interest, percentage, etc.) should be taught in the Fourth class, and a somewhat greater variety of questions given, so as to include easy problems in interest and percentage.

(4) The elements of science should be taught in oral lessons by the teacher. With proper methods of teaching there can be found time for this, as well as for industrial drawing ; these will render other studies easier, and actually brighten the school life of the child.

(5) Since the great work of the Inspector is to see that the best methods of teaching prevails in the schools, *one thorough* inspection a year whould be better than *two* hurried ones. This would enable the Inspector to observe more accurately the teacher at work, and to exert a more powerful influence on both the teacher and the scholar. If *one* inspection each year be deemed insufficient, it might be supplemented by a judicious, uniform examination for promotion.

I give with my Report some specimens of Examination Papers used at the Entrance Examination in some of the American schools.

For promotion to the Worcester (Mass.) High School, pupils are examined in Music, History, Spelling, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography.

DIVISION 6.

Suggestions and Recommendations.

While the foregoing will serve to give much information to the Legislative Assembly and the people of Ontario on the present condition of this important branch of the public business, the report is also of special value in enabling inferences to be drawn from the facts appearing therein, which may properly influence the course of further progress, with the end in view of every child being equipped with thorough and efficient elementary education for any career in life, as well as securing a complete educational system adapted to all classes of our people. In considering this, the conditions of our elementary schools, as shown in the Report, are material, when it is seen, in Table E, that of the total number of children on the registers more than two-thirds are in the Rural Schools, and 81 per cent. are found in the first, second and third classes. The respective numbers are, in rural schools, 333,752; in urban schools, 149,293; and in the several classes:

———	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.
In rural	104,140	76,655	89,859	52,786	9,589	723
In urban	52,387	32,410	36,899	22,778	4,060	759
Totals	156,527	109,065	126,758	75,564	13,649	1,482

It may therefore be properly inferred that instruction in the first, second and third classes of the Public Schools should be of such quality and extent, as would furnish some fitting preparation for life, of so large a portion of our rising population. Moreover, the large number of children in the rural schools belonging to the producing class of agriculturists (which is rapidly becoming the most prosperous, as well as the most independent and self-reliant in our community), plainly shows that elementary teaching should be so directed as to prove of practical value as a basis for such pursuits. If all elementary studies were taught by "reason" and not by "rote" (as under the old mode, now gradually disappearing), by competent teachers of trained experience, their practical value would, in a large measure, be secured, and at the same time the whole character of the children much improved under the influence of such teachers; for a truly national system is as much concerned in rearing up a moral as well as an intelligent population, and securing honesty and fair dealing as essential qualities of every citizen, as well as mental culture.

The children in our elementary schools are capable of acquiring elementary teaching, without any fear that either their physical or mental energies will be overtasked to an extent which, under the favourable conditions in which our community is happily placed, we can safely venture upon, in comparison with any other community, provided modes of teaching in harmony with nature's laws are required to prevail, and thus aiding and strengthening the child's mental and physical development. The studies in the First, Second and Third Classes would then become the child's own in the school room, and enable him to enter upon those of the Fourth Class fitly prepared, mentally and physically, for its higher work. The successful results of such modes of elementary teaching can be seen in daily operation in the Provincial Model Schools at Toronto and Ottawa, and in several of the Public Schools in Toronto and elsewhere. The methods of teaching in these two Model Schools are set out at pages 77 to 82, and from 85 to 87, of this Report. For the three lower classes we find here no lessons at home, and a satisfactory condition of each school, without any corporal punishment whatever. It is my intention to publish full details of

their work in each class and subject, for general information, and as a pattern and guide for other schools.

While larger educational benefits can thus be obtained through improved methods of teaching and discipline, yet success here, and in useful results from special studies, depend altogether upon the capacity and knowledge of the teacher in the several subjects. With this view I submitted during last year to the Central Committee and High School Inspectors, certain questions which appear to have a direct bearing upon this subject. These comprised suggestions as to the separation of the teachers' non-professional examination from the High School Intermediate, and distinct examination papers for their non-professional examination, as well as an interval of at least one year after the passing of the third class non-professional examination before going up for the second class; also the introduction of elementary science in the public schools in familiar instruction by teachers upon Chemistry and hygiene, including health and temperance; also as to reducing the number of sessions in each calendar year, for the training of second class teachers in the Normal Schools, from three to two sessions, so as to afford opportunity for more thorough-professional training of such class; also to overcome the immaturity of teachers in general education.

The Committee and High School Inspectors in their respective reports discuss these several questions very fully, as well as others incidental thereto, and their practical educational bearing. They are agreed upon the desirableness of separating the High School intermediate examination from the non-professional examinations for third and second class teachers, and also as to the times of these examinations being concurrent in the same week and so avoiding any additional expense. The Committee also advise the payment of a fee by every candidate for a teacher's certificate, to be applied in diminishing the local expense in holding these examinations. The Committee are of opinion that the papers for the Intermediate should be different from those for the teachers' examination, and so to preserve to the former its true object, of being a test for such moderate proficiency as pupils generally after the course of two years in the High School might reasonably be expected to attain, in order to pass from the lower to the upper school, and the intermediate to cease to be a barrier between the lower and upper school. In Inspector McLellan's view the present standard should not be lowered, except slightly in Mathematics. He would also make the passing of the subjects of the Intermediate a necessary condition to entering the teaching profession, but would utilize the Intermediate papers as part of those required for third-class candidates, but that the second and third-class papers should be distinct.

To protect teachers' examinations from candidates too rapidly prepared, the suggestions of the Committee are that the candidate should be required to furnish certificates from the Head Master of the High School, or the Head Master of the Public School and the Public School Inspector, that he had attended such High School for two years, or such Public School for the like period after having passed through the fourth-class, but in special cases such attendance might be dispensed with on the recommendation of the High School Master or Public School Inspector. The opinions concur in the necessity of a longer Normal School session for the professional instruction of second-class teachers. The Committee were not on this occasion asked to consider further whether the time had come for discontinuing the Intermediate as one of the departmental examinations with the view of leaving the High Schools to conduct their own promotion examinations, now that the educational position of the High Schools had been so much raised from the inferior conditions in which they were, at the time the late Council of Public Instruction established these examinations.

While it is important that satisfactory standards should prevail in secondary education as well as in elementary, a thorough investigation of the actual results appearing in the statistical tables to this report lead to conclusions favourable to greater flexibility in reference to the programmes and subjects of study in the High Schools as well as in the Public Schools.

In view of the improved efficiency in elementary teaching in the Public Schools and the increased facilities for instruction in secondary subjects in the High Schools since 1877, it became desirable during last year to review the conditions of the High Schools by the

light of the experience gained, in order to secure their greater usefulness and permanency. The High School Inspectors and the committee representing the High School section of the Ontario Teachers' Association were therefore invited to consider and discuss certain questions, which seemed material, the first being the importance of the English branches of secondary education, and of ample time being given to such subjects in preference to all others, inasmuch as progress and improvement were much needed in dictation and composition, reading and elocution, writing, drawing and book-keeping, English and Canadian history and geography, and English literature. While equal facilities should be afforded in the other subjects of Latin, Greek, mathematics, modern languages and physical science, these should all be subordinate to the paramount importance of the English branches. Another question was whether the statutory conditions under which Collegiate Institutes could be established should not be changed, so as to remove the undue and artificial stimulus given to the subject of Latin to the prejudice of secondary English subjects. Also whether reasonable tuition fees in relief of local municipal taxes should not be paid by those who were directly deriving High School benefits.

The report of the High School Inspectors on these questions will be found at pages 91 to 101 of this Report, and the views of the High School section at page 127. In the Reports of the High School Inspectors will be found criticisms upon the resolutions of the High School section; both however agree that a minimum tuition fee should be established; while the High School section is of opinion that Collegiate Institutes should continue to exist, but the basis of establishment and continuance should be broadened by including girls as well as boys, and by recognizing other studies besides Latin and Greek. High School Inspector McLellan considers that this proposal does not contribute any definite or practical suggestions towards the solution of this somewhat difficult problem, but that it is clear that Latin must no longer be kept in its supreme position. He submits the following conditions as indispensable:—

(1) Suitable buildings, grounds and all other appliances for physical training.

(2) Chemical laboratory and all necessary chemicals and apparatus for teaching the subject properly.

(3) At least four masters, specialists in the four departments of classics, mathematics, science and modern languages.

(4) A necessary condition that chemistry, botany and physics should be taught experimentally.

(5) An average of 60 boys in Latin, or an average of 60 boys in the Science Group, or in the Latin and Science Groups combined.

Inspector Marling considers that Collegiate Institutes are sufficiently fostered, and that the time has come for considering those High Schools which are doing as good work and are as well equipped as some of the Collegiate Institutes, and in some cases doing better work, and sets forth in a table the details for such comparisons. He considers that the basis of the Collegiate Institutes should show similar requirements to those proposed by Inspector McLellan, with French and German, or Chemistry, Botany and Physiology together as on a par with Latin, and if such conditions were rigorously exacted there would be no danger of unduly multiplying the number of Collegiate Institutes. In Table H of the Statistical Report will be found a statement showing the progress or decline of each High School in the years 1879 and 1880, and in Table I will be found the actual cost of each High School pupil and the proportions derived from the Legislative and Municipal Grants, tuition fees, and other sources, as well as information on the points involved in my inquiries upon this subject. Of the 104 High Schools in 1880, 72 were free, and only 88 cents of the total cost per pupil of $31.94 was derived from tuition fees, while $6.67 came from the Legislative Grant, and $18.14 from the Municipal Grant.

In addition to the questions already referred to, a reference to the proceedings of the Ontario Teachers' Association, held in August last, and appearing on page 123 of this Report, presents for consideration several further important matters, amongst which is the importance of teachers-in-training in the Normal School being thoroughly taught in the principles and practice of Kindergarten work, so as to be applicable to younger children in the Public Schools; that the obligation of School Boards to provide additional school accommodation, where required by the number of children entitled to attend,

should be free from legal doubt; particulars should be supplied by the Department of the importance and best means of properly ventilating, lighting and heating school-houses; that there should be a Committee for considering improvements in methods of teaching and school management, in order that they may be properly tested by actual experiment through the Education Department; also certain proposals for the Teachers' Provident Fund. The Association also recommended the period of Model School training to be materially lengthened, and that all students-in-training should be required to pay a fee as well as all going up to teachers' examinations, while all candidates for Second Class Certificates should be required to pass in the Science Group. The Public School Inspectors' Section was also of opinion that "the professional training of First and Second Class Teachers is quite defective."

The Principals of the County Model Schools have also submitted suggestions for consideration upon permanent regulations for governing these schools in the future. The Regulations approved on the 23rd September, 1881, having been taken as the basis, it is proposed that they should be modified in the following particulars: (1) That no Head Master who has hitherto discharged his duties efficiently should be affected by the conditions as to the qualifications of future Principals; (2) That there should only be one session of the Model School in each year, but for a longer period, and thus remove the expense to the Public School Boards of keeping open an extra room during one-half of the year. This would be quite sufficient, except when there was an overplus of students in any county, the right should be granted of attending any other County Model School, where there were vacancies. (3) The subjects of instruction to teachers-in-training should be confined strictly to such as are professional, other subjects being presumed to have been taught in the High School; and because the best results are secured when the Normal and Model Schools confine themselves to professional work. (4) With respect to assistant teachers, this should be left to the Boards of each school to arrange, who should also secure the Head Master a room in which to deliver his lectures and be free to give at least one hour in each day to the personal supervision of the students while engaged in actual teaching. They also recommended that an Inspector should be appointed by the Education Department to inspect the several Model Schools, as more likely to secure uniform standards and methods of teaching of a higher character than at present prevails in some of the Model Schools. Also that a fee of five dollars should be paid by each student for instruction, and that the Legislative Grant be paid directly to the Head Master as remuneration for this special professional work in addition to his regular salary from the Public School Board; while the fees and County Grant would be payable to the Public School Board, to reimburse their expenses for Model School purposes.

Excepting the two subjects of school accommodation and the Teachers' Provident Fund, recommended for legislation, the other important questions can be dealt with by Regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, or of the Education Department, after full opportunity has been given for eliciting the views of all who take an intelligent interest in educational matters.

With respect to the provisions of the 29th section of the Act of 1879, some such checks as have been thereby interposed upon the power of School Boards—High and Public—were absolutely necessary in the interest of the ratepayers, to protect them from demands of an arbitrary and unreasonable nature which were in many instances made upon the Municipal Councils, and illustrated by several High School Boards in litigation which ensued. In my circular of the 15th October, 1880, I pointed out that these provisions had not altered the duty incumbent upon Public School Boards and Rural School Trustees to furnish adequate accommodation in their schools, as required by subsection 18 of section 104 and subsection 8 of section 102 of the Public Schools Act—that is to say: in cities, towns and incorporated villages, "to provide adequate accommodation for all children of school age in the municipality;" and in case of rural schools, "to provide adequate accommodation for all children of school age resident in their school section, so as to accommodate at least two-thirds of the children who have a right to attend the school of the section, according to the census of the preceding year." While any default in these particulars could, in my opinion, be enforced by the Courts, it is desirable that

in a matter of such general public interest, involving not only the compulsory attendance of all children for elementary instruction, but adequate school room therefor, that the obligation of the Trustees of all Public Schools and of the Municipalities to supply any deficiency in this respect should be placed beyond legal question. The High Schools, however, occupy quite a different position in affording opportunities for secondary education for such only as may avail themselves of them, and the expenditures for which may well be left to the public opinion of each locality.

The principle of establishing the Teachers' Retiring Provident Fund, instead of the present partial "superannuation" one, with its exceptions and anomalous provisions, and undue burden on Provincial revenues, is worthy of the fullest consideration of the Legislature as well as of teachers, as tending to further secure at all times throughout the Province an efficient staff of teachers, and to lessen the outflow of the experienced, and the consequently large expense annually thrown upon Provincial and Municipal revenues for new teachers. The proposals of the "Ontario Teachers' Association" will be found at page 214 of this Report, and their proposed basis for this Provident Fund is the payment by every teacher of an annual subscription of four dollars during the period of ten years at least, on the same principle as is found in similar "provident funds" for any class engaged in a common occupation or employment. While the Province should be relieved from so large an incidence of burden, as has arisen from the superannuation scheme of the past, it may be properly called upon, in the general interests of education, to contribute as much as would effectually guarantee to each teacher such retiring allowance as would result from the recognition of just principles. Legislation is also necessary to place Collegiate Institutes, in the future, under such conditions and terms as the Education Department may, by regulations in that behalf, from time to time determine.

The defective means complained of by the Public School Inspectors for supplying professional instruction to First and Second Class Teachers can be remedied; as to the second class, by giving effect to the recommendation for prolonging the professional training, both in the County Model Schools and the Normal Schools, and by higher tests at the non-professional examination, and especially due time in preparation. In my recommendations for extending the Provincial usefulness of Upper Canada College, in Part III. of this Report, it will be seen that opportunities for higher knowledge in methods of instruction, management and discipline could be provided in the College if made the Model High School for this purpose, as well as for High School teachers; while at the School of Practical Science, theoretical and practical instruction in Chemistry, Botany, Biology with Physiology, Drawing and Mechanics, can be made readily accessible to both first class candidates and High School Masters. Lectures on School Law, and also on the scientific principles of education, could be given in this department. By these means the needed professional training could be supplied at moderate expense, without establishing a Professorship of Education in the Provincial University.

The discussions on the subject of "pressure" on the pupils in the Public and High Schools require serious attention from everyone upon whom any responsibility rests. I have carefully considered the different points discussed, and have also obtained from Public School Inspectors information as to examinations in Public Schools, and now present for consideration some information which may prove useful in either removing defects or pointing to remedies for much that has been both properly and opportunely commented upon. So far as the programme of study is referred to as one of the causes of pressure, it will be seen that it was made more flexible in 1877 than previously, and that several compulsory subjects were made optional, and much discretion left to School Boards, Inspectors and Teachers, as well as the Time Table, the hours in which could be made as short as School Boards themselves thought proper; but it would seem that in its application School Boards and Inspectors failed to appreciate the spirit and extent of these changes, and continued on, much according to the former course; but in some instances Inspectors have caused much home work to cease, and required actual teaching in the school-room itself instead. The Trustees generally have not used their power to shorten the school hours, and probably from the apprehension that examinations, either competitive or for promotion, practically prevented this. The extent and effect of all examinations require special investigation in order to determine the limits between their healthful operation and where injurious. I fully

agree with the importance attached to greater opportunity for the physical training of the pupils, improved ventilation, and a more healthful condition of all school-houses. It is also evident that in the higher classes of the Public Schools that such subjects as music, drawing and needlework should be available for girls, and that in the High Schools they might be correspondingly relieved from studies of less value or application to the duties of their sex. Before arriving at definite conclusions upon such important questions, attention should be given to the proper functions of the school, which is only a partial means of educating each boy or girl. The school may be considered the fifth of the essential institutions of civilized life, the other four being the family, civil society, the State, and the religious. The true place of the school is misapprehended if it is to be held responsible for supplying what the family alone can adequately give, or influences which properly proceed from the State or civil and religious society, each of which possesses its peculiar educative functions. It is impossible, therefore, that the school can supply alone what should be drawn from these four other institutions. The school should, however, aid in their operation, and assist family culture by not retarding its development; and, by way of illustration as to its practical application, I may take the experience of the members of the Conference on Educational Code Reform in England as presented in their memorial to the Committee of the Privy Council in June last, in which they urged the acceptance of certain general principles as governing early training. The most important were, (1) that the course of studies should at each stage be in harmony with and adapted to the natural development of the child's mind and body; and (2) that all teaching should proceed from the known to the unknown, from the particular and the concrete to the general and the abstract, and from the experimental and empirical to the rational and scientific; and in connection with the adoption of such principles as the basis of elementary education, the Conference submitted standards which would better accord with such principles than the standards then in operation. These may be referred to with advantage in settling upon a new programme of study, as they present standards for infants, for children of seven and eight, and of eight and nine, and gradual increase in the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh standards. In also suggesting a scheme of instruction in Science, they show that the obstacles in the way of teaching Elementary Science do not arise from any inherent difficulty in the subject so much as from the want of familiarity, and that an effectual way of securing results of real value for the time and labour bestowed in elementary schools, would be through systematic object lessons leading up to more specific instruction in the higher classes; and they consider that the starting point for scientific instruction is in making its language familiar to the pupils.

It is satisfactory to see that the general public is beginning to understand that the prevention of disease can be made more certain than the curing of the disease itself; and while the State and society are both specially charged with discharging their full duty in this respect, inasmuch as it would preserve to the nation that large proportion of its population which is prematurely cut off, and induce a higher average term of life, there cannot be too much attention in the school itself, to giving familiar information to each child of rules of health, and in protecting him against bad ventilation, lighting and heating, and other defects of the school-house. I have previously mentioned that the conditions which surround every child in this Province enable it to gain adequate educational preparation for any career in life, and are so favourable as to compare with those of any other community; and this is not confined to education alone, but exists in all the other institutions referred to—the State, in affording the fullest capacity for local self-government, and in administering justice and charity in its care of the general welfare; the Family, in the plenty and abundance of its material resources; Civil Society, in the equality and intelligence generally prevalent; and the freedom in Religion of the members of all denominations in profession and practice, and necessarily, therefore, penetrating and influencing all the other institutions of our community. It has been well said that the school on its part also affords moral instruction; and I cannot better close this part of my Report than by quoting what W. T. Harris, Superintendent of Public Schools of the City of St. Louis, has lately given of his experience:—"To the one who is familiar with the methods of schools, it is not surprising to find that the school has a favourable effect on the morals of the pupil. In the well-disciplined school, the pupil is first taught to be regular and punctual, to be

cleanly in person, polite to his fellows, obedient to his teachers; he is taught to be silent and industrious, attentive and critical in his mental habits. To sum up all these in one word, he is taught to subordinate his capricious will and inclinations to the reasonable conditions under which he may combine with his fellow-men, and share in their labours and in the fruits of their labours. The great advantage of school instruction in morality, lies in the fact that the pupil is made to do and practise these fundamental moral acts of self-control, and is not merely made to hear lectures on the subject, and exhortations, without accompanying discipline in moral habits.

"In the school, moral habits must be practised or the instruction cannot go on. What wonder, then, that those who have attended school, even for the short period required to learn to read and write, are found to be seven times less likely to reach the gaol or prison than those who are entirely illiterate."

Note respecting Statement of Correspondence—page 216.

The number of letters received and sent out has been gradually decreasing with the disappearance of the Depository, which branch of the Department is now closed, and the services of six clerks dispensed with. The letters during 1881 were chiefly special, and consisted of such as relate to matters of administration involving the directions and decisions of the Minister in respect of Public, Separate and High Schools, the Normal and Model Schools, Mechanics' Institutes, Legislative apportionment, superannuation applications, confirmation of by-laws, and general business; but the table does not include those which relate to the University and Colleges at Toronto (including the supervision by the Minister of the Bursars' Department), the School of Practical Science and the Schools of Art and Design.

PART II.

RESPECTING MECHANICS' INSTITUTES

AND THE

LIKE SOCIETIES AIDED BY PROVINCIAL FUNDS.

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RESPECTING MECHANICS' INSTITUTES AND THE LIKE SOCIETIES AIDED FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS.

By the Act of 1880 (43 Vic., Cap. 5.), the Association of Mechanics' Institutes of Ontario, Mechanics' Institutes, the Ontario Society of Artists and Schools of Art and Design were placed under the supervision of the Minister of Education, instead of the Commissioner of Agriculture as formerly, and they were required to report to such Minister in all matters in which, under the provisions of the Agriculture and Arts Act (Revised Statute, Chap. 35), they were respectively directed to report to such Commissioner, and the powers and duties of that Act conferred upon the Commissioner of Agriculture in that behalf, were all transferred to and vested in the Minister of Education.

The Education Department was authorized to make rules and regulations, subject to the approval of your Honour in Council, for instruction in Physical and Practical Science to be given in evening classes in Mechanics' Institutes, and for the apportionment of sums of money out of any grants to be made by the Legislature for the purpose of such classes, and for sanctioning the purchase of books for the libraries of such Institutes in other subjects than those expressly authorized by the Revised Statute. It was also made the duty of the Minister to see that every Mechanics' Institute at least once in each year was inspected, and the financial affairs thereof audited, and the standing of each Mechanics' Institute ascertained by the Public School Inspector, whose remuneration was to be regulated by the Education Department.

Under the 77th Section of the Revised Statute, Chap. 35, any Mechanics' Institute incorporated under Revised Statute, Chap. 168, or the former Consolidated Statute, which had established a reading-room or evening classes organized for the imparting of practical instruction to its pupils, or had established a library of books in the subjects of Mechanics, Manufactures, Agriculture, Horticulture, Philosophy, Science, the Fine and Decorative Arts, History, Travels, Poetry and Biography, should be entitled to receive from the unappropriated moneys in the hands of the Treasurer of the Province, for the purpose of aiding in such reading-room, class instruction or library, a sum not to exceed $400 in any one year; subject, however, to the condition that a sum equal to one-half the amount to be so paid out of the Provincial revenue is "locally contributed or appropriated, or has been expended by such Institute during the current year for such object or objects."

The amount to be expended for reading-room purposes was limited to one-fourth of the maximum grant and contribution from local sources.

It was also provided that the business year of each Institute should end on the first of May in each year, and that no Institute should share in the grant until the year following its formation, and of which notice should be given before the first of December in the year preceding its first application. The time for applying for grants, is till the first of November in each year following, and thus affords the opportunity of a full current year for obtaining and appropriating the local equivalents for the amount of grant claimed. Moreover, it would otherwise be impossible to truthfully state what the affidavit called for, viz.: the fact that the local equivalent had been raised and appropriated for the current year, when one-half of such year at least was yet to expire.

The practical solution has therefore been to construe the current year to be that ending on the first of May in each year preceding the first of November, and during this intervening period each Institute can readily prepare and submit its Report for the year ending the first of May previously, and thus show the amounts of local contributions actually raised and expended, as well as the proper application of the Legislative grant, and thus furnish the requisite basis for the annual audit by the Public School Inspector.

1. Association of Mechanics' Institutes.

The Association of Mechanics' Institutes is constituted a body corporate, the different Institutes being Associates, and represented at its annual meetings by their president and secretary or other two members.

The thirteenth annual meeting was held at the City of London on the 22nd day of September, 1881, 33 Institutes being represented, and a copy of the Report presented thereat has, in pursuance of the Statute, been sent to this Department. It refers to the following subjects:

(1) As to presentation of books, that the Executive Committee distributed 50 copies of Keith Johnston's Handy Royal Atlas, and 22 copies of Belden's Dominion Atlas. It was proposed out of the surplus of the year to purchase and distribute Appleton's Cyclopædia of Applied Mechanics, or such other work as could be obtained at a reasonable price.

(2) As to Associate Institutes, 67 of the 73 who received the Legislative grant paid to the Association their five per cent.

The number associated is stated as follows:

In 1879-80	74
Less in 1880-1	21
Remaining	53
New in 1880-1	10
Old renewed in 1880-1	10
Under fee of $1	3
Total	76

A statistical table is submitted of the Government grants for 1879-80 and 1880-1; of revenue; number of members; expenditure for books; classes; periodicals, and balance of assets over liabilities, compiled from the Schedules furnished by the Education Department to the different Institutes.

(3) As to evening classes, the Report shows that 12 Institutes conducted classes in the following subjects:—In English Grammar and Composition, 5; Arithmetic and Geometry, 8; Penmanship and Book-keeping, 9; Practical Mechanics, 2; Chemistry, 1; Mineralogy, 2; Geometrical and Decorative Drawing, 3; Free-hand Drawing, 3; Phonography, 2; the average attendance being 281, and the total of teaching meetings 441. The Association paid $320 for prizes.

The Treasurer's statement shows a surplus from subscriptions of the Associate Institutes of $1,000 on deposit in the Bank of Toronto at interest, and a further amount of $535.97 at call, making a total of $1,535.67.

2. Mechanics' Institutes.

The regulations of the Education Department herewith submitted were finally settled by me on the 11th day of November last, after considering the different suggestions received from the Institutes and the information gained from their operations in previous years. These have not as yet been approved by your Honour in Council, and are still subject to such suggestions as may make them more beneficial. Their object is to secure substantial compliance with the provisions of the Provincial grant, and therefore to adjust the relative amounts applicable to each subject aided from the grant of $400, so that it may be fairly encouraged and not prejudiced by an undue amount appropriated for any one of such objects, and also to gradually develop evening classes in studies not within the Public School course, and especially in elementary instruction for industrial purposes.

Having regard to the evening classes as proposed in the Regulations, it will be seen that their benefits may be taken advantage of by all young persons engaged during the day, and by those intending to be mechanics or agriculturalists. The proposed Regulations are accompanied by the following Forms:

(*a*) Mechanics' Institute Report.
(*b*) Requisition for Legislative grant.
(*c*) Return of Inspection.
(*d*) Report of attendance at evening classes—Elementary instruction; and
(*e*) Report of attendance at evening classes—Technical instruction.

1. Text of Proposed Regulations.

1. Any new Mechanics' Institute is not entitled under the Act to share in the Legislative grant until the year following the year of its formation, and then only if notice of such formation has been given to the Minister of Education prior to the first day of December in the year of its formation.

2. The business year of each Institute ends on the first day of May in each year, and thereupon, and by the first day of June then next, each Institute should prepare and forward to the Education Department its Report in duplicate, which should show receipts and donations during the year then ended, expenses, property and assets, liabilities, members and their subscriptions, Evening Classes and their different subjects, and otherwise be in accordance with Form A, and should set forth the several particulars required in and by such Form A.

3. In ascertaining at the end of each year the amount expended by each Institute in such year, each Institute will be allowed for all sums actually paid for Reading Room, Library, or Evening Classes, and necessary apparatus therefor; but salaries of Librarian, or Caretaker, or other personal expenses of management are to be strictly excluded. The expenses of rent, light and heating, in respect of Reading Room, Library, or Evening Classes, when respectively established, will also be allowed, but not to exceed twenty-five per cent. of the Legislative Grant for such objects respectively.

4. Such Report of each Mechanics' Institute, as and when received from it by the Education Department, will, without delay, be sent by the Department to the Public School Inspector for his inspection of the Institute and audit of the accounts thereof, as hereinafter directed, and, if found correct, will be returned to the Department, and form the basis for the amount of grant to such Institute.

5. The provisions of the Statute require each Mechanics' Institute, before receiving its grant, to show that it has raised and expended or appropriated, from local sources in respect of such year, a sum equal to one-half of the amount payable from the grant in respect of any of such objects, viz.: (1) Reading-room, (2) Library of Books, and (3) Evening Classes.

6. Each Mechanics' Institute should, before the first day of November in each year, in its application for a grant in aid, show the amount so locally raised and expended or appropriated during the year expiring on the first of May preceding, according to the form of requisition in Form B, to be sent in duplicate to this Department. Such statement must be verified by the declaration of the Secretary or Treasurer, under the Dominion Act for the Suppression of Voluntary and Extra-judicial Oaths, in the Form B (the affidavit in the Schedule to the Statute being dispensed with, as objectionable to such Act).

7. Each Institute applying for aid shall be entitled to receive from the grant—(1) a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for Reading-room purposes, provided one-half of such sum has been locally raised and expended or appropriated for the same object; (2) a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars for Library purposes, provided one-half of such sum has been locally raised and expended or appropriated for the same object; (3) a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars for Evening Classes, provided one-half of such sum has been raised and expended or appropriated from local sources and tuition fees for this object. In cases where any Institute has heretofore

received two hundred dollars or more for Library purposes, it may continue to receive the sum of two hundred dollars, but no more. In cases where the circumstances are shown to the Minister to be such that evening classes cannot be satisfactorily established in any year, he may recommend so much of the grant payable in respect of evening classes as he may think fit for Library purposes.

8. The Statute permits Institutes to conduct classes in the following elementary subjects, viz.:—Writing and Book-keeping, English Grammar, Arithmetic, and Mensuration, including also Free-hand Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, which, being a technical subject, is included under the next following Regulation.

9. Each Institute is hereby also authorized to conduct Evening Classes for those persons only who, in good faith, require technical instruction in the subjects following:

(1) Drawing, Machines, Designs, Objects, Free-hand, Architectural and Geometrical.

(2) Natural Philosophy, Elements of, including Applied Mechanics, Pneumatics and Hydrostatics.

(3) Chemistry as applied to Manufactures, and also to Agriculture.

10. The Term for the instruction in the Elementary subjects, permitted by the Statute, and also in the Technical subjects, now authorized, shall be for at least nine continuous weeks, in classes held at least in three evenings of each week, and for an hour at least in each subject, and each such Term shall begin in the week following the first day of January in each year. A similar Term may be established by any Institute in the autumn, upon notice to this Department.

11. Each Institute may, out of moneys available for Evening Classes, pay such expenses, over and above the receipts, as may be incurred for lectures of a popular nature on scientific subjects.

12. The Fees payable by persons for instruction in such Evening Classes shall not exceed fifty cents per Term for each of the Elementary subjects, and one dollar per Term for each of the authorized Technical subjects. The following additional sums will be payable from the Legislative Grant to each Institute conducting classes in such Technical subjects in accordance with the foregoing Regulations, viz.:—When in classes from 5 to 10, $4 for each person; for each additional from 10 to 20, $2; and for each additional over 20, $1. No person shall be allowed for except in respect of one class only, although he may attend two or more. Before any payment can be made, the Public School Inspector is required to report that each such class has been satisfactorily conducted, and otherwise according to the particulars in Form D as to Elementary subjects, and in Form E as to Technical subjects.

13. The existing Regulations authorize a sum not exceeding twenty per cent. of the grant for Library purposes to be applied for the purchase of works of fiction, but such works are to be such as appear in the catalogue of the Education Department, or as may be approved by the Minister of Education from time to time, as submitted by any Institute for this purpose.

14. No Director or office-holder in any Institute is permitted to sell or traffic in any books for the supply of the Library, and, as far as possible, a separate room for the Library should exist, in order to afford regular access to members.

15. Duties of Public School Inspectors:—

(1) The Public School Inspector shall, after he has received from the Education Department copies of the reports furnished to it by the Mechanics' Institutes in his inspectoral division, as soon as possible, visit each of them, and shall, with all convenient speed thereafter, submit the return of his inspection to the Department, which return shall include the several particulars, and be according to Form C.

(2) He shall, at the same time, fully audit the financial affairs of each Institute, and in this shall carefully examine all books, vouchers, and invoices relating thereto, and ascertain what, if any, trade discounts have been allowed, and also that the entries in the ledger or other books of account agree with the accounts and vouchers. If the vouchers and account books do not agree, or trade discounts have not been allowed, he should refuse to certify the accounts, and in all such cases call the attention of the Department to the same.

(3) He shall see that the invoices (if any) paid after the first of May are properly entered in the Treasurer's book, and charged to the year ending then.

(4) In order to secure a larger measure of success and benefit to the class of mechanics for whom the Legislative aid is mainly intended, it is the duty of the Public School Inspector to take a personal interest in the general working of the Institute, and especially in the encouragement of pupils in attendance at Evening Classes in the prescribed subjects. Evening instruction in Elementary subjects (other than the statutory mentioned above) should be provided for by the proper School Board in that behalf, and at their expense.

(5) The Public School Inspector will receive remuneration for services actually performed according to the following table :—

(1) For the annual inspection and report of each Institute, as follows :—
Institute with Reading Room, Library, and Evening Classes $10 00
" any two of above 8 00
" any one of above 6 00

(2) In any case where the Inspector is able, in his inspection of the Public School in the same locality, to visit Evening Classes, and to examine the same during their session in any of the above subjects of instruction, an additional fee of one dollar will be allowed for each class in Elementary subjects, and of two dollars for any class in the Technical subjects.

(3) The Report of the Inspector of Evening Classes, as in Form D, is to be sent to the Education Department as soon as possible after his inspection.

16. It is intended that the above Regulations should be complied with by each Mechanics' Institute before becoming entitled to aid from the Legislative grant; and unless the report of each Institute and the Inspector's Return show that the conditions thereof have been substantially complied with, such Institute cannot be recommended for any grant for the current year, but it shall be competent for the Minister of Education to recommend payment in any case where the substance of the Statutes and Regulations have been fairly complied with.

3. Returns to this Department.

The following statements have been prepared in respect of the operations of the year ending 1st of May, 1881, and in the Appendix are set forth particulars of the condition of each Institute.

Statement No. 1.

The expenditure for Reading Rooms, exclusive of rent and attendance, was $4,301.40; for purchase of books, including works of fiction, for Libraries, $21,722.58 (or with $541.53, expended since 1st May, 1881, $22,264.11); and the total expenditure for Evening Classes was $2,873.25. The total receipts from local sources (including balances from previous years and borrowed money) for all purposes are $48,321.44.

Statement No. 2.

Amount of Grant paid to each Institute.

Ailsa Craig	$200 00	Bowmanville	$300 00
Arkona	400 00	Bradford	400 00
Aylmer	300 00	Brantford	400 00
Barrie	400 00	Brussels	100 00
Belleville	400 00	Brockville	400 00
Blyth	100 00	Chatham	400 00
Brighton	120 00	Claude	80 00

Clinton	$400 00	Paris	$400 00
Collingwood	150 00	Parkhill	260 00
Dundas	400 00	Petrolia	400 00
Durham	120 00	Port Hope	400 00
Elora	400 00	Peterborough	400 00
Ennotville	80 00	Prescott	200 00
Forest	200 00	Preston	400 00
Goderich	400 00	Point Edward	400 00
Galt	400 00	Ridgetown	400 00
Grimsby	140 00	Sarnia	400 00
Guelph	400 00	Seaforth	400 00
Garden Island	400 00	Simcoe	400 00
Hamilton	400 00	Stratford	400 00
Harriston	100 00	Strathroy	400 00
Hespeler	200 00	Stouffville	210 00
Ingersoll	400 00	St. Catharines	400 00
Kingston	400 00	St. Mary's	400 00
London	400 00	St. Thomas	400 00
Lindsay	400 00	St. George	400 00
Markham	100 00	Thorold	400 00
Meaford	150 00	Toronto	400 00
Milton	200 00	Uxbridge	400 00
Mitchell	400 00	Wardsville	200 00
Mount Forest	400 00	Waterloo	200 00
Napanee	400 00	Welland	100 00
Niagara	200 00	Whitby	100 00
Niagara Falls	400 00	Woodstock	400 00
Norwich	100 00	Wroxeter	170 00
Norwood	100 00	Watford	400 00
Orillia	400 00		
Oakville	270 00		
Paisley	100 00	Total, 75 Institutes	$22,850 00

Statement No. 3.

Institutes reorganized.

Ayr.	Owen Sound.
Brockville.	Paisley.
Dunnville.	Renfrew.
Ingersoll.	Smith's Falls.
Kincardine.	St. Thomas.
Norwich.	Vittoria.

New Institutes have been opened since 1880.

Midland.	Tilsonburgh.
Parkdale.	Wiarton.

Statement No. 4.

Classification of Institutes Reporting.

1.	Number with Reading Room, Library, and Evening Classes	22
2.	" Reading Room and Library	49
3.	" Library and Evening Classes	4
4.	" Library only	21
	Total	96

Statement No. 5.

Institutes not reporting.

Arthur.	Listowel.
Alliston.	Merrickville.
Berlin.	Oshawa.
Bolton.	Penetanguishene.
Bracebridge.	Picton.
Brampton.	Port Perry.
Bowmanville.	Schomberg.
Claude.	Thunder Bay.
Exeter.	Wingham.
Fergus.	Whitby.
Kemptville.	Wroxeter.

Statement No. 6.

Twenty-six Institutes conducted Classes in the following subjects:—

Writing and Book-keeping	17
English Grammar, Composition and Elocution	11
Reading and Spelling	2
Geography	1
Arithmetic, Geometry, and Mensuration	15
Drawing—Free-hand, Decorative, etc	14
Mechanics, Theory and Applied	2
Natural Philosophy, including Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Physics, etc.	1
Chemistry	1
French	1
Phonography	1
Physiology and Hygiene	1
Total number of Classes	67

3.—The Ontario School of Art and Design.

The following extract from the Report of this School, by E. B. Shuttleworth, Vice-President, to me, dated January 10, 1882, shows its operations during the year 1881, the several branches of instruction, the teaching staff, and the average attendance:—

This School has been under the management of the Ontario Society of Artists since 1876. The Society receives an annual grant of $500 from the Province, and occupies a suite of rooms on King Street West, in which the School conducts its classes, subject to a rent of $600, besides taxes, water, light and heating.

The following is an abstract from the Register of attendance of students during the Winter and Spring Term, ending March 30th, 1881:—

Teachers.	No. of Lessons.	No. of Students Registered.		Total.
		Males.	Females.	
Morning Class (Elementary).				
M. Matthews	42	13	47	60
Afternoon Classes (Elementary, Flat Copy, Antique, Perspective and Design.)				
R. Harris H. Perré M. Matthews R. Baigent Miss Westmacott	42	18	67	85
Evening Classes (Elementary, Flat Copy, Antique, Perspective and Design.)				
J. A. Fraser W. Revell H. Perré R. Baigent	42	63	18	81
Total number registered, exclusive of the Painting Class		94	132	226
Oil Painting.				
Mrs. Schrieber	14	4	7	11
Water Colour Painting.				
M. Matthews	14	3	9	12
Total		7	16	23
Total, including Painting				249

Of the above 226 registered, in the Morning Class of 60—

The purpose of study in cases of 30 is indefinite; and of 30, professional.

Afternoon Classes of 85—

The purpose of study in cases of 44 is indefinite; and of 41, professional.

Evening Classes of 81—

The purpose of study in cases of 17 is indefinite; and of 64, professional.

The separate branches of study, the *personnel* of the teachers, and the average attendance during the Autumn Term, extending over twelve weeks, were as follows:—

Class.	Teacher.	No. of Lessons given.	Average Attendance.
Day Classes.			
Elementary	M. Matthews	60	21
Perspective	R. Baigent	12	13
Shading from Flat	H. Perré	24	10
Antique	J. A. Fraser	36	14
Water Colours	M. Matthews	12	6
Oil Colours	H. Perré	12	6
Evening Classes.			
Elementary and Mechanical	W. Revell	36	27
Perspective	R. Baigent	12	9
Shading from Flat	H. Perré	12	11
Antique	J. A. Fraser	36	11
Industrial Design	A. Howard	12	10

The fees paid by students were the same as those of former years, namely, $6 for the day classes (not including colour work), and $3.50 for the evening classes. Oil and Water Colour Painting $6 each, and Elementary Design $2.

The Report states that it was deemed advisable to continue to offer to the teachers the same remuneration as formerly, viz., $4 per lesson, but an understanding was entered into with the teachers of the oil and water colour classes that their salaries should only amount to the actual receipts from fees, so that these departments may be considered self-supporting. The Vice-President trusts that this arrangement will meet my views, as expressed to him at the opening of the term.

The amount due to teachers for the term was	$1,059 60
The amount received and due from students' fees	722 80

Four pupils attended the day classes from whom no fees were received. Two of these were in indifferent circumstances and unable to pay, and two were former pupils, who last year took part as pupil-teachers. Five students attended the evening classes by virtue of having obtained scholarships in the Public Schools of the city.

The division of the students, in regard to sex, was as follows:—

Day Classes—		Evening Classes—	
Males	13	Males	63
Females	70	Females	18
	83		81

The Vice-President reports that he had made careful inquiry as to the occupation of the students, as well as the purpose of study, and the following enumeration may be accepted as reliable:—

Occupation.	Purpose of Study.	No. of Students.
Day Classes.		Males.
Architect	Professional Architect	1
Student, Commercial College	Indefinite	1
" Divinity	"	1
" Art	Professional Artist	4
Telegraph Operator	" "	1
Newspaper Reporter	" "	1
Government Clerk	Indefinite	1
School Boys	"	3
		13
		Females.
School Teachers	Professional Teachers	3
Art Teachers	" "	8
Art Students	" "	10
No occupation	Indefinite	49
		70
Evening Classes.		Females.
School Teachers	Professional Education	5
Art Students	" "	3
Designers	Technical "	2
Photographic Artist	" "	1
Telegraph Operator	Professional Artist	1
No occupation	Indefinite	6
		18
		Males.
Architects' Clerks	Professional Education	3
Normal School Student	" "	1
Lithographic Artists	Technical "	7
Engravers	" "	6
Glass Stainers	" "	2
Photographers	" "	4
Tinsmiths	" "	2
Sign Painters	" "	4
Carpenter	" "	1
Machinist	" "	1
Wood Carvers	" "	2
Piano-stool Maker	" "	1
Jeweller	" "	1
Paper Hanger	" "	1
Box Maker	" "	1
Book-keepers	Indefinite	6
Bank Clerks	"	2
Stationer	"	1
Fireman	"	1
Tailor	"	1
No occupation	"	15
		63

And further that it would be seen that out of the 164 students in attendance, 79 were engaged in various businesses and 85 were without occupation; but, of the latter, 31 were under 16 years of age, and no doubt many of them, as well as those who are older, will turn the knowledge acquired at the School into professional or technical channels connected with Art.

1. Receipts and Expenditure, January 1st to December 31st.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
Jan. 1st. Balance from 1880	$854 61	Teachers' Salaries, Winter and Spring Term	$1,248 00
Students' Fees, Balance of Winter and Spring Term	624 89	Curator, Salary for 1 year	600 00
Students' Fees, Fall Term, 1881	693 75	" Bonus	50 00
Paper and other materials	16 63	Auditor's fee	10 00
Government Grant	1100 00	Rent, including $75 in arrears for 1880.	675 00
		Water-rate, 1880-81	23 75
		Taxes, 1880	37 88
		Gas	83 61
		Heating	113 25
		Furnishing and repairs	63 24
		Materials and plant	48 69
		Printing and advertising	75 75
		Postage	12 50
		Cleaning rooms	88 50
		Miscellaneous expenses	7 23
		Balance in bank, December 31st	152 48
	$3,289 88		$3,289 88

2. Assets and Liabilities to December 31st, 1881.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Balance in bank	$152 48	Salaries of teachers, Autumn Term	$1,059 60
Students' fees in arrear	22 50	Rent and taxes	178 17
Quetton St. George	8 00	Heating rooms	26 50
Further grant for 1881 applied for through the Hon. Minister of Education (for the Autumn Term)	900 00	Advertising	14 10
		Gas account	37 63
Balance of Liabilities over Assets	252 82	Outstanding accounts	19 80
	$1,335 80		$1,335 80

4. The Western Ontario School of Art and Design, London,

Was inspected under my direction on the 16th December, 1881, and the report thereon by Dr. May is as follows :—

This school was established in 1878, and is situate in the Mechanics' Institute Building.

Board of Management.

Col. J. Walker, *President ;* Col. Lewis ; H. McMahon, Esq., Q.C.; Jas. Durand, Esq.; Jas. Griffiths, Esq., R.C.A.; John H. Griffiths, Esq.; W. R. Meredith, Esq., M.P.P.; W. Saunders, Esq.; B. Cronyn, Esq.; J. R. Peel, Esq.; Chas. Chapman, Esq. Chas. Chapman, *Secretary* and *Treasurer.*

Instructors.

Messrs. J. H. Griffiths, Chas. Chapman, J. R. Peel, and S. K. Davidson.

The school now occupies two large and commodious rooms, at the rental of $250 per annum, fuel, light and attendance being also included.

The rooms are well fitted up and contain over 400 drawing models, including plaster casts and various sections of machinery. About one-half of the Government grant ($800) was expended in 1880 for drawing models and appliances. The total value

of models and plant is estimated at $1,300, which is nearly one-half of the Government grants received since its commencement.

The course of studies consists of three terms: 10 afternoon and 20 evening lessons. Fees, $2 each for afternoon and evening lessons.

First Term commenced 11th January and ended 17th March; 10 afternoon lessons, 46 pupils; 20 evening lessons, 66 pupils.

Second Term commenced 5th April and ended 14th June; 10 afternoon lessons, 31 pupils; 20 evening lessons, 52 pupils.

Third Term commenced 11th October and ended 16th December; 10 afternoon lessons, 42 pupils; 20 evening lessons, 100 pupils.

There was also a separate class each session for teaching Painting on Porcelain. The average attendance was 18 pupils.

The afternoon classes were chiefly attended by ladies and young persons.

The evening classes were attended by mechanics and apprentices, and from the following trades and occupations: Architects, Bookbinders, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Carriage-makers, Carriage-painters, Lithographers, Marble-cutters, Machinists, Pattern-makers, Printers, Photographers, Tinsmiths, and Wood-carvers.

In addition to the above, 15 Public School Teachers have been in regular attendance during the past year.

Total number of pupils in attendance during the whole year, 352. The average attendance was over 90 per cent.

Instruction.

The course of tuition begins with careful instruction in Free-hand or Mechanical Drawing, and as they advance they are instructed in Light and Shade, Drawing from Models, Perspective, Architecture, Ornamental Designs, Lettering (plain and ornamental), Moulding in Clay and Wax, Painting in Oil and Water Colours. A special class for Porcelain Painting was also conducted.

This school is made applicable to the several trades and occupations of the students. Although the teachers are only paid $2 per lesson, they are painstaking, and show much interest in their work and the progress of their pupils.

The expense of management is small, as there are no paid officers, and the Secretary and Treasurer (Mr. Chapman) has served from the beginning without salary.

The following is the financial statement for the year ending 31st December, 1881:—

Receipts for the Year.		Expenditure for the Year.	
Government grant	$800 00	Rent, fuel, light, attendance, etc.	$250 00
Fees from pupils	496 00	Tuition, four teachers	750 00
Interest on deposits	13 00	Printing and advertising	85 00
		Models and studies	276 00
		Gas and water fittings	36 00
		Furniture, easels, drawing-boards, fittings, etc	106 00
		Books, stationery, postage, etc.	14 00
		Audit	2 00
		Repairs of models and sundries	18 00
Total receipts	$1,309 00	Total expenditure	$1,537 00

The Report of the Board, dated 20th January, 1882, also states that a public exhibition of pupils' work was held, and prizes to the value of $200, contributed by citizens, distributed to those showing the greatest proficiency in the several classes. The Board also represents that the pupils are drawn from an area of sixty miles and more around London, and that its benefits are sensibly felt in the whole western portion of the Province, while the teaching is of that practical character which aids the pupils in becoming more fit for their several trades and occupations; and in order that the Board may be able to keep the cost of such teaching within the reach of all such pupils who may apply, it asks that its grant for this year should be $1,000.

5. The Canadian Institute.

This Institute was established in 1849, and was at first intended to be strictly for professional men, including Provincial land surveyors, civil engineers and architects, with students under articles. The society struggled on in this form until 1851, when it was determined to establish it on a broader basis. It became incorporated on the 4th November, 1851, and Sir W. E. Logan was its first president. The Council then invited three classes of persons to join the Institute: (1) Those who by their attainments, researches or discoveries, could promote its objects; (2) Those desirous of instruction from its publications and proceedings, and thus gaining information with improvement and progress in art and science everywhere; (3) Those who felt an interest in and desired to assist this useful undertaking. In 1852 the first grant from the Provincial Legislature to the Institute, of £250, was made; and after much struggling it gradually gained the support of many distinguished in Arts and Science in Canada.

The Report of the Council for 1880-1 shows another year of satisfactory work, and expresses the advantages resulting from the admirable accommodation which their new building supplies, the debt on which is being gradually reduced. The ordinary meetings held during the session were 13, at which valuable and interesting papers were read. The number of members on 31st March, 1881, was 126, composed as follows: honorary members, 2; life members, 17; and ordinary members, 107. The annual Provincial grant is the sum of $750.

6. The Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society.

This Society receives a special grant of $300 per annum from the Government. President, Rev. A. F. Kemp; Treasurer, J. R. Armstrong; Secretary, F. K. Bennetts; Custodian, Arthur Harmer.

Their Report for the past year shows an increase of 38 members. Total number of members, 202.

The Treasurer's statement shows that, after paying all accounts due up to 31st March, there is still a balance on hand of $50.86; total receipts, $1,003.32.

Library.—The Library contains 1,425 volumes

Reading Room.—The Reading Room is well patronized, and is furnished with the leading newspapers and periodicals.

Museum.—The Museum contains a fine collection of specimens of Natural History, which are kept in glass cases surrounding the Library and Reading Room.

The Field Naturalist Club have recently made presentations of great value to this Society. Special mention is made in their report of a fine collection of minerals presented to the Society through the Club by Lieut.-Colonel Wily.

The great difficulty this Society has to contend with is a want of funds to provide sufficient accommodation for its large and increasing Museum.

Lectures.—Nine instructive and interesting lectures were given during the season. In addition, two conversaziones were held.

Evening Classes.—When this Society was visited by Dr. May in 1880, he urged upon the Directors the importance of establishing Evening Classes. As there is no Mechanics' Institute in Ottawa, the payment of an extra grant of $100 was made to this Society for this purpose. These Classes have become a great success. About 40 persons attended classes in the following subjects:—Botany, Entomology, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Elocution. The Classes were furnished with a set of Botanical Charts and a collection of microscopical botanical objects, paid for out of the special grant of $100. The Council say: "We are assured that by these Classes not only has a fresh interest been excited in these departments of science, but by them new members have been added to the Society, and they feel confident, if continued next year, even greater results may be anticipated from their operation." The instructors were Rev. Dr. Kemp, Dr. Wickstead, Major Fletcher and Messrs. Harrington and J. H. Bell, who, in some instances at great personal inconvenience, have given their services to the advancement of these objects.

The President, in a letter dated 29th October, 1881, says:—"We commence on 23rd November a Class for Mechanical Drawing, under a competent teacher; other Classes will be instituted at Christmas."

7. L'Institut Canadien-Francais de la Cite d'Ottawa.

President, Alphonse Lusignan; Treasurer, Augustus Laperrierre; Secretary, F. H. Lambert; Librarian, O. MacDonell; Curator, C. Christie; Director of Fine Arts, G. Smith. This Institute receives a special grant of $300 from the Ontario Government. The Directors of this Institute own a very handsome and spacious building, erected specially to suit their requirements. When Dr. May met the Officers and Directors in 1880, he recommended that Evening Classes should be organized in connection with the Institute, and Drawing Classes were accordingly established last winter, and on his second visit he found the Class Room well supplied with drawing boards, easels, models, copies, etc. The following extracts from the President's Report, dated 6th October, 1881, is an evidence of the success of the Evening Classes:—

"A new Society, known as the *Société des Beaux-Arts de l'Institut Canadien-Français d'Ottawa*, has been founded in connection with our Institution.

"This Society has opened classes of *dessin d'apres modéle, dessin d'apres nature, dessin d'architecture, dessin de mecanique, et dessin de geometrie.* The course lasted three months —March, April and May. The number of lessons given is 45—that is, 15 lessons per month. The teachers were Mr. Albert Grignard, from the Ponts et Chaussées, Paris, and Mr. Le Chevalier G. Smith, from the Conservatoire of Paris.

"The Debating Society have been pretty active last fall and winter. They held 28 meetings *(séances)*. The subjects debated upon pertained mostly to History and to Political and Social Economy. These debates were confined to the members.

"We also gave a course of public *séances*, to which outsiders were admited. The *séances* consisted of lectures, discussions, experiments in physics, etc., and were 14 in number."

The following Evening Classes are now in operation in the subjects, for the time, and with the number of pupils following, that is to say:—

Subject.	Time.	No. of Pupils.
Drawing in all its branches..	From 18th Oct., 1881, three lessons a week.....	18
Mineralogy.....	From 4th Nov., 1881, one lesson a week	28
The above are paying classes.		
History of Canada.....	From 3rd Nov., 1881, one lesson a week, public, gratuitous	Between 250 and 300 hearers.
Political Economy..... ..	From 14th Nov., 1881, one lesson a week, public and free	40 hearers.
Literary Entertainments....	Opened on the 29th November—weekly	

The payment of a special grant of $100 for Evening Classes during the ensuing winter was authorized, and the following resolution has been received by the Department:—

Moved by Dr. L. C. Prevost, seconded by Mr. F. R. C. Campeau, and unanimously resolved: "That the heartfelt thanks of the Institut Canadien-Français are due and are hereby voted to the Ontario Government for having generously increased, by one hun-

dred dollars, its annual grant in favour of our Institution, and that the Secretary be instructed to transmit the same to the Honourable the Minister of Education."

8. Suggestions and Recommendations.

The Association of Mechanics' Institutes.

This Association was required by the Revised Statutes to hold its annual meeting at the place and during the same time as the Exhibition of the Agricultural and Arts Association; but as it is conceded that the objects of each can be made more useful and efficient by the separation which is proposed to be made during this current session of the Legislature, the Association of Mechanics' Institutes will be left at full liberty to conduct and manage its own affairs, and to make by-laws for any purposes connected with the objects of Mechanics' Institutes, including the time and mode of holding its annual and other general meetings. In the interim an Executive or Council would be useful in giving effect to any such purpose; and if some equivalent for the Provincial grant in which this Association was a participator were provided by the Legislature, the Association could do much to encourage and advance the interests of Mechanics' Institutes, as well as relieve them from the five per centum of their Legislative grant now contributed to the support of the Association.

Ontario School of Art and Design.

In addition to ordinary art teaching to its regular pupils, this school was also intended as a training-school for art teachers for other schools throughout the Province, as well as for the benefit of young mechanics and artisans, by evening instruction for a small fee in such drawing as would tend to increase their skill and capacity in ornamental and other designs and models for industrial purposes.

In the Report of the 17th December, 1878, it is stated that it would be advisable to add a course at the Art School to that in the Normal School for such intending public school teachers as show capacity for this, in order that they, in turn, might be capable of giving their pupils sound preliminary teaching in drawing.

The Report for 1881 shows that the larger number of pupils attend to learn as an accomplishment, although excellent teaching has been given in the evening classes to mechanics and others requiring a knowledge of drawing in their trades and occupations.

While the success of the school in this and other directions has been invaluable, and has given much needed stimulus to art studies, and a wider appreciation of their great and general value to our community, yet the actual benefit has been chiefly local, although the school has been so largely supported from Provincial funds.

Its objects can be made beneficial to the whole Province in reaching with its excellent teaching a large number of the teachers-in-training at the Normal School, and evidencing this by a special certificate, as well as by fitting them and others to supply the want now felt by many of the Mechanics' Institutes for competent instructors by evening classes in such drawing or machine designs and other objects to the many who are now seeking such instruction.

The Report of the 22nd of April, 1880, shows that the views of the Directors were also in the same direction. They say: "The school is growing too large, and the question of art education in the Province too important to be conveniently managed by a voluntary association of teachers, and that the time has come when it is desirable that the Council should have the assistance of a first-class trained teacher from South Kensington, whose services would be so valuable, also, in the oversight of the art education of the Province."

The advantages of art instruction in increasing the values of the industrial products of Ontario can scarcely be over-estimated, and especially in the improved skill and capacity of all the mechanical and artisan classes; while it is an established fact that the wealthiest countries in Europe to-day, and States in the American Union, are those which

have given the most attention to industrial art education, and in which drawing forms part of the instruction in their elementary schools.

Hitherto the complete and valuable collection of the Education Department in sculpture, paintings, architectural and other designs, engravings and models, have not been utilized as fully for practical art studies as they are capable of being made ; and now that space has been afforded by the discontinuance of the Depository, and the removal of many objects more suitable to other Provincial institutions, excellent accommodation could be afforded in this Department to the Ontario School of Art and Design, and thus give effect to the unanimous feeling expressed by the Directors of the Society in the resolution of their meeting of the 19th September, 1881, that they should carry on their work of the School of Art at the Education Department. As abundance of room is now available for this work, one thousand dollars at least of the expenditure of the school for rent, taxes and incidental expenses would be directly saved ; while the management of the school could be advantageously left with the Directors of the Society, subject to such control of this Department as could be mutually arranged upon with the view of enlarging its benefits and thus giving more adequate equivalents for the Provincial revenue, by which this school has been so largely supported in the past.

3. Training in Household Economy and Arts.

Amongst the efforts now being made in England and several States of the Union in the direction of obtaining practical results from education, so as to counteract mischiefs arising from merely theoretical, and often superficial teaching, are, training in elementary mechanics and physics by practical methods for boys, and in household economy and arts, such as cooking and sewing, for girls. The future welfare of the boys would thereby be much promoted, and the girls would not be left, as now, ignorant of so much of domestic economy as is required in every home, if its conditions are to be satisfactory and discontent prevented, and without which the qualities of thrift and temperance, on which the prosperity of every community so largely depends, cannot well exist.

Instruction in cookery is recognized by the Education Department in England as one of the subjects of domestic economy, for passes in which the allowance of two shillings per pupil is made to School Boards, and in the Code of Regulations of the London School Board (31st March, 1881) provision is made for such instruction, the regulations requiring that one or more of the mistresses in every girls' school must be competent to teach cookery according to the system there laid down.

The National Training School for Cookery has been established for several years at South Kensington, on ground lent for this purpose by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and the school supplies teachers as fast as they can be trained. This school is a voluntary association, and is managed by an executive committee of the subscribers, with a lady superintendent, and a staff of three teachers and two cooks. The Report for 1881 gives details which show a large amount of teaching accomplished at a minimum of expense, and that it is self-supporting. While cookery is encouraged by the Education Department, the National School Committee looks for cookery being taught in all the elementary girls' schools throughout England ; and in order to make this instruction thoroughly national and of real benefit to all, they suggest that there should be in every centre where there is a Mechanics' Institute and School Boards, an organization for teaching cookery and household economy.

The cookery taught is fitted for every grade of society, and the greatest pains are taken to teach the pupils that, with careful management, dishes can be made of the best materials at a moderate cost ; no waste is allowed, everything being turned to good account by care and method in the housekeeping and cooking.

The Report also shows that if working women and others were taught how to prepare simple, wholesome food, and to work in the kitchen with method and cleanliness, it would effect wonderful improvement in the conditions of their homes, and go a long way in promoting thrift and temperance.

The London School Board has established four cookery centres, which are a great

success, and the girls show a most intelligent interest in their instruction, and take full and sensible notes of all they learn during their two hours' lesson. Other School Boards are following this example, and several teachers were being trained in the National School for this purpose.

Commissioner Eaton, of the Bureau of Education of Washington, has also published a Circular on the subject of Training Schools of Cookery, and in the introduction quotes from Mrs. Noyes, President of the Industrial Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association of Boston, as to the neglect of domestic economy, "that it contributes largely to make the household fare limited, uniform and uninviting, and to increase the meagreness of physique, consumptive tendency, and general ill-health of our New England women.

"In our larger towns and cities, women are saying their say on almost every topic save that of good housekeeping. We need a free cooking school, and also some preparatory work in sewing in the public schools, which, with elementary lessons in house-work, could be taken without disadvantage to 'Analysis' and 'Perspective.'"

The Commissioner also quotes Professor Youmans on this subject in the *Popular Science Monthly*: "Of the importance, the imperative necessity of this movement, there cannot be the slightest question. Our kitchens, as is most notorious, are the fortified entrenchments of ignorance, prejudice, irrational habits, rule of thumb, and mental vacuity; and the consequence is that the Americans are liable to the reproach of suffering beyond any other people from wasteful, unpalatable, unhealthful and monotonous cookery." He also quotes a competent French authority: "The number of inhabitants who may be supported in any country upon its internal produce depends about as much upon the state of the art of cookery as upon that of agriculture." Also from Miss Corson, Superintendent of the New York Cooking School: "It is often said that a Frenchman can live upon what an American throws away. This is a fact. Not because a Frenchman needs less food than an American, but because he knows how to make the same article go twice as far in producing palatable dishes. He has been trained from childhood to value food properly. Americans are taught nothing of the sort; and the result is a sinful waste of the bountiful supplies with which Nature has blessed our fruitful country.

"We cannot afford to make all our children professionals, for the professions are already overcrowded, while the mechanical and domestic arts are always open to well-trained workers. There is no form of public teaching which would be more heartily welcomed by the people than the practical industrial education that fits boys and girls to begin the work of life with available tools in their hands, instead of with heads crammed with impracticable ideas."

It is probable that in this Province we also suffer as much as our American neighbours from imperfect cookery. Provisions are cheap, and ignorance of everything appertaining to cookery is everywhere prevalent, and in consequence our food is unhealthful and unpalatable, and needlessly wasted.

The instruction at the National Training School includes (1) lessons in practical cleanliness; (2) kitchen practice for pupils, in cooking, suitable for families able to spend from $5 to $20 per week for food; (3) a practice kitchen for teachers-in-training, for the artisan and other classes who can spend only from $2 to $5 weekly for food; (4) the practical teaching of teachers-in-training. The chief object of the school is to train teachers, who in their turn might sow the knowledge of cooking broadcast, and thus in the end become the common property of the whole people. The one means for accomplishing this is by training teachers of cookery, and a school for this purpose can be readily established in connection with the Education Department, as, with a small outlay, good kitchen accommodation could be provided in the basement of the Normal School building, and on the first floor there is a lecture and other rooms sufficiently large for pupils. An association of ladies would probably be formed for the management of such school if this accommodation were furnished by the Education Department, and such moderate annual sum as would protect their operations from loss, especially during the first few years, and by lower fees to Normal School (female) teachers-in-training, also supply an equivalent. The importance of instruction in sewing is scarcely less than that in house-work, and it forms

one of the subjects which, in the Educational Code in England, is especially encouraged, and is also included in the Regulations of the London School Board.

Commissioner Eaton, in the Circular referred to, shews the value of this art as well as that of cookery; and Mrs. Noyes makes this reference thereto: "Miss Cummings, teacher of sewing in the Winthrop Public School in this city, is doing a most excellent work. Many of the little girls are from the poorest homes and begin in the rudest fashion; and in the highest class cutting and fitting are taught. At the spring exhibition of 1878, over 700 hand-made garments were exhibited. Girls of 13 or 14 were very neatly dressed in garments of their own fitting and making, and only one hour twice a week is allowed for learning to sew, and the Principal, who was not at first favourable, thinks that the whole work of the school has been improved by it."

APPENDIX

CONTAINING DETAILS OF CONDITION OF EACH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE IN 1881, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

APPENDIX.

AYLMER MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1874.

Number of Members, 180. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$105 00	For Salaries	$ 10 00
" Legislative Grant	300 00	" Books	346 73
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	14 00	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	25 00
" Other sources	73 14	" Miscellaneous, including Fuel, Light, etc.	110 41
Total	$492 14	Total	$492 14

Library.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	123	
Fiction	186	
History	156	Register
Miscellaneous	310	
Poetry and the Drama	73	lost; no
Periodical Literature	55	
Science and Art	161	record of
Voyages and Travels	110	
Works of Reference	81	books lent.
Total	1255	

Reading Room.

Newspapers, 5. Magazines, 9.

Assets, $1,974.73. *Liabilities*, $62.57.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1875 to 1881, $1,630.

Remarks.

This Institute is now in an excellent condition—the books have been re-labelled and a new catalogue printed. The Library is kept in the Town Hall, free of rent, and it is intended to start Evening Classes during the present winter.

AYR MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1856.

Number of Members, 91. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$57 64	For Salaries	$44 64
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	45 18	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	10 81
" Other sources	3 63	Balance in hand	51 00
Total	$106 45	Total	$106 45

Library.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	204	198
Fiction	492	463
History	286	276
Miscellaneous	486	473
Poetry and the Drama	51	48
Periodical Literature	12	9
Science and Art	129	141
Voyages and Travels	162	158
Works of Reference	35	33
Total	1857	1799

Reading Room.

Newspapers, 16. Magazines, 12.

Assets, $1,051. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1869 to 1881, $1,772.84.

Remarks.

The Inspector reports:—"The Directors of this Institute are doing all in their power to increase its efficiency. The Library has been removed into new and commodious quarters, a neatly-furnished Reading Room attached, and an energetic young man employed to look after both. The sum of $550 has been expended by the Directors since 1st May of the current year, and this I regard as a sufficient proof of their earnestness and determination to raise the standard of the Institute."

AILSA CRAIG MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1877.

Number of Members, 113. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$ 27 03	For Salaries	$ 36 00
From Members	105 95	" Books	272 89
" Legislative Grant	200 00	" Works of Fiction	19 09
" Donations in money	45 10	" Magazines, Newspapers, Reading Room	2 50
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	17 24	" Lectures, etc.	10 64
		" Miscellaneous	33 32
		Balance on hand	20 88
Total	$395 32	Total	$395 32

Donations in Books, etc., value $24 50

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	112	120
Fiction	176	664
History	112	90
Miscellaneous	337	650
Poetry and the Drama	26	29
Periodical Literature	6	30
Science and Art	138	104
Voyages and Travels	77	184
Works of Reference	23	12
	1007	1883

Assets, $1,026.88. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1878 to 1881, $750.

ARKONA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1878.

Number of Members, 58. Annual Subscription, $1; Female Members 50c.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$ 55 00	For Rent	$ 45 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Salaries	20 00
" Donations in money	5 00	" Books	220 00
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	4 50	" Works of Fiction	25 00
" Other sources	44 87	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	11 00
		" Lectures, etc.	4 50
		" Miscellaneous	71 87
		Cash in hand	112 00
Total	$509 37	Total	$509 37

Donations in Books, etc., value ..... $16.75.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	5	25
Fiction	67	101
History	26	27
Miscellaneous	186	61
Poetry and the Drama	24	26
Periodical Literature	10	24
Science and Art	50	22
Voyages and Travels	17	36
Works of Reference	3	5
Total	388	327

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 5.

Assets, $886.03. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1879 to 1881, $724.

REMARKS.

The Secretary reports that the sum of two hundred and forty-five dollars has been set apart for the purchase of books, and is now in the possession of the Committee appointed to select the books for the Library.

AURORA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1855.

Number of Members, 19. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$19 00	For Salaries	$ 4 25
" Other sources	33 89	" Miscellaneous	42 63
		Balance on hand	6 01
Total	$52 89	Total	$52 89

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography, Fiction, History, Miscellaneous, Poetry and the Drama, Periodical Literature, Science and Art, Voyages and Travels, Works of Reference	Last Report showed 524 vols. in Library.	"Not circulated."

Assets, $2,641.01. *Liabilities*, $28.66.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1873 to 1879, $770.

Remarks.

This Institute has not applied for Legislative grant since 1879.

BERLIN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

This Institute has not reported for 1880–81.

The following extracts are from the Berlin *Daily News*, 22nd March, 1881 :—"It has often been remarked that Berlin is not a literary town. The Institute in Berlin has a Library of excellent books, all well selected and from the best authors, both English and German. The Institute is kept open every night from seven to ten o'clock; the rooms are kept warm and tidy. But the membership is altogether too small. That there are eighty-three names on the roll of a well-regulated town of 4,000, after such strenuous efforts have been put forth to increase the list, does not look well, and is a very undesirable state of affairs. The village of Hespeler has a membership of 96, and our neighbouring village of Waterloo has 113, while Berlin, at a yearly subscription of $1, can only report 83. There is also a Reading Room, in which are regularly received 22 newspapers, 6 magazines, and 3 periodicals. The public will not be a little surprised to learn that 'about ten or twelve persons take advantage of the Reading Room.' This is not a pleasing commentary on our Institute, and we trust the next report will bring better news. There is nothing so well calculated to impart intelligence to a community as a good public library; therefore let it be prized."

BARRIE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1854.

Number of Members, 198. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$202 00	For Rent and Taxes	$ 44 85
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Salaries	159 40
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	25 23	" Books	512 22
" Other sources	301 55	" Works of Fiction	67 26
Balance due Treasurer	53 34	" Magazines, Newspapers, and Reading Room	65 52
		" Apparatus	41 40
		" Lectures, etc	12 73
		" Miscellaneous	77 17
		Balance due Treasurer	1 57
Total	$982 12	Total	$982 12

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography		139
Fiction		2404
History		205
Miscellaneous		92
Poetry and the Drama	1800	49
Periodical Literature		126
Science and Art		133
Voyages and Travels		431
Works of Reference		....
Total	1800	3579

READING ROOM.

16 Newspapers. 12 Magazines.

Assets, $1,547.53. *Liabilities*, $353.34.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1871 to 1881, $2,812.

REMARKS.

The Directors of this Institute have made great efforts during the past year for its improvement, and to add to the popularity of the Institute. They have secured additional accommodation: the Membership has been increased from 60 to 200; and they intend establishing Evening Classes on Technical and other subjects during the ensuing winter. The following extract is from the Directors' Annual Report:—

"Our Institute since its first organization has been a struggling and peripatetic one. The natural result has been that the Library has from time to time almost disappeared, as well as the subscribers. This has given ground for a charge sometimes brought against the Institute, that its assets represent but a small proportion of the money received during the long term of its existence. Books constitute the principal asset of the Institute, and unless they are kept in a fixed place, properly cared for when in, and closely looked after when out, they very soon disappear, or become fit for the waste-basket. Under the best of care the more popular works have from time to time to be replaced on the shelves of a lending library from becoming worn out; and if they are not in charge of a paid, responsible Librarian, and are being constantly moved from place to place, the percentage of loss soon sweeps away the whole library. The acquisition, therefore, of suitable accommodation for Library and Reading Room in a good locality, together with a competent Librarian, has, during the past year or two, placed our Institute in a much better position than it has hitherto occupied; and if the reading portion of our community, and the class it is mainly intended to benefit, will only give the future management reasonable encouragement and assistance, there is every reason to hope that the standing of the Institute will continue to improve, and that it will become both a credit and an advantage to the town."

BRIGHTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1872.

Number of Members, 76. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$57 70	For Rent	$42 00
" Legislative Grant	120 00	" Salaries	50 00
" Other sources	140 02	" Books	88 55
		" Works of Fiction	21 00
		" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	69 47
		" Miscellaneous	22 04
		Balance on hand	24 66
Total	$317 72	Total	$317 72

Library.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	77	26
Fiction	162	325
History	129	70
Miscellaneous	143	64
Poetry and the Drama	29	108
Periodical Literature	50	25
Science and Art	159	54
Voyages and Travels	102	124
Works of Reference	17	5
Total	868	801

Reading Room.

10 Newspapers. 9 Magazines.

Assets, $664.66. *Liabilities*, $36.

Total amount of Government grant paid this Institute from 1869 to 1881, $1,516.14.

BRADFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1870.

Number of Members, 93. Annual Subscription, for head of family $1 for each additional member of family, 25c

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$1 42	For Rent	$40 00
From Members	71 25	" Salaries	25 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Books	107 93
" Pupils at Evening Classes	80 00	" Works of Fiction	30 00
" Other sources	33 52	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	26 90
		" Evening Classes	170 00
		" Miscellaneous	185 28
		" Balance on hand	1 08
Total	$586 19	Total	$586 19

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	90	162
Fiction	172	357
History	95	223
Miscellaneous	310	308
Poetry and the Drama	73	207
Periodical Literature	38	218
Science and Art	60	252
Voyages and Travels	77	291
Works of Reference	15	29
Total	930	2047

READING ROOM.

10 Newspapers. 9 Magazines.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
11	Arithmetic.
7	Book-keeping.
11	Composition and Elocution.
11	English Grammar, Reading and Spelling.
20	French.
11	Geography.
11	Writing.

Assets, $900. *Liabilities*, $27.

Total amount of Government grant paid this Institute from 1871 to 1880, $2,164.28

REMARKS.

This Institute has not expended the required amount—viz., $600—in accordance with the conditions of the Legislative grant. The Directors paid a large proportion of the grant for teaching French, which is not allowed. They have to expend $161.89 before they will be qualified to apply for new grant.

BROCKVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1851, re-organized 1880.

Number of Members, 185. Annual Subscription, $2; Family, $3; Appentices, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$529 06	For Rent	$120 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Salaries	295 88
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	10 53	" Books	161 28
" Pupils at Evening Classes	59 50	" Works of Fiction	140 00
" Other sources	76 50	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	88 25
		" Evening Classes	36 00
		" Apparatus	22 00
		" Miscellaneous	212 18
	$1075 59		$1075 59

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	96	
Fiction	644	
History	103	
Miscellaneous	162	
Poetry and the Drama	31	
Periodical Literature	30	9436
Science and Art	85	
Voyages and Travels	66	
Works of Reference	140	
Total	1357	9436

READING ROOM.

14 Newspapers. 4 Magazines. 3 Periodicals.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
48	Free-hand, Architectural, Geometrical and Object Drawing.
11	Writing and Book-keeping.

Assets, $916.25. *Liabilities*, $150.

Total amount of Government grant paid this Institute from 1868 to 1881, $1,300.

REMARKS.

An accusation of mismanagement was made by a Mr. Boxer against the Directors of the Institute, but on investigation the charges could not be sustained.

The Inspector reports:—"The Institute has changed its Secretary-Treasurer. Dr. Atkinson, an accurate accountant, now fills that position, and he will be able to give full information in our subsequent returns."

BRUSSELS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1874.

Number of Members, 38. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$ 38 30	For Salaries	$13 30
" Legislative Grant	100 00	" Books	90 70
" Donations in money	25 00	" Works of Fiction	30 17
" Other sources	11 54	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	15 03
		" Apparatus	9 25
		" Miscellaneous	16 39
Total	$174 84	Total	$174 84

Donations in Books, etc., value $20.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	104	53
Fiction	79	111
History	104	55
Miscellaneous	275	116
Poetry and the Drama	33	15
Science and Art	62	24
Voyages and Travels	82	47
Total	739	421

READING ROOM.

To be re-opened on 1st December.

Assets, $641.62. *Liabilities*, $61.90.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1875 to 1881, $1,096.

REMARKS.

The Inspector reports that the Library is in good condition and good rooms.

BRANTFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1854.

Number of Members, 111. Annual Subscription, $2. Junior Members, $1.50.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$175 50	For Rent, Light and Fuel	$ 96 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Salaries	150 00
" Municipal or Town Grant	200 00	" Books	538 90
" Proceeds of Excursion	144 70	" Works of Fiction	7 00
" Other sources	40 58	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	45 75
		" Miscellaneous	38 76
		Balance on hand	84 37
Total	$960 78	Total	$960 78

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	439	190
Fiction	1142	5828
History	509	155
Miscellaneous	727	639
Poetry and the Drama	131	128
Periodical Literature	239	1171
Science and Art	599	198
Voyages and Travels	223	307
Total	4009	8616

READING ROOM.

Periodicals, 17.

Assets, $4,254.37. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1869 to 1881, $4,544.38.

REMARKS.

Extracts from Annual Report:—"The membership of the year now closed has been still far below what it should be. The indifference of the mechanics of the city to the opportunities afforded them by the study of valuable scientific works, which would of necessity increase their skill, and proportionately advance their wages, is amazing. Your Directors also feel that, if the owners and masters of departments in our large mercantile and manufacturing industries used their influence with their employees on behalf of the Library, their own interests would be better served, and the usefulness of the Institute increased.

"Your Directors would recommend their successors to secure more suitable premises, easier of access, on the ground floor and on a public thoroughfare. That a Reading Room be amply supplied with the leading American, British and Canadian newspapers, in addition to the resources of the Library, and that both be open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily. It is also suggested that, while a fee be continued for the use of the Library, the Reading Room shall be free to the general public and to strangers and visitors in the city. It is also recommended that single books be lent out to parties desiring them for a small sum, without requiring them to become annual subscribers to the Institute.

"Your Directors feel that the Institute is to-day in a better condition than at any other former period of its history, and they confidently look forward to their successors in office carrying it forward to a still greater degree of efficiency."

BELLEVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1876.

Number of Members, 352. Annual Subscription, $3. Clubs of 4, $1.50 each. Ladies, $1.50. Apprentices, $1.50; or in Clubs of 4, $1 each.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$419 93	For Rent	$100 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Salaries	136 68
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	197 85	" *Books	187 84
" Pupils at Evening Classes	42 50	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	94 06
" Other sources	1475 52	" Evening Classes	62 00
		" Lectures, etc.	277 85
		" Miscellaneous	1671 61
		" Balance on hand	5 76
Total	$2535 80	Total	$2535 80

* This Institute has expended $149.22 for Books since 1st May.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	49	142
Fiction	407	5057
History	172	279
Miscellaneous	109	221
Periodical Literature	137	....
Science and Art	30	51
Voyages and Travels	73	661
Works of Reference	31	....
Total	1008	6411

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 19. Magazines, 8. Periodicals, 4.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
9	Writing and Book-keeping.
5	Free-hand, Architectural, Geometrical and Object Drawing.

Assets, $1,698.81. *Liabilities*, $945.80.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1877 to 1881, $2,000.

REMARKS.

The Directors of this Institute have been compelled to borrow money, and the returns for 1880-81 include these amounts. They have been notified that this is not actual revenue, and that the aid from Legislative grant must be based strictly upon money belonging to the Institute, and in no case can borrowed money be recognized.

BLYTH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1876.

Number of Members, 50. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$ 50 00	For Rent	$27 00
" Legislative Grant	100 00	" Salaries	7 60
" Other sources	38 55	" Books	106 60
		" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	12 78
		" Apparatus	7 00
		" Lectures, etc.	6 10
		" Miscellaneous	21 47
Total	$188 55	Total	$188 55

Donations in Books, etc., value $30.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	72	45
Fiction	142	193
History	64	82
Miscellaneous	235	88
Poetry and the Drama	51	2
Periodical Literature	60	2
Science and Art	53	21
Voyages and Travels	69	85
Works of Reference	15	....
Total	761	518

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 10. Magazines, 3. Periodicals, 4.

Assets, $525. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1879 to 1881, $270.

REMARKS.

The Inspector reports that "the Institute has succeeded in paying up all indebtedness. The Library is in a good room over one of the new stores in the village. The books I found very well arranged, and in good order."

COLLINGWOOD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1856.

Number of Members, 93. Annual Subscription, $2.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$ 40 40	For Rent	$35 00
From Members	174 88	" Salaries	76 05
" Legislative Grant	150 00	" Books	217 28
" Donations in money	10 00	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	53 75
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	265 67	" Lectures, etc.	245 97
" Other sources	93 89	" Miscellaneous	102 99
		" Balance on hand	3 80
Total	$734 84	Total	$734 84

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	345	236
Fiction	258	1278
History	424	471
Miscellaneous	443	1080
Poetry and the Drama	95	231
Periodical Literature	266	327
Science and Art	424	289
Voyages and Travels	458	789
Works of Reference	150	....
Total	2863	4701

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 5. Magazines, 7. Periodicals, 10.

Assets, $2,787.32. *Liabilities*, $328.09.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1870 to 1881, $2,856.84.

REMARKS.

The Inspector reports:—"After several hours spent in inspecting the above Institute, I find that the law has been complied with as closely as it is possible to do. The books, with few exceptions, are in good condition, well kept, properly numbered, and well classified. The fee—viz., $2—appears to me too high to induce many mechanics and workingmen to become members. The Library and Reading Rooms are spacious."

CLINTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1869.

Number of Members, 150. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$368 58	For Rent	$51 00
From Members	52 48	" Salaries	50 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Books	240 75
" Donations in Money	175 00	" Works of Fiction	42 05
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc	20 00	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	169 04
" Pupils at Evening Classes	35 50	" Evening Classes	232 50
		" Apparatus	5 90
		" Lectures, etc	4 28
		" Miscellaneous	66 99
		Balance on hand	189 08
Total	$1051 56	Total	$1051 56

Donations in Books, value $9.50.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	80	239
Fiction	321	1216
History	122	274
Miscellaneous	134	396
Poetry and the Drama	40	81
Periodical Literature	38	283
Science and Art	107	204
Voyages and Travels	58	260
Works of Reference	36	53
Total	936	3006

READING ROOM.

11 Newspapers. 15 Magazines. 6 Periodicals.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
10	Arithmetic.
46	Free-hand and Object Drawing.
6	Writing.

Assets, $1,242.50. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1870 to 1881, $4,322.58.

REMARKS.

Extracts from Annual Report:—"In response to a petition very numerously signed by the ratepayers, our Town Council, by a unanimous vote, granted the Institute $75 a year for rent, in addition to the usual grant of $100 for general purposes. The grant was made on condition that all residents of the town should have free admission to the Library and Reading Room, but without the right of taking home books and periodicals, and that a copy of the yearly Financial Report should be laid before the auditors of the town. Both these conditions were promptly accepted by the Directors. The Librarian reports that the attendance at the Reading Room is much better than last year, and more regular. Liberal proposals are made by the Government, with the view of rendering the Evening Class system more efficient and useful. Special grants, varying from one dollar to four dollars per pupil, will be made to Classes in certain branches of Practical Science. It is expected that some of these Classes will be organized in connection with the Institute. The liberality displayed, both by the Government and by our Municipal Council, makes it incumbent on the members of the Institute to neglect no means of promoting its efficiency and extending its benefits as widely as possible."

CLARKSBURG MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1879.

Number of Members, 40. Annual Subscription, —.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$7 26	For Salaries	$10 00
From Members	37 01	" Books	27 46
" Other sources	49 62	" Works of Fiction	21 68
		" Miscellaneous	1 00
		Balance on hand	33 75
Total	$93 89	Total	$93 89

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	Not Reported.	
Fiction		
History		
Miscellaneous		
Poetry and the Drama		
Periodical Literature		
Science and Art		
Voyages and Travels		
Works of Reference		

READING ROOM.

Not Reported.

Assets, $405.24. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute in 1879, $245.70.

REMARKS.

This Institute has not yet applied for new Legislative grant.

CHATHAM MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Re-established 1878.

Number of Members, 382. Annual Subscription, $2.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$477 00	For Rent	$146 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Salaries	113 31
		" *Books, purchase of	242 72
		" Works of Fiction, purchase of	80 00
		" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	150 00
		" Miscellaneous	141 48
		Balance on hand	3 49
Total	$877 00	Total	$877 00

Donations in Books, value $24.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	143	278
Fiction	284	3000
History	122	118
Miscellaneous	294	296
Poetry and the Drama	50	40
Periodical Literature	27	420
Science and Art	111	50
Voyages and Travels	31	250
Works of Reference	40	Not let out of Reading Room.
Total	1102	4452

READING ROOM.

12 Newspapers. 15 Magazines. 15 Periodicals. 3 Reviews.

Assets, $1,653.49. *Liabilities*, $200.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1868 to 1881, $1,300.

* The sum of $60 for Books has been expended since 1st of May, 1881.

Remarks.

The Inspector reports that "the requisite amount had not been expended, but the Books, etc., had been ordered. The Institute has since conformed to the requirements of the Department and received new grant."

DUNNVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1864.

Number of Members, 90. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$87 00	Balance on hand	$87 00
Total	$87 00	Total	$87 00

Library.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography		
Fiction		
History		
Miscellaneous		
Poetry and the Drama	1200	None
Periodical Literature		issued.
Science and Art		
Voyages and Travels		Re-opened.
Works of Reference		
Total	1200	

Assets, $887.00. *Liabilities*, $128.90.

The last Government grant paid this Institute, previous to 1881, was $400 in 1874; in 1881, $100.

Remarks.

This Institute has been resuscitated, and the Directors have raised the sum of $87, which entitles them to apply for new grant, which has been paid.

The Inspector reports that "The Library has been moved to a suitable room over the Fire Hall, well fitted up. The Books will in a short time be re-labelled, numbered, and classified. It is the intention of the present officers to spare no pains in putting this Institute in a good position."

DUNDAS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1841.

Number of Members, 114. Annual Subscription, $2. Apprentices, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$149 50	For Rent	$100 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Books	351 96
" Donations in money	151 32	" Works of Fiction	90 00
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	45 59	" Apparatus	30 75
" Other sources	195 23	" Miscellaneous	264 64
		Balance on hand	104 29
Total	$941 64	Total	$941 64

Library.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	678	190
Fiction	674	958
History	519	89
Miscellaneous		
Poetry and the Drama	769	76
Periodical Literature		
Science and Art	1015	128
Voyages and Travels	713	348
Works of Reference	128	....
Total	4496	1789

Reading Room.

Newspapers, 10. Magazines, 4.

Evening Classes.

No. of Pupils.	Subject.
11	Free-hand Drawing.

Assets, $7,649.67. *Liabilities*, $94.08.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1868 to 1881, $5,000.

Remarks.

No fees are charged for Evening Classes in this Institute. The Inspector reports most favourably on the recent purchases of books. Mr. John Wilson, as representative of this Institute, recommends that Stereopticons be used for illustrating Lectures on Botany, Geology, Physiology, Astronomy, etc., with a view of bringing these subjects in an interesting and popular manner before the people. He says: "Great good will certainly be derived by both young and old from a course of Lectures of this character, and if adopted by Institutes generally would be a great means of popularizing them." He recommends that apprentices and children be charged only 5 cents and adults 10 cents to such Lectures, the object being to bring people within the reach of such instruction.

DURHAM MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1873.

Number of Members, 65. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$ 97 75	For Salaries	$ 12 50
" Legislative Grant	120 00	" Books	146 10
" Donations in money	1 00	" Miscellaneous	305 07
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	79 20	Balance on hand	1 82
" Other sources	167 54		
Total	$465 49	Total	$465 49

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	154	105
Fiction	413	1075
History	126	90
Miscellaneous	216	321
Poetry and the Drama	32	47
Science and Art	152	107
Voyages and Travels	46	82
Works of Reference	23	....
Total	1162	1827

Assets, $2,255.82. *Liabilities*, $180.38.

Amount of Government grant paid this Institute in 1881, $150.

ENNOTVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1857.

Number of Members, 48. Annual Subscription, 50 cents.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$21 00	For Books	$93 02
" Legislative Grant	80 00	" Works of Fiction	23 48
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	23 19	" Magazines and Newspapers	3 50
" Other sources	28 61	" Miscellaneous	5 86
		Balance in hand	26 94
Total	$152 80	Total	$152 80

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	85	58
Fiction	83	91
History	91	52
Miscellaneous	222	149
Poetry and the Drama	20	21
Periodical Literature	29	68
Science and Art	33	26
Voyages and Travels	38	30
Works of Reference	90	18
Total	691	513

Assets, $977.94. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1879 to 1881, $200.

REMARKS.

The Inspector reports that the Library is in a good stone building, and that the Institute is in good working order.

ELORA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1871.

Number of Members, 234. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$165 45	For Rent and Salaries	$ 80 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" *Books	250 32
" Donations in money	14 00	" Works of Fiction	91 00
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	76 21	" Lectures, etc.	55 33
" Other sources	4 13	" Miscellaneous	55 55
		Balance on hand	127 59
Total	$659 79	Total	$659 79

Donations in Books, etc., value $175.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	540	146
Fiction	890	860
History	522	148
Miscellaneous	1491	2801
Poetry and the Drama	177	74
Periodical Literature	Included in Miscellaneous.	
Science and Art	759	221
Voyages and Travels	646	554
Works of Reference	122	Used only in Library.
Total	5147	4804

* This Institute has expended $187.40 since 1st May, in order to be entitled to new grant.

Assets, $5,072.59. *Liabilities*, $65.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1871 to 1881, $4100.

REMARKS.

Extracts from Annual Report:—"The reading interest, so far from showing any abatement, has very materially increased. Chief among the events of our year's doings may be mentioned with pleasure the exceedingly handsome response that was made by almost every one to our invitation to aid us by presenting books. From this source we received no less than 350 volumes, in reality worth nearly as many dollars to us, but which were valued by a competent committee at booksellers' rates, and stand to us as the equivalent of $175."

EMBRO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1881.

This is a new Institute, and will be entitled to apply for grant next year.

FENELON FALLS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1878.

Number of Members, 103. Annual Subscription, $1. Family Tickets, $2.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$110 00	For Rent	$75 00
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	149 19	" Works of Fiction	61 19
" Other sources	39 76	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	83 47
		" Lectures, etc.	37 81
		" Miscellaneous	41 48
Total	$298 95	Total	$298 95

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	37	102
Fiction	401	1773
History	86	157
Miscellaneous	106	119
Poetry and the Drama	26	54
Science and Art	93	97
Voyages and Travels	33	65
Works of Reference	42	....
Total	824	2367

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 26. Magazines, 8.

Assets, $438.62. *Liabilities*, $65.21.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1879 to 1881, $700.

FOREST MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1879.

Number of Members, 89. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$18 00	For Books	$190 00
" Legislative Grant	200 00	" Miscellaneous	80 56
" Other sources	67 65	Balance on hand*	15 09
Total	$285 65	Total	$285 65

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography†	36	119
Fiction	115	923
History	34	60
Miscellaneous	69	243
Poetry and the Drama	28	51
Science and Art	30	94
Voyages and Travels	17	60
Works of Reference	7	....
Total	336	1550

READING ROOM.

A Reading Room is being established.

Assets, $411.51. *Liabilities*, $40.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1879 to 1881, $330.

REMARKS.

The Inspector reports that an attempt is to be made to establish Evening Classes during the present winter. New life has been infused into the management, which meets with universal approval.

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* This Institute has been allowed $100 for expenditure in 1879-80.

†$100 worth more Books ordered, but not yet received and classified.

GALT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1853.

Number of Members, 317. Annual Subscription, $2.50 ; Juniors, $1.25 ; Library Readers, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$373 66	For Salaries	$210 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Books	183 96
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	649 23	" Works of Fiction	48 12
" Pupils at Evening Classes	80 00	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	209 05
" Other sources	309 30	" Evening Classes	180 00
		" Lectures, etc	563 40
		" Miscellaneous	197 14
		Balance on hand	220 52
Total	$1812 19	Total	$1812 19

Donations in Books, etc., value $20.50.

Library.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	249	267
Fiction	433	3262
History	375	354
Miscellaneous	637	664
Poetry and the Drama	148	484
Periodical Literature	461	1714
Science and Art	283	514
Voyages and Travels	233	640
Works of Reference	190	7
Total	3009	7906

Reading Room.

27 Newspapers. 16 Magazines. 4 Reviews.

Evening Classes.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
40	Architectural and Geometrical Drawing.
40	Theoretical and Applied Mechanics.

Assets, $5,220.52. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1868 to 1881, $4,650.

GRIMSBY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1871.

Number of Members, 95. Annual Subscription, $1 for one Book ; $1.50 for two Books at a time.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$20 87	For Rent	$36 00
From Members	79 75	" Salaries	24 00
" Legislative Grant	140 00	" Books	144 91
" Donations in money	23 76	" Works of Fiction	34 17
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc	181 15	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	27 21
		" Lectures, etc	121 69
		" Miscellaneous	14 87
		Balance on hand	42 68
Total	$445 53	Total	$445 53

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	122	
Fiction	260	
History	154	
Miscellaneous	576	
Poetry and the Drama	27	1784
Periodical Literature	3	
Science and Art	434	
Voyages and Travels	268	
Works of Reference	6	
Total	1850	1784

READING ROOM.

2 Newspapers. 8 Magazines. 2 Periodicals.

Assets, $2,242.68. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1871 to 1881, $2,160.56.

GARDEN ISLAND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1869.

Number of Members, 122. Annual Subscription, $1.50.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$200 00	For Rent	$60 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Salaries	80 00
" Municipal or Town Grant	160 26	" Books	440 29
" Donations in money	298 46	" Works of Fiction	27 87
" Other sources	70 63	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	124 98
		" Evening Classes	277 50
		" Apparatus	27 65
		" Miscellaneous	91 06
Total	$1129 35	Total	$1129 35

Donations in Books, etc., value $50.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library	Vols. Issued.
Biography	45	111
Fiction	140	290
History	341	101
Miscellaneous	174	255
Poetry and the Drama	100	69
Periodical Literature	18	30
Science and Art	578	85
Voyages and Travels	398	177
Works of Reference	84	4
Total	1878	1122

READING ROOM.

15 Newspapers. 7 Magazines. 12 Periodicals.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
52	Writing and Book-keeping.
59	Free-hand, Architectural, Geometrical and Object Drawing.
47	English Grammar, Composition and Elocution.
23	Theoretical and Applied Mechanics.
52	Arithmetic and Algebra.

Assets, $2,400. *Liabilities*, $398 19.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1875 to 1881, $2,800.

REMARKS.

The Inspector reports on Evening Classes:—"The pupils nearly all acquitted themselves very creditably, and reflect great credit on themselves and their teachers, Messrs. Bole and Bispham."

GEORGETOWN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1880.

Number of Members, 89. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$89 00	For Salaries	$40 00
" Donations in money	283 10	" Books	176 04
		" Works of Fiction	30 00
		" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	11 20
		" Miscellaneous	30 25
		Balance on hand	84 61
Total	$372 10	Total	$372 10

Donations in Books, value $25.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	31	
Fiction	45	
History	47	
Miscellaneous	139	
Poetry and the Drama	20	1770
Periodical Literature	50	
Science and Art	15	No record
Voyages and Travels	21	of each sub-
Works of Reference	10	ject kept.
Total	378	1770

READING ROOM.

9 Newspapers. 2 Periodicals.

Assets, $340.65. *Liabilities*, None.

The total amount of Government grant paid to this Institute in 1881, $300.

GUELPH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1853.

Number of Members, 352. Annual Subscription, $2; Apprentices, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$27 82	For Rent	$182 21
From Members	438 80	" Salaries	349 90
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Books	170 07
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	477 46	" Works of Fiction	40 88
" Pupils at Evening Classes	181 00	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	93 10
" Other sources	198 36	" Evening Classes	295 00
		" Lectures, etc	270 44
		" Miscellaneous	317 04
		Balance on hand	4 80
Total	$1723 44	Total	$1723 44

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	274	98
Fiction	795	1889
History	303	87
Miscellaneous	827	334
Poetry and the Drama	77	14
Periodical Literature	108	715
Science and Art	232	95
Voyages and Travels	148	241
Works of Reference	241	....
Total	3005	3473

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 20. Magazines, 16. Periodicals, 3.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
58	Writing and Book-keeping.

Assets, $3,654.80. *Liabilities*, $124.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1868 to 1881, $3,727.34.

GODERICH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1879.

Number of Members, 152. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$147 50	For Rent	$100 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Salaries	75 00
" Donations in money	137 10	" *Books	160 84
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	143 40	" Works of Fiction	98 50
" Other sources	119 88	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	124 00
		" Lectures, etc.	124 75
		" Miscellaneous	167 07
		Balance on hand	97 72
Total	$947 88	Total	$947 88

Donations in Books, etc., value of $4.50.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	79	51
Fiction	144	295
History	137	90
Miscellaneous	202	79
Poetry and the Drama	....	2
Periodical Literature	....	30
Science and Art	117	36
Voyages and Travels	89	98
Total	768	681

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 17. Magazines, 7.

Assets, $697.26. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1880 to 1881, $800.

* This Institute has been allowed $100 expended for Books, etc., in 1879-80.

GLENCOE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1881.

This is a new Institute, entitled to apply for a Legislative grant next year.

HARRISTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1873.

Number of Members, 118. Annual Subscription, $1; Six Months, 50c.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$8 48	For Rent	$85 00
From Members	87 00	" Books	119 73
" Legislative Grant	100 00	" Works of Fiction	20 02
" Municipal or Town Grant	50 00	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	33 93
" Other sources	20 45	" Miscellaneous	29 40
Balance due Treasurer	22 15		
Total	$288 08	Total	$288 08

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	107	56
Fiction	385	686
History	115	75
Miscellaneous	326	150
Poetry and the Drama	43	40
Science and Art	175	118
Voyages and Travels	86	82
Works of Reference	29	32
Total	1266	1239

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 7. Magazine, 1. Periodicals or Illustrated Papers, 4.

Assets, $1,461. *Liabilities*, $22.15.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1874 to 1881, $1,640.

HESPELER MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1871.

Number of Members, 107. Annual Subscription, $1.50; Juniors, $1.

For short date subscribers per month, 10c. and 15c. for juniors and adults respectively.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$58 04	For Salaries	$20 00
From Members	81 70	" Books	64 92
" Legislative Grant	200 00	" Works of Fiction	27 31
" Donations in money	52 50	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	27 40
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc	20 00	" Evening Classes	151 00
" Pupils at Evening Classes	13 00	" Lectures, etc	4 75
		" Miscellaneous	48 75
		Balance on hand	81 11
Total	$425 24	Total	$425 24

Library.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	147	118
Fiction	180	558
History	151	54
Miscellaneous	292	556
Poetry and the Drama	50	29
Periodical Literature	....	1040
Science and Art	228	155
Voyages and Travels	93	176
Total	1141	2686

Reading Room.

Newspapers, 2. Magazines, 7.

Evening Classes.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
40	Writing and Book-keeping.
40	Arithmetic and Algebra.

Assets, $2,043.11. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1871 to 1881, $2,192.

HAMILTON AND GORE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1849.

Number of Members, 981. Annual Subscription, $3.

Mechanics, $2 ; Ladies and Apprentices, $1.50 each.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$1383 25	For Salaries	$1291 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Books	281 79
" Pupils at Evening Classes	68 22	" Works of Fiction	197 15
" Other sources	5839 18	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	266 14
		" Evening Classes	241 25
		" Miscellaneous	5115 11
		Balance on hand	298 21
Total	$7690 65	Total	$7690 65

Library.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	434	721
Fiction	2781	17447
History	813	1261
Miscellaneous	1279	2361
Poetry and the Drama	182	248
Periodical Literature	389	1171
Science and Art	779	982
Voyages and Travels	489	1449
Works of Reference	356	336
Total	7502	25976

Reading Room.

Newspapers, 64. Magazines, 24. Periodicals, 5.

Evening Classes.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
15.	Free-hand, Architectural, Geometrical, and Object Drawing.
22.	Phonography.

Assets, $48,298.21. *Liabilities*, $20,535.65.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1868 to 1880, $4,500.

Remarks.

In consequence of financial difficulties, this Institute is temporarily closed.

INGERSOLL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1880.

Number of Members, 170. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$170 00	For Rent	$ 12 50
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Salaries	12 51
" Donations in money	108 86	" *Books	290 74
		" Works of Fiction	104 65
		" Miscellaneous	125 82
		Balance in hand	132 64
Total	$678 86	Total	$678 86

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	81	33
Fiction	168	361
History	114	40
Miscellaneous	154	58
Poetry and the Drama	49	9
Science and Art	17	9
Voyages and Travels	45	62
Works of Reference	17	....
Total	645	572

Assets, $708.07. *Liabilities*, 112.11.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1880 to 1881, $800.

KINGSTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1835.

Number of Members, 309. Annual Subscription, $2. A few special Subscribers at $5. Apprentices, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$561 20	For Rent	$44 38
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Salaries	154 75
" Other sources	386 81	" Books	456 53
		" Works of Fiction	
		" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	
		" Voted for Books not arrived	177 10
		" Miscellaneous	113 60
		Balance on hand	401 65
Total	$1348 01	Total	$1348 01

* This Institute has expended $185 for Books since Report was made out.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	114	Inspector reports:— "No proper record kept during the year.
Fiction	506	
History	150	
Miscellaneous	361	
Poetry and the Drama	15	
Periodical Literature	296	
Science and Art	156	
Voyages and Travels	128	
Works of Reference	75	
Total	1801	

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 26. Magazines, 4. Periodicals, 11.

Assets, $2,435.40. *Liabilities*, $378.92.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1869 to 1881, $1,400.

REMARKS.

The Inspector reports that "this Institute is now in a central locality, and is in a vigorous condition. It is the desire of the Directors to establish Evening Classes in the different branches prescribed during the present year. Successful Evening Classes are held in connection with the Public Schools."

KINCARDINE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1866.

Number of Members, 140. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$108 00	For Salaries	$15 46
" Donations in money	72 00	" Books	36 47
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	22 17	" Works of Fiction	9 17
" Other sources	82 33	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	15 00
		" Miscellaneous	29 75
		Balance in hand	178 65
Total	$284 50	Total	$284 50

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	22	5
Fiction	205	100
History	54	30
Miscellaneous	98	47
Poetry and the Drama	10	5
Periodical Literature	225	370
Science and Art	50	40
Voyages and Travels	48	29
Works of Reference	70	7
Total	782	633

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 6. Magazines, 16. Periodicals, 6.

Assets, $729.17. *Liabilities*, $41.38.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1871 to 1881, $1,279.70.

REMARKS.

This Institute was practically closed from the year 1877 to the close of 1880. It formerly consisted of a joint stock company, the shareholders claiming the right to elect the officers and manage the affairs of the Institute. The Directors now report that "At a meeting of the subscribers and old stockholders, held on the 7th February last, the annual fee for membership was fixed at $1, in order to place the benefits of the Institute within the reach of all. At the same meeting arrangements were made by which all the stockholders should sign a surrender, on condition of receiving one year's subscription for each share originally purchased. This arrangement secures to all members the same privileges, and renders each member equally eligible to fill an office, so that in future no dissatisfaction can be caused by stockholders only holding office and controlling the affairs of the Institute." This Institute has now complied with the requirements of the Department, and received a new grant.

LINDSAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1879.

Number of Members, 118. Annual Subscription $2. Non-voting Members, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$137 83	For Rent	$ 50 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Salaries	25 00
" Donations in money	75 00	" Books	483 75
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	220 00	" Works of Fiction	45 00
" Other sources	425 76	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	96 10
		" Lectures, etc.	212 25
		" Miscellaneous	197 20
		Balance in hand	149 29
Total	$1258 59	Total	$1258 59

Donations in books, etc., value $23.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	105	373
Fiction	169	209
History	137	372
Miscellaneous	32	214
Poetry and the Drama	31	58
Periodical Literature	1	17
Science and Art	47	218
Voyages and Travels	143	248
Works of Reference	8	Not allowed out of rooms.
Total	673	1709

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 15. Magazines, 12. Periodicals, 8.

Assets, $1,117.04. *Liabilities*, $425.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1880 to 1881, $800.

REMARKS.

The Directors report that "this Institute was called into existence for the purpose of meeting a want long felt, viz., that of extending to all classes of the community at a small outlay an opportunity of enjoying the advantages of a good circulating Library, as well as the instruction and amusement derived from newspaper and periodical literature. They have much pleasure in noticing that very many young men and boys are regular attendants at the rooms. The Institute was founded mainly in the interest of the mechanics and workingmen of the town. The membership and attendance may be considered fair."

LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1852.

Number of Members, 303. Annual Subscription, $2; Ladies and Juniors, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$376 00	For Salaries	$468 80
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Books	450 04
" Donations in money	390 80	" Works of Fiction	
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	1260 25	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	176 67
" Other sources	4208 86	" Miscellaneous	5772 45
Balance due Treasurer	232 05		
Total	$6867 96	Total	$6867 96

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	153	95
Fiction	426	1819
History	212	132
Miscellaneous	486	253
Poetry and the Drama	74	42
Periodical Literature	410	140
Science and Art	184	129
Voyages and Travels	109	217
Works of Reference	259	65
Total	2313	2892

READING ROOM.

50 Newspapers. 18 Magazines. 7 Periodicals.

Assets, $25,000. *Liabilities*, $18,732.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1871 to 1881, $4,300.

LUCAN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1878.

Number of Members, —. Annual Subscription, $1 ; Ladies, 50c.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$88 23	For Books	$83 47
From Members	35 50	" Works of Fiction	9 00
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	6 74	" Miscellaneous	11 46
		Balance on hand	26 54
Total	$130 47	Total	$130 47

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. issued.
Biography	29	33
Fiction	61	125
History	48	19
Miscellaneous	35	27
Poetry and the Drama	21	11
Periodical Literature	7	13
Science and Art	26	5
Voyages and Travels	20	10
Works of Reference	2	0
Total	249	243

Assets, $209.54. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1879 to 1881, $144.30.

MILTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1855.

Number of Members, 106. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$77 75	For Salaries	$40 00
" Legislative Grant	200 00	" Books	202 07
" Donations in money	45 33	" Works of Fiction	69 54
" Other sources	32 83	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	30 80
		" Miscellaneous	11 00
		Balance on hand	2 50
Total	$355 91	Total	$355 91

Expended since 1st May, 1881, $18.27 for Library and Reading Room.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	206	No record kept of subjects.
Fiction	260	
History	358	
Miscellaneous	521	
Poetry and the Drama	91	
Periodical Literature	257	
Science and Art	415	
Voyages and Travels	235	
Works of Reference	38	
Total	2381	2920

READING ROOM.

10 Newspapers. 1 Magazine. 2 Periodicals.

Assets, $4,492.30. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1869 to 1881, $2,650.42.

REMARKS.

The Inspector reports:—"The total number of volumes entered in the Stock Book of the Institute is 2,729. Amongst these are 96 volumes of Sessional Papers. Total number of volumes in the Institute at date of visit, 2,340. Of these 107 are in a very tattered condition. Number of volumes in hands of readers, 250; number of volumes unaccounted for, 139.

MARKHAM MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1878.

Number of Members, 64. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$55 75	For Books	$125 20
" Legislative Grant	100 00	" Works of Fiction	19 80
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	36 50	" Lectures, etc	33 13
" Other sources	9 68	" Miscellaneous	23 80
Total	$201 93	Total	$201 93

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	No Report.	No Report.
Fiction		
History		
Miscellaneous		
Poetry and the Drama		
Periodical Literature		
Science and Art		
Voyages and Travels		
Works of Reference		

Assets, $898.20. *Liabilities*, $30.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1879 to 1880, $500.

Remarks.

This Institute did not apply for new grant.

MITCHELL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1849.

Number of Members, 120.

Annual Subscription, $1.
Ladies and Apprentices, 50c.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$70 90	For Rents	$120 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Salaries	120 00
" Donations in money	100 00	" Books	96 89
" Other sources	298 38	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	69 36
		" Miscellaneous	79 10
		Balance on hand	383 93
Total	$869 28	Total	$869 28

Library.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	No Report.	43
Fiction		1298
History		89
Miscellaneous		195
Poetry and the Drama		30
Periodical Literature		234
Science and Art		69
Voyages and Travels		766
Works of Reference		....
Total		2724

Assets, $2,701.89. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1869 to 1880, $2,900.

Remarks.

This Institute did not apply for new grant.

MEAFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1868.

Number of Members, 70. Annual Subscription, $1.00. Ladies, 50c.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$51 56	For Salaries	$60 00
From Members	46 58	" Books	179 02
" Legislative Grant	150 00	" Evening Classes	39 05
" Donation in money	20 00	" Miscellaneous	38 27
" Pupils at Evening Classes	32 75	" Balance on hand	22 05
" Other sources	37 50		
Total	$338 39	Total	$338 39

Library.

	Vols. in Library. Books not yet classified since the fire.	Vols. Issued. Inspector reports: "No classification of Books."
Biography		
Fiction		
History		
Miscellaneous		
Poetry and the Drama		
Periodical Literature		
Science and Art		
Voyages and Travels		
Works of Reference		
Total	860	

Evening Classes.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
27	Writing and Book-keeping.
27	English Grammar.
27	Arithmetic.
27	Euclid.

Assets, $1,809.55. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1869 to 1881, $1,607.59.

Remarks.

Extracts from Inspector's Report:—"I spent nearly four hours in this work, and have to regret that with the exception of the Treasurer's book, which with vouchers is well kept, I cannot speak in high terms of the Institute. Reasons:—There is no classification of the books. I find the Librarian's book carelessly kept, many books being returned without being marked off. The books are kept in a book-store, and often when attention should be devoted to the Librarian's duties he is occupied attending to his customers. Hence the above carelessness."

This report necessitated a correspondence, after which the Minister of Education finally decided that the Legislative grant should be paid this year, but in future proper Library accommodation, with the necessary attendance, must be provided.

MIDLAND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1880.

Number of Members, 70. Annual Subscription, $1.50

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$105 00	For Rent	$40 00
" Donations in Money	20 00	" Salaries	25 00
" Other sources	80 00	" Books	100 00
		" Works of Fiction	15 00
		" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	15 00
		" Miscellaneous	10 00
Total	$205 00	Total	$205 00

Donations in Books, etc., value $20.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.
Biography	5
Fiction	40
History	10
Miscellaneous	20
Poetry and the Drama	10
Science and Art	10
Voyages and Travels	10
Works of Reference	5
Total	110

READING ROOM.

10 Newspapers. 3 Magazines. 2 Periodicals.

Assets, $205. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grant paid this Institute in 1881, $200.

REMARKS.

This is a new Institute.

MOUNT FOREST MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1860.

Number of Members, 175. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$68 55	For Rent	$25 00
From Members	84 25	" Salaries	30 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Books	250 49
" Donations in Money	10 00	" Evening Classes	65 40
" Proceeds of Lecture, etc.	7 00	" Miscellaneous	216 53
" Pupils at Evening Classes	27 00	" Balance on hand	39 38
" Other sources	30 00		
Total	$626 80	Total	$626 80

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	104	120
Fiction	92	360
History	281	145
Miscellaneous	100	100
Poetry and the Drama	73	90
Science and Art	143	115
Voyages and Travels	81	230
Works of Reference	16	90
Total	890	1250

An approximation.

READING ROOM.

None at present, but under consideration.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.	Subject.
21	Writing and Book-keeping.
16	English Grammar, Composition and Elocution.
16	Arithmetic and Algebra.

Assets, $1,439.38. *Liabilities*, $225.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1869 to 1880, $1,966.18.

REMARKS.

The Institute is not yet entitled to apply for new grant. The following notification was sent to the Inspector:—According to Schedule B this Institute has expended in accordance with the conditions of the grant, as follows:

Rent (this is a special allowance for this year)	$25 00	
Books	250 49	
Evening Classes	65 40	
5 per cent. paid to Association of Mechanics' Institutes	20 00	
Total	$360 89	
Deduct amount expended in 1880-81 to make up expenditure for 1879-80	183 37	
		$177 52
Balance yet to be expended		422 48
Total		$600 00

NOTE.—The sum of $159.85 in the item Miscellaneous, under the column of Expenditure, is charged to piano account.

NAPANEE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1878.

Number of Members, 74. Annual Subscription, $2. For Ladies and Boys, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$166 59	For Rent	$60 00
" Legislative grant	400 00	" Salaries	103 00
" Municipal or town grant	75 00	" * Books and	179 65
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	47 05	" Works of Fiction	
" Other sources	10 00	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	27 63
		" Evening Classes	96 27
		" Lectures, etc.	36 38
		" Miscellaneous	188 63
		Balance on hand	7 08
Total	$698 64	Total	$698 64

Library.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	46	27
Fiction	184	452
History	103	54
Miscellaneous	111	117
Poetry and the Drama	3	6
Periodical Literature	14	Read in room.
Science and Art	97	33
Voyages and Travels	85	253
Works of Reference	6	Read in room.
Total	649	942

Reading Room.

16 Newspapers. 8 Magazines. 6 Periodicals.

Evening Classes.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
12	Book-keeping.
20	Writing.
20	Arithmetic and Mensuration.
12	Grammar and Composition.
9	Physiology and Hygiene.

Assets, $532.08. *Liabilities*, $191.85.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1879 to 1881, $1,200.

* Expended since 1st May, 1881, $154.93.

REMARKS.

The following memorandum to the Honourable Minister of Education will show the financial position of this Institute:—

NAPANEE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Expended in accordance with conditions of Legislative grant up to 1st May, 1881	$408 97	
Expended since 1st May, 1881	117 17	
		$526 14

I find after careful investigation into the accounts of this Institute, that in addition to $300 expended for fixtures at the time of incorporation, the Directors have expended the following sums in accordance with the conditions of the Legislative grant:—

1878	$162 53	
1879	473 57	
1880	408 97	
Since Report was received	117 17	
		$1162 24
Total amount that should have been expended		1200 00
Balance		$37 76

It is recommended, that on receipt of vouchers for $37.76, the Institute be entitled to apply for new grant. The Minister approved of the recommendation, and the Institute has now expended $154.93, which will be deducted from the expenditure for 1881–1882.

NIAGARA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1848.

Number of Members, 65. Annual Subscription, $1.50.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$ 86 68	For Salaries	$40 00
" Legislative Grant	200 00	" Books	99 95
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	44 42	" Works of Fiction	16 70
" Pupils at Evening Classes	40 00	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	53 98
" Other sources	42 17	" Evening Classes	60 00
		" Lectures, etc.	36 21
		" Miscellaneous	106 43
Total	$413 27	Total	$413 27

Donations in Books, etc., value $20.80.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	342	50
Fiction	462	960
History	443	45
Miscellaneous	412	150
Poetry and the Drama	164	24
Periodical Literature	267	1235
Science and Art	287	36
Voyages and Travels	268	90
Works of Reference	40	....
Total	2685	2590

READING ROOM.

16 Magazines. 6 Periodicals.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
60	Free hand, Architectural, Geometrical and Object Drawing.

Assets, $3,877.94. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1871 to 1881, $2,957.30.

NIAGARA FALLS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1878.

Number of Members, 175. Annual Subscription, 25 cents.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$ 43 75	For Rent	$70 82
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Salaries	80 00
" Municipal or Town Grant	300 00	" Books	248 72
" Other sources	99 35	" Works of Fiction	80 56
		" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	101 15
		" Miscellaneous	72 69
		Balance in hand	189 16
Total	$843 10	Total	$843 10

Donations in Books, value $14.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	88	Inspector reports:—"No record of the works issued in each subject has been kept."
Fiction	316	
History	124	
Miscellaneous	128	
Poetry and the Drama	46	
Periodical Literature	20	
Science and Art	107	
Voyages and Travels	63	
Works of Reference	28	
Total	920	2667

READING ROOM.

4 Newspapers. 5 Magazines. 5 Periodicals.

Assets, $1,506.16. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1879 to 1881, $1,200.

REMARKS.

This Institute expended the sum of $198.24 for Books, which is not entered in the Report. The following statement shows its financial position:—

Amounts expended in 1880–81—		
Books, Fiction and Magazines	$628 67	
Mechanics' Institute Association	20 00	
Rent, Fuel, etc. (special this year)	100 82	
		749 49
Amounts to be expended—		
Balance for 1879–80	198 24	
Government Grant, 1880–81	400 00	
Local appropriation	200 00	
		798 24
		$48 75

The Directors have been notified that as soon as they send vouchers for $48.75. they will be entitled to apply for new grant.

NOTE.—The grant has been certified for payment.

NEW HAMBURG MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Notification of the incorporation of this Institute has been received, and it will be entitled to apply for Legislative grant after 1st May, 1882.

NEWMARKET MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1856.

Number of Members, 84. Annual Subscription, $1; Ladies and Juniors, 50c.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*		
Balance on hand	$47 69	For Rent	$20 00	
From Members	58 00	" Salaries	20 00	
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	26 85	" Books	6 50	
" Other sources	2 05	" Lectures, etc.	19 30	
		" Miscellaneous	75 22	
			141 02	
		Balance due Treasurer	6 43	
Total	$134 59	Total	$134 59	

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	No report.	24
Fiction		493
History		34
Miscellaneous		117
Poetry and the Drama		12
Periodical Literature		26
Science and Art		7
Voyages and Travels		81
Works of Reference		7
Total		801

Assets, Not reported. *Liabilities*, Not reported.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1869 to 1879, $671.

REMARKS.

The Directors of this Institute did not apply for new grant. In their report for 1879–80 a balance of $102.75 was unaccounted for. This was merely an omission on the part of the person who filled in the report that was sent to the Department. The sum of $102.75 was paid by the Directors, and certified to by myself, when I examined the vouchers on my visit to Newmarket last year.

Extract from their Annual Report:—"Your Board of Directors are glad to report that, from a circular recently received from the Education Department, a more liberal interpretation of the law governing expenditure will prevail in future; also, that it is proposed to extend, modify and liberalize the grants to Associations of this kind, in such a way as may reasonably be expected to increase their usefulness by the encouragement of Reading Rooms and Evening Classes."

NORWOOD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1872.

Number of Members, 57. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$32 41	For Salaries	$10 00
From Members	54 30	" Books	
" Legislative Grant	100 00	" Works of Fiction	150 60
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	44 12	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Rooms	
		" Apparatus	13 50
		" Miscellaneous	9 05
		Balance on hand	47 68
Total	$230 83	Total	$230 83

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	91	Not reported.
Fiction	333	
History	80	
Miscellaneous	136	
Poetry and the Drama	20	
Voyages and Travels	123	
Total	783	

READING ROOM.

Magazines, 3. Periodicals, 4.

Assets, $811.18, *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1872 to 1881, $733.20.

NORWICH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1876.

Number of Members, 75. Annual Subscription, $1 and $2.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$84 25	For Rent	$9 00
" Legislative Grant	100 00	" Salaries	25 00
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	5 30	" Books	177 70
" Other sources	57 23	" Works of Fiction	
		" Miscellaneous	20 09
		Balance on hand	14 99
Total	$246 78	Total	$246 78

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	86	88
Fiction	290	1020
History	113	103
Miscellaneous	253	155
Poetry and the Drama	33	9
Periodical Literature	30	77
Science and Art	125	105
Voyages and Travels	64	92
Works of Reference	16	20
Total	1010	1669

Assets, $907.99. *Liabilities*, $4.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1877 to 1881, $870.

ORANGEVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1878.

Number of Members, 130. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$86 80	For Rent	$ 36 00
From Members	137 50	" Books	87 10
" Municipal or Town Grant	50 00	" Works of Fiction	92 37
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	5 25	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	17 58
		" Miscellaneous	28 93
		Balance on hand	17 57
Total	$279 55	Total	$279 55

Library.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	27	60
Fiction	365	2003
History	70	125
Miscellaneous	94	115
Poetry and the Drama	26	32
Periodical Literature	109	250
Science and Art	48	45
Voyages and Travels	25	90
Works of Reference	39	38
Total	803	2758

Assets, $718.41. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1879 to 1881, $800.

Remarks.

Extract from Inspector's Report: "The Institute seems to be carefully conducted, and the books seem to be largely read, Works of Fiction taking the precedence, however. I may also state that the books are not covered, and some of the older ones have depreciated much in value. I find 641 volumes on the shelves, and 156 supposed to be lost. On the whole, the management seems to be very satisfactory, and I am convinced the Library serves a good purpose in the Town of Orangeville.

ORILLIA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1865—Re-established 1880.

Number of Members, 120. Annual Subscription, $2.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$127 70	For Rent	$56 40
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Salaries	37 60
" Donations in money	3 00	" Books	250 32
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	24 15	" Works of Fiction	56 05
" Pupils at Evening Classes	11 00	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	51 26
" Other sources	232 50	" Evening Classes	50 00
		" Apparatus	16 50
		" Miscellaneous	75 12
		Balance on hand	205 10
Total	$798 35	Total	$798 35

Donations in Books, value of $23.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	49	Inspector reports :— "No record kept."
Fiction	112	
History	104	
Miscellaneous	86	
Poetry and the Drama	26	
Periodical Literature	....	
Science and Art	103	
Voyages and Travels	41	
Works of Reference	25	
Total	546	

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 4. Magazines, 7. Periodicals, 5.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
5	Free-hand, Architectural, Geometrical and Object Drawing.
7	Chemistry.

Assets, $971.10. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grant paid this Institute in 1880, $400.

REMARKS.

The Directors will have to expend $119.47 before they will be entitled to apply for new grant.

OWEN SOUND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1855.

Number of Members, 180. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$141 50	For Rent	$10 00
" Other sources	5 25	" Salaries	20 00
		" Current expenses	2 50
		" Books	60 00
		Balance on hand	54 25
Total	$146 75	Total	$146 75

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	43	19
Fiction	283	243
History	120	38
Miscellaneous	76	32
Poetry and the Drama	17	3
Science and Art	46	23
Voyages and Travels	50	45
Works of Reference	17	....
Total	652	403

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
25	Natural Philosophy, including Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Physics, etc.

Assets, $614 25. *Liabilities*, none.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute, from 1872 to 1881, $600.

OAKVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1878.

Number of Members, 70. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$70 50	For Rent	$80 00
" Legislative Grant	270 00	" Books	43 92
" Donations in money	18 30	" Works of Fiction	54 00
" Other sources	1 50	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	16 78
		" Miscellaneous	15 23
		Balance on hand	150 37
Total	$360 30	Total	$360 30

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	No Report.	Inspector reports: "No record kept of subjects."
Fiction		
History		
Miscellaneous		
Poetry and the Drama		
Periodical Literature		
Science and Art		
Voyages and Travels		
Works of Reference		
Total	719	1063

READING ROOM.

No Report.

Assets, $843.01. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1878 to 1880, $670.

REMARKS.

This Institute has not yet applied for new grant.

PAISLEY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1874.

The Directors have not reported this year, but the Inspector states that "an addition has been made to the Library during the past year; that he examined the accounts, etc., and found that in all respects the transactions of the Institute were in accordance with the provisions of the Statute. There is a splendid Library, but no Reading Room. New life has been infused into this Institute."

POINT EDWARD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1879.

Number of Members, 102. Annual Subscription, $2.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$200 00	For Rent	$68 75
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Salaries	55 35
" Donations in money	50 00	" Books	362 20
" Other sources	53 16	" Works of Fiction	74 80
		" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	49 09
		" Miscellaneous	87 98
		Balance on hand	4 99
Total	$703 16	Total	703 16

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	42	29
Fiction	80	394
History	60	73
Miscellaneous	33	140
Poetry and the Drama	4	20
Science and Art	25	50
Voyages and Travels	46	132
Works of Reference	1	....
Total	291	838

READING ROOM.

8 Newspapers. 4 Magazines.

Assets, $447.95. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1880 to 1881, $800.

PORT HOPE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1874.

Number of Members, 110. Annual Subscription, $2 and $4.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$63 81	For Rent	$156 25
From Members	228 75	" Salaries	153 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" *Books	174 52
" Municipal or Town Grant	50 00	" Works of Fiction	14 47
" Donations in money	20 00	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	57 42
" Other sources	37 61	" Miscellaneous	176 39
		Balance on hand	68 12
Total	$800 17	Total	$800 17

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	117	105
Fiction	384	1210
History	120	90
Miscellaneous	147	200
Poetry and the Drama	25	30
Periodical Literature	5	....
Science and Art	98	32
Voyages and Travels	80	150
Total	976	1817

READING ROOM.

20 Newspapers. 12 Magazines. 18 Periodicals.

Assets, $1,257.11. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1875 to 1881, $2,400.

* Expended for Books since 1st May 1881, $83.

PETROLIA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1879.

Number of Members, 139. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$139 00	For Salaries	$36 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" *Books	220 54
" Donations in money	107 92	" Works of Fiction	168 00
		" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	39 20
		" Miscellaneous	107 54
		Balance on hand	75 64
Total	$646 92	Total	$646 92

Library.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	24	....
Fiction	270	1385
History	40	....
Miscellaneous	30	246
Poetry and the Drama	36	....
Periodical Literature	A quantity unbound.	not lent out.
Science and Art	43	....
Voyages and Travels	20	....
Works of Reference	18	not lent out.
Total	481	1631

Reading Room.

6 Newspapers. 9 Magazines. 7 Periodicals.

Assets, $509.06. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1880 to 1881, $800.

Remarks.

The President reports that a number of newspapers and periodicals are presented by different persons to the Institute. He further says: "There is not an institute in the whole Province which has done better than ours. It is in a flourishing condition, and the people are beginning to learn the value of it."

* Expended for Books since 1st May, 1881, $171.30. Donations in Books, etc., value of $20.

PERTH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1881.

This Institute will be entitled to apply for grant after 1st May, 1882.
A Library and Reading Room have been in operation since April, 1881.

PORT COLBORNE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1876.

Number of Members, 83. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$55 00	For Rent	$25 00
" Donations in money	1 50	" Salaries	18 75
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	48 10	" Books	20 18
" Other sources	51 92	" Lectures, etc.	13 53
		" Miscellaneous	51 20
		Balance on hand	27 86
Total	$156 52	Total	$156 52

Library.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography, Fiction, History, Miscellaneous, Poetry and the Drama, Periodical Literature, Science and Art, Voyages and Travels, Works of Reference	No Report.	No Report.

Assets, $777.86. *Liabilities*, $62.50.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1877 to 1879, $400.84.

This Institute did not apply for grant for 1880-81.

Remarks.

The Inspector says:—"The Delivery Register is not kept in such a manner as would enable me to report the number of volumes issued on each subject, or in fact the total number of volumes issued. In order that the required information may be obtained hereafter, it will be necessary for the Institute to be instructed by the proper authority to provide Register, ruled and headed suitably for this purpose."

PORT ELGIN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1870.

Number of Members, 113. Annual Subscription, $1 ; apprentices, 50c.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$88 25	For Salaries	$30 00
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	18 75	" Lectures, etc.	4 50
		" Miscellaneous	53 51
		Balance on hand	18 99
Total	$107 00	Total	$107 00

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	No Report.	20
Fiction		217
History		42
Miscellaneous		86
Poetry and the Drama		9
Periodical Literature		15
Science and Art		29
Voyages and Travels		113
Works of Reference		1
Total		532

Assets, $1,538.99. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1870 to 1878, $1,064.10.

This Institute has not applied for new grant.

PARKDALE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1880.

Number of Members, 47. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$54 00	For Books	$111 10
" Donations in money	25 00		
" other sources	32 10		
Total	$111 10	Total	$111 10

Donations in Books to value of $14.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	13	No books given out at date of Inspector's visit.
Fiction	64	
History	12	
Miscellaneous	26	
Poetry and the Drama	9	
Periodical Literature	..	
Science and Art	10	
Voyages and Travels	9	
Works of Reference	4	
Total	147	

READING ROOM.

5 Newspapers. 6 Magazines. 1 Periodical.

Assets, $191.70. *Liabilities*, $68.10.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1880 to 1881, $200.

This is the first Report of this Institute.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING, OR THUNDER BAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1876.

No Report from Directors.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1877 to 1880, $800.

REMARKS.

The Inspector says: "In 1880 nothing was done by way of purchasing books, etc. In June of the present year (1881) I visited the Institute again, but nothing had been done up to 1st May. I visited the Institute again in September, and found the books in good condition; the President was about purchasing books in Toronto. The Institute needs encouragement, and I am satisfied that the officers will, this present year, infuse new life into it."

PRESCOTT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1878.

Number of Members, 146. Annual Subscription, $1; under 16 years of age, 50 cents.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$60 66	For Salaries	$56 00
From Members	138 00	" Books	290 37
" Legislative Grant	200 00	" Works of Fiction	50 00
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc	19 25	" Lectures, etc	9 50
" Other sources	0 65	" Miscellaneous	12 69
Total	$418 56	Total	$418 56

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	177	Proper record of subjects not kept.
Fiction	591	
History	127	
Miscellaneous	27	
Poetry and the Drama	25	
Science and Art	81	
Voyages and Travels	132	
Total	1160	2748

Assets, $880.08. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1879 to 1881, $800.

PRESTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1871.

Number of Members, 58. Annual Subscription, $2 before May 1st, 1881; $1 since May 1st, 1881.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$ 26 27	For Salaries	$ 50 00
From Members	101 00	" Books	395 45
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Works of Fiction	59 63
" Other sources	202 35	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	96 44
		" Apparatus	45 00
		" Miscellaneous	67 54
		Balance on hand	15 56
Total	$729 62	Total	$729 62

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library. English.	Vols. in Library. German.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	80	24	104
Fiction	311	33	344
History	69	24	93
Poetry and the Drama	161	80	241
Periodical Literature	249	226	475
Science and Art	167	29	196
Voyages and Travels	260	34	294
Total	1297	450	1747

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 3. Magazines, 21. Periodicals, 3.

Assets, $5,281.16. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1871 to 1881, $4,400.

Remarks.

The Inspector reports that the books and accounts are kept with scrupulous exactness, and according to a very systematic arrangement.

PARIS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1858.

Number of Members, 180. Annual Subscription, $2; Ladies, $1.50; Apprentices, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$261 70	For Salaries	$120 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Books	359 99
" Municipal or Town Grant	200 00	" Works of Fiction	75 60
" Donations in money	77 06	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	98 75
" Other sources	401 13	" Miscellaneous	685 55
Total	$1339 89	Total	$1339 89

Library.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	311	97
Fiction	338	1928
History	438	133
Miscellaneous	491	987
Poetry and the Drama	68	39
Periodical Literature	196	212
Science and Art	459	125
Voyages and Travels	345	405
Works of Reference	419	124
Total	3065	4050

Reading Room.

Newspapers, 10. Magazines, 12. Periodicals, 8.

Assets, $5,700. *Liabilities*, $210.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1868 to 1881, $4,150.

Remarks.

Extract from Annual Report:—"The question of Evening Classes in connection with the Institute has now, by instructions from the Department, become one of the certainties. Our experience for the last two or three years has been rather unsatisfactory, seeing that we were unable to obtain the minimum of twenty pupils; and to conduct classes with a less number would have been too heavy a draw on our resources. However, by new regulations the minimum is reduced to ten in elementary subjects, and to five in technical subjects. There need be no fear for the future, and we would enjoin on our successors the necessity of organizing Evening Classes early in the fall of the year."

PARKHILL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1873.

Number of Members, 68. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$74 00	For Rent	$105 00
From Legislative Grant	260 00	" Salaries	30 00
" Donations in money	95 00	" Books	87 11
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	20 25	" Works of Fiction	17 60
" Pupils at Evening Classes	20 00	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	25 27
" Other sources	9 38	" Evening Classes	75 00
		" Apparatus	6 52
		" Miscellaneous	71 72
		Balance on hand	60 41
Total	$478 63	Total	$478 63

Library.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	145	
Fiction	221	
History	132	
Miscellaneous	102	
Poetry and the Drama	63	No
Periodical Literature	105	
Science and Art	119	Report.
Voyages and Travels	67	
Works of Reference	54	
Total	1008	

Reading Room.

Newspapers, 3.

Evening Classes.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
13	Writing and Book-keeping.
15	Arithmetic.
5	Free-hand, Architectural, Geometrical, and Object Drawing.

Assets, $1,284.93. *Liabilities*, $5.37.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1874 to 1881, $1,909.

Remarks.

Extract from Inspector's report:—"The books of this Institute are not systematically kept; both the Treasurer's and the Librarian's books are hard to understand. If you would insist on some uniform and intelligible method, it would facilitate work of this nature very much." In reference to the number of volumes issued, he says: "I examined the delivery book, but found it impossible to spend the time necessary to satisfy myself that the statement of this sheet is correct. Some simpler method than that employed now must be devised before this information can be given and signed by an honest man."

PETERBOROUGH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1867.

Number of Members, 280. Annual Subscription, $1.50.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$ 97 07	For Rent	$100 00
From Members	358 25	" Salaries	162 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Books	348 45
" Municipal or Town Grant	100 00	" Works of Fiction	65 58
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	77 32	" Evening Classes	120 00
" Pupils at Evening Classes	36 00	" Miscellaneous	282 59
" Other sources	107 03	Balance on hand	97 05
Total	$1175 67	Total	$1175 67

Library.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	311	202
Fiction	454	2917
History	260	804
Miscellaneous	972	3100
Poetry and the Drama	85	140
Periodical Literature	68	532
Science and Art	275	178
Voyages and Travels	300	575
Works of Reference	646	....
Total	3371	8448

Evening Classes.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
13	Writing and Book-keeping.
12	Free-hand, Architectural, Geometrical, and Object Drawing.

Assets, $4,858.10. *Liabilities*, $40.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1868 to 1881, $5,000.

Remarks.

The Inspector reports:—"I find cash on hand $397.05, instead of $97.05, as reported, but this arose from a cheque for $300 to pay for books being returned and cancelled, and the exact cost of books since ordered to be paid." I have secured changes in the accounts, that the amounts cannot appear in both years." He further says:—"The Library is in excellent order, the books are well kept, and an increased interest in the Library is manifested by the public. I would suggest that all Institutes be required to keep records of classes, and names of students who attend classes, for future reference if required. Indeed, I think full records of all matters concerning the Institute, and of everything undertaken to promote their usefulness, should be recorded and be readily available."

RIDGETOWN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1879.

Number of Members, 150. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$163 50	For Rent	$ 60 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Salaries	40 00
" Donations in money	44 25	" Books	380 60
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	188 24	" Works of Fiction	96 50
" Other sources	138 04	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	63 15
Transfer from last year	125 00	" Lectures, etc.	103 40
		" Miscellaneous	158 26
		Balance on hand	157 12
Total	$1059 03	Total	$1059 03

Donations in Books, etc., value of $19.60.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	21	18
Fiction	177	945
History	62	85
Miscellaneous	46	214
Poetry and the Drama	11	25
Periodical Literature	34	245
Science and Art	47	135
Voyages and Travels	24	235
Works of Reference	12	10
Total	434	1912

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 7. Magazines, 11. Periodicals, 6.

Assets, $688.12. *Liabilities*, $31.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1880 to 1881, $800.

RICHMOND HILL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1869.

Number of Members, 51. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	47 00	For Salaries	15 00
" Other sources	9 60	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	26 65
		" Miscellaneous	2 88
		Balance on hand	12 07
Total	$56 60	Total	$56 60

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	97	
Fiction	137	
History	177	
Miscellaneous	355	
Poetry and the Drama	38	612
Periodical Literature	107	
Science and Art	82	
Voyages and Travels	86	
Works of Reference	160	
Total	1239	612

READING ROOM.

3 Newspapers. 10 Magazines.

Assets, $1,382.07 *Liabilities*, $125.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1870 to 1880, $1,036.92.

REMARKS.

There was a balance of $175 unaccounted for in last year's Report of this Institute. It has since been ascertained that this sum was paid by the Directors on piano account, but it was omitted to be entered in the Report sent in to the Department.

RENFREW MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1870.

Number of Members, 68. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$67 50	For Lectures, etc.	$41 95
" Proceeds of lectures, etc.	56 90	Balance on hand	82 45
Total	$124 40	Total	$124 40

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	66	12
Fiction	90	50
History	95	20
Miscellaneous	116	30
Poetry and the Drama	28	10
Literature	36	10
Science and Art	50	12
Voyages and Travels	38	10
Total	519	154

Assets, $730.41. *Liabilities*, none.

Amount of Government grant paid this Institute in 1871, $70.

SARNIA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1874.

Number of Members, 120. Annual Subscription, $1.50.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$62 36	For Rent	$75 00
From Members	127 64	" Salaries	90 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Books	430 00
" Donations in money	67 09	" Works of Fiction	
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	95 26	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	23 00
		Lectures, etc.	100 00
		" Miscellaneous	32 00
		Balance on hand	2 35
Total	$752 35	Total	$752 35

Library.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	113	78
Fiction	439	1081
History	202	309
Miscellaneous	459	64
Poetry and the Drama	65	35
Science and Art	101	32
Voyages and Travels	123	46
Works of Reference	40	....
Total	1542	1645

Reading Room.

7 Newspapers. 1 Magazine.

Assets, $3,312.35. *Liabilities*, $97.50.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1874 to 1881, $3,200.

SEAFORTH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1869.

Number of Members, 213. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$218 00	For Rent	$106 25
" Legislative Grant	401 13	" Salaries	295 57
" Donations in money	93 50	" Books	181 23
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	135 95	" Works of Fiction	23 88
" Pupils at Evening Classes	132 90	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	130 59
" Other sources	588 67	" Evening Classes	267 00
		" Lectures, etc.	35 76
		" Miscellaneous	358 63
		Balance on hand	171 24
Total	$1570 15	Total	$1570 15

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	137	340
Fiction	463	3216
History	262	434
Miscellaneous	240	576
Poetry and the Drama	48	142
Periodical Literature	151	712
Science and Art	288	365
Voyages and Travels	142	581
Works of Reference	26	Not given out.
Total	1757	6366

READING ROOM.

17 Newspapers. 10 Magazines. 8 Periodicals.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.	Subject.
24	Writing.
25	Elocution.
28	Freehand Drawing.

Assets, $3,671.24 *Liabilities*, $732.25.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1869 to 1881, $3,200.

REMARKS.

The Inspector says :—"I found the books difficult to audit, owing to the manner in which they were kept by the late treasurer. I found, however, vouchers for all the items. "The $267 have been actually paid for teaching at the rate shewn in Schedule D,* yet it seems large. The drawing master was a professional in that line, and the elocutionist was Prof. Taverner."

STREETSVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1854.

Number of Members, 80. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$404 98	For Rent	$40 00
From Members	76 65	" Salaries	30 00
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	39 90	" Books	267 20
" Other sources	22 42	" Works of Fiction	66 80
		" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	11 10
		" Lectures, etc.	83 50
		" Miscellaneous	45 35
Total	$543 95	Total	$543 95

* Penmanship, 24 pupils, at 60 cents; Elocution, 25 pupils, at $2.50 each; drawing, 28 pupils, at $2 each. Total, $132.90.

NOTE.—This is the amount paid by the pupils, and was used for the general purposes of the Institute, and was not applied to the payment of the teachers.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	148	13
Fiction	378	1811
History	193	29
Miscellaneous	141	100
Poetry and the Drama	145	20
Periodical Literature	99	16
Science and Art	267	87
Voyages and Travels	131	116
Works of Reference	27	....
Total	1529	2192

Assets, $2,397.50. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1868 to 1881, $2,277.

SCHOMBERG MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1873.

This Institute has not reported since my visit.

ST. GEORGE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1880.

Number of Members, 62. Annual Subscription, $1.50 and $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$59 78	For Rent	$55 00
From Members	63 86	" Salaries	44 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" *Books	173 86
" Municipal or Town Grant	30 00	" Works of Fiction	47 07
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	210 06	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	32 75
" Other sources	100 00	" Lectures, etc	81 27
		" Miscellaneous	412 25
		Balance in hand	17 50
Total	$863 70	Total	$863 70

* Balance expended since 1st May, 1881, $31.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	53	39
Fiction	211	724
History	89	67
Miscellaneous	43	18
Poetry and the Drama	14	13
Periodical Literature	9	....
Science and Art	63	58
Voyages and Travels	64	127
Works of Reference	19	....
Total	565	1046

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 15. Magazines, 4. Periodicals, 4.

Assets, $604.43. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1880 to 1881, $600.

ST. MARY'S MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1869.

Number of Members, 94. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$ 88 00	For Rent	$130 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Salaries	95 00
" Donations in money	150 00	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	30 45
" Other sources	26 34	" Miscellaneous	99 21
Total	$664 34	Total	*$354 66

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	302	56
Fiction	580	1121
History	360	230
Miscellaneous	601	374
Poetry and the Drama	120	90
Periodical Literature	125	5
Science and Art	395	176
Voyages and Travels	290	336
Works of Reference	330	6
Total	3103	†2394

* There is a discrepancy of over $300, unaccounted for in Report.

† Approximate number of volumes issued.

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 8. Magazines, 5.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
26	Free-hand, Architectural, Geometrical and Object Drawing.

Assets, $2,900. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1870 to 1880, $3,609.

REMARKS.

This Institute is not yet entitled to apply for new grant. The Inspector reports that "when the last grant was made the Institute was in debt to the Treasurer for about $181. This has since been paid off, and the town has come to their aid with a grant of $150."

STRATFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1846.

Number of Members, 108. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$ 87 00	For Rent	$72 50
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Salaries	54 20
" Donations in money	100 00	" *Books	357 15
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	20 50	" Works of Fiction	69 77
" Other sources	108 27	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	76 85
		" Miscellaneous	81 93
		Balance on hand	3 37
Total	$715 77	Total	$715 77

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	161	230
Fiction	1040	1914
History	338	346
Miscellaneous	660	306
Poetry and the Drama	90	30
Periodical Literature	241	1594
Science and Art	267	164
Voyages and Travels	Included in History.	
Works of Reference	50	30
Total	2847	4614

* Expended for Books since May 1st, 1881, $123.38.

Reading Room.

Newspapers, 35. Magazines, 17. Periodicals, 3.

Assets, $2,603.37. *Liabilities*, $111.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1869 to 1881, $3,625.80.

Remarks.

Extract from Annual Report:—"During the past year the Library, Reading and Class Rooms have been removed to excellent and commodious rooms. The Reading Room is splendidly furnished and well supplied with magazines, periodicals, weeklies, and the leading dailies of Canada, the United States and Great Britain—the reading matter costing yearly the sum of $127, besides the local weeklies contributed gratis by the publishers. We would also suggest that the best monthlies be not circulated until the volumes be complete and bound, thereby saving hundreds of dollars to the Institute."

STRATHROY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1872.

Number of Members, 125. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$103 34	For Rent	$ 60 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Salaries	100 00
" Donations in money	103 30	" Books	202 55
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	15 10	" Works of Fiction	54 75
" Other sources	4 25	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	86 68
		" Miscellaneous	100 21
		Balance on hand	21 80
Total	$625 99	Total	$625 99

Library.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	133	191
Fiction	467	2500
History	260	296
Miscellaneous	255	269
Poetry and the Drama	67	75
Periodical Literature	37	160
Science and Art	190	108
Voyages and Travels	137	499
Works of Reference	152	137
Total	1698	4235

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 7. Magazines, 5. Periodicals, 8.

Assets, $2,775.14. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1868 to 1881, $3,538.34.

REMARKS.

The Directors of this Institute, since sending in their report, have satisfied the Minister of Education that the requirements of the Department have been complied with.

ST. THOMAS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1873.

Number of Members, 437. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$436 50	For Rent	$ 24 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Books	272 49
" Donations in money	42 00	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	138 06
" Other sources	78 73	" Evening Classes	99 40
		" Miscellaneous	206 81
		Balance in hand	216 47
Total	$957 23	Total	$957 23

Donations in books, etc., value $42.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	38	
Fiction	193	
History	121	
Miscellaneous	316	
Poetry and the Drama	5	
Periodical Literature	12	
Science and Art	112	
Voyages and Travels	18	
Works of Reference	22	
Total	837	1039

Inspector reports :—"Books issued are not classified, but Fiction seems to be more popular than the other classes."

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 35. Magazines, 15.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
79	Writing and Book-keeping.
20	English Grammar, Composition and Elocution.
39	Arithmetic and Mensuration.

Assets, $916.47. *Liabilities*, $11.19.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1874 to 1881, $1,600.

REMARKS.

The Inspector reports that "the current expenses and miscellaneous may be (chiefly) credited on account of Reading Room and Library. The Evening Classes are in a vigorous condition, and taught by good teachers of the Collegiate Institute and Public Schools."

SIMCOE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1850.

Number of Members, 125. Annual Subscription, $1 ; Ladies, 50c.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$125 00	For Salaries	$ 53 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" *Books	118 00
" Other sources	276 19	" Miscellaneous	245 15
		Balance in hand	385 04
Total	$801 19	Total	$801 19

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	Total number, 1,925. Catalogue in preparation.	Total number, 3,572. Approximately "exact figures cannot be got."
Fiction		
History		
Miscellaneous		
Poetry and the Drama		
Periodical Literature		
Science and Art		
Voyages and Travels		
Works of Reference		
Total	1925	3572

READING ROOM.

Not kept open this year.

Assets, $7,735.04. *Liabilities*, $1,300.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1871 to 1881, $3,600.

REMARKS.

Annexed to the Annual Report is a statement that the sum of $118 in Report, for books, was the sum necessarily expended in order to obtain the grant for 1879–80, but $580 has been duly appropriated by the Directors for the purchase of books which have been ordered. Of the books so ordered, at the present date (1st August, 1881) the Institute has received $341.23 worth. It may be added, that since the 1st May, 1881, the membership has nearly doubled."

* See "Remarks."

The Treasurer's book and vouchers have since been examined at the Department, showing that the required amount has been expended.

The Inspector says :—"If some kind of delivery book could be published that would suit all Institutes, the information as to the subjects read by the subscribers could perhaps be got at satisfactorily. Some general plan should be devised."

STOUFFVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1878.

Number of Members, 84. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$46 97	For Rent	$29 09
From Members	67 10	" Salaries	17 30
" Legislative Grant	199 50	" Books	222 94
" Donations in money	3 34	" Works of Fiction	55 00
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	40 80	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	25 73
" Other sources	15 70	" Evening Classes	6 40
		" Miscellaneous	16 95
Total	$373 41	Total	$373 41

Library.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	40	27
Fiction	116	399
History	72	48
Miscellaneous	125	77
Poetry and the Drama	25	....
Periodical Literature	8	....
Science and Art	111	59
Voyages and Travels	39	43
Works of Reference	22	11
Total	558	664

Reading Room.

Newspapers, 10. Magazines, 4.

Evening Classes.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
10	English Grammar, Composition, and Elocution.

Assets, $650. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1879 to 1881, $656.76.

SMITH'S FALLS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1854.

Number of Members, 61. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$47 75	For Salaries	$25 00
" Other sources	3 67	" Miscellaneous	26 42
Total	$51 42	Total	$51 42

Library.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	174	No Report.
Fiction	240	
History	160	
Miscellaneous	500	
Poetry and the Drama	48	
Periodical Literature	76	
Science and Art	410	
Voyages and Travels	214	
Works of Reference	102	
Total	1924	

Assets, $1,000. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1869 to 1881, $1,900.

Remarks.

The Inspector reports: "This Institute was inspected by Dr. May last year, and has received no Government aid for 1880-81, in consequence of which no books have been added to the Library for the year 1881, or any accounts kept. At a public meeting held on the 2nd instant, a new Committee of Management was appointed, and it was enthusiastically resolved to reopen the Institute in all its branches—*(a)* Reading Room, *(b)* Library, *(c)* Evening Classes. The number of members is now approaching 300; a fine suite of rooms has been rented; and there is every prospect of this Institute becoming one of the best in the country. I may add that about two-thirds of the members are mechanics, and the Committees are made up largely from that class."

The following extract is from a letter sent by the President:—

"Smith's Falls, 10th June, 1881.

"Dr. S. P. May.

"Dear Sir,—I have the honour to report for your information that since your visit last summer a complete change has taken place in the Institute in this town." "At an adjourned meeting of the Annual Meeting a new staff of officers was elected, and new and commodious rooms have been engaged, the Library moved in, a Reading-Room opened, and it is the intention of the Directors to have Evening Classes through the winter months, and comply with every requirement of the Act. One most gratifying result of the new order of things is the acquisition of over 150 mechanics to the membership." "When you next visit us I think you will agree with me that we have fairly shaken the dry bones and made them live."

(Signed) "Francis F. Frost."

ST. CATHARINES MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1849.

Number of Members, 264. Annual Subscription, $2.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$309 50	For Rent	$93 75
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Salaries	196 64
" Municipal or Town Grant	100 00	" Books	397 04
" Other sources	75 41	" Works of Fiction	20 00
		" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	36 08
		" Miscellaneous	80 39
		Balance due Treasurer	61 01
Total	$884 91	Total	$884 91

Library.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	430	177
Fiction	1223	1430
History	480	440
Miscellaneous	900	368
Poetry and the Drama	150	66
Periodical Literature	200	1506
Science and Art	550	331
Voyages and Travels	550	1534
Works of Reference	130	Consulted in Library.
Total	4613	5852

Reading Room.

Newspapers, 4. Magazines, 3. Periodicals, 10.

Assets, $4,300. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1871 to 1881, $4,400.

TILSONBURG MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1880.

Number of Members, 150. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$135 75	For Rent	$14 00
" Municipal or Town Grant	25 00	" Books	112 42
" Donations in money	39 00	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	39 58
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	6 50	" Miscellaneous	36 11
		Balance on hand	4 14
Total	$206 25	Total	$206 25

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	77	No Report.
Fiction	134	
History	29	
Miscellaneous	69	
Poetry and the Drama	1	
Science and Art	26	
Voyages and Travels	21	
Works of Reference	7	
Total	364	

READING ROOM.

5 Newspapers. 2 Magazines. 5 Periodicals.

Assets, $169.74. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute in 1881, $400.

REMARKS.

The Inspector reports:—"No invoices of books purchased had been kept, and no record of donations in money and municipal grant, but got entry in ledger. Vouchers for moneys paid out for books, magazines, etc., to the amount of $124.27, were produced.

This Institute has been recently organized, but owing to the inexperience of former secretary, details of the practical operations of the Society were wanting. A sincere effort has been made to establish the Institute, and in the future formalities will be observed.

THOROLD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1858.

Number of Members, 119. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$108 00	For Rent	$33 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Salaries	27 75
" Municipal or Town Grant	50 00	" Books	353 40
" Donations in money	64 00	" Works of Fiction	46 44
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	56 62	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	94 40
" Other sources	390 70	" Evening Classes	88 08
		" Lectures, etc.	31 58
		" Miscellaneous	68 54
		Balance on hand	326 13
Total	$1069 32	Total	$1069 32

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	227	No
Fiction	736	
History	375	Record
Miscellaneous	397	
Poetry and the Drama	63	in
Periodical Literature	173	
Science and Art	277	each
Voyages and Travels	912	
Works of Reference	42	subject.
Total	3202	4305

READING ROOM.

6 Newspapers. 12 Magazines. 8 Periodicals.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
11	Writing and Book-keeping.
22	Arithmetic.

Assets, $5,526.13. *Liabilities*, $41.50.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1869 to 1881, $800.

REMARKS.

The Directors report that "the interest taken by the public in the Reading Room is undiminished. The experiment of establishing Evening Classes has been attended with satisfactory results." The Inspector says:—"A blank Register has been prepared on which is recorded the subject of each book issued, so that hereafter we shall be able to supply that information. In regard to the Library and Reading Room, everything is in excellent order; and as to Evening Classes, at the close of the term an examination was held, at which the pupils were examined in Arithmetic and Book-keeping, and the result showed that the pupils had been efficiently instructed."

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1848.

Number of Members, 1,046. Annual Subscription, $3; Ladies, $2.50.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$2433 50	For Salaries	$2092 32
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Books	56 50
" Donations in money	100 00	" Works of Fiction	88 12
" Other sources	3111 65	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	373 08
		" Miscellaneous	3435 13
Total	$6045 15	Total	$6045 15

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	711	641
Fiction	3605	24141
History	763	720
Miscellaneous	642	671
Poetry and the Drama	214	240
Periodical Literature	1613	2649
Science and Art	555	608
Voyages and Travels	726	1079
Works of Reference	1573	328
Total	10402	31077

READING ROOM.

61 Newspapers. 40 Magazines. 22 Periodicals.

Assets, $51,035.95. *Liabilities*, $21,133.78.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1868 to 1881, $5,000.

REMARKS.

Extracts from Annual Report:—"In view of the fact that the Public School Board had opened free Evening Schools in various parts of the city, it was not deemed politic to continue the classes so long carried on by the Institute, as such a course would assuredly have entailed a considerable loss." "The circulation of books is 16 per cent. less than that of the year previous."

UXBRIDGE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1859.

Number of Members, 171. Annual Subscription, $2.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$109 56	For Rent	$92 00
From Members	195 25	" Salaries	48 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Books	258 52
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	131 21	" " last year's acc't	100 57
" Pupils at Evening Classes	54 00	" Works of Fiction	52 00
" Other sources	101 72	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	40 98
		" Evening Classes	108 00
		" Apparatus	17 08
		" Lectures, etc.	116 14
		" Miscellaneous	158 45
Total	$991 74	Total	$991 74

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	263	820
Fiction	691	3018
History	320	1596
Miscellaneous	290	1524
Poetry and the Drama	47	430
Periodical Literature	23	266
Science and Art	267	402
Voyages and Travels	635	888
Works of Reference	34	26
Total	2571	8970

READING ROOM.

17 Newspapers. 9 Periodicals.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
16	Free-hand, Architectural, Geometrical and Object Drawing.

Assets, $3,596. *Liabilities*, $35.87.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1873 to 1881, $3,400.

REMARKS.

The Directors report that "As soon as new building is finished they will have a good Reading Room. Last winter they had 17 newspapers and 9 periodicals, and will probably have more this winter."

VITTORIA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1872.

Number of Members, 100. Annual Family Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$39 60	For Rent	$15 00
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	11 65	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	19 50
" Other sources	9 93	" Lectures, etc.	1 70
		" Miscellaneous	7 30
		Balance in hand	18 18
Total	$61 18	Total	$61 68

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	27	No record kept.
Fiction	41	
History	57	
Miscellaneous	63	
Poetry and the Drama	15	
Periodical Literature	9	
Science and Art	13	
Voyages and Travels	11	
Works of Reference	17	
Total	253	150

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 2. Magazines, 5. Periodicals, 4.

Assets, $278.18. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1871 to 1881, $434.

REMARKS.

Since my visit, proper accommodation has been provided and a Reading Room opened, and the Directors, having complied with the requirements of the Department, have been paid new grant.

WOODSTOCK MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1835.

Number of Members, 262. Annual Subscription, $1.50.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$54 01	Balance due Treasurer	$1 09
From Members	396 80	For Rent	175 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Salaries	144 00
" Donations in money	40 00	" Books	462 20
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	76 08	" Works of Fiction	45 00
		" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	76 00
		" Miscellaneous	63 60
Total	$966 89	Total	$966 89

Donations in Books, value $50.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	330	328
Fiction	1210	7006
History	430	398
Miscellaneous	490	1290
Poetry and the Drama	115	70
Periodical Literature	150	8000
Science and Art	380	112
Voyages and Travels	360	604
Works of Reference	80	Consulted in Room only.
Total	3545	17808

READING ROOM.

10 Newspapers. 24 Magazines. 14 Periodicals.

Assets, not reported. *Liabilities*, not reported.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1869 to 1881, $4,750.

REMARKS.

Extract:—"The Directors have agreed to give Evening Classes attention this year, and hope to be more successful than in some of the former years."

WIARTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1880.

Number of Members, 95. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$80 75	For Rent	$ 4 00
" Donations in money	36 35	" Salaries	4 00
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	19 31	" Books and " Works of Fiction	81 62
		" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	21 05
		" Miscellaneous	25 37
		Balance on hand	0 37
Total	$136 41	Total	$136 41

Donations in Books, value $40.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	30	11
Fiction	90	717
History	22	54
Miscellaneous	36	33
Poetry and the Drama	10	11
Periodical Literature	14	8
Science and Art	18	3
Voyages and Travels	14	119
Works of Reference	2	....
Total	236	956

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 10. Magazines, 2. Periodicals, 3.

Assets, $131.99. *Liabilities*, $8.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1880 to 1881, $150.

WATERLOO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1875.

Number of Members, 126. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance in hand	$ 5 53	For Salaries	$ 40 00
From Members	125 00	" Books	167 62
" Legislative Grant	200 00	" Works of Fiction	39 46
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	11 29	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	33 90
" Pupils at Evening Classes	22 50	" Evening Classes	24 50
" Other sources	7 35	" Miscellaneous	53 87
		Balance on hand	12 32
Total	$371 67	Total	$371 67

Donations in Books, etc., value $10.

Library.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	135	76
Fiction	394	1245
History	143	107
Miscellaneous	659	578
Poetry and the Drama	118	131
Periodical Literature	172	496
Science and Art	118	66
Voyages and Travels	95	196
Works of Reference	36	6
Total	1870	2901

Evening Classes.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
17	Writing and Book-keeping.
17	Arithmetic and Algebra.

Assets, $2,109.36. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1876 to 1881, $2,000.

WELLAND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1875.

Number of Members, 114. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$ 52 70	For Salaries	$ 20 50
From Members	78 50	" Books	142 62
" Legislative Grant	100 00	" Evening Classes	2 50
" Other sources	0 70	" Miscellaneous	60 08
		Balance on hand	6 20
Total	$231 90	Total	$231 90

Library.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	100	45
Fiction	314	1054
History	139	178
Miscellaneous	253	498
Poetry and the Drama	23	33
Science and Art	145	94
Voyages and Travels	62	145
Works of Reference	5	4
Total	1041	2051

Evening Classes.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
16	Writing and Book-keeping.
13	English Grammar and Composition.
12	Arithmetic.

Assets, $951.12. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1876 to 1881, $650.

WATFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1879.

Number of Members, 120. Annual Subscription, $1 ; Ladies, 50 cents.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$92 00	For Rent	$44 00
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Salaries	16 78
" Donations in money	23 80	" Books	368 54
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	2 60	" Works of Fiction	125 00
" Other sources	100 00	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	25 50
		" Miscellaneous	38 58
Total	$618 40	Total	$618 40

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	35	
Fiction	101	Librarian's
History	21	
Miscellaneous	106	Book burned
Poetry and the Drama	8	
Periodical Literature	....	in fire, Novem-
Science and Art	30	
Voyages and Travels	17	ber, 1880.
Works of Reference	8	
Total	326	

READING ROOM.

Burned last year, and not opened again yet; but two periodicals and three magazines are taken, and members are allowed to take them out of room to be read.

Assets, $494.64. *Liabilities*, $100.

Total amount of Government grant paid this Institute from 1880 to 1881, $700.

WARDSVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1876.

Number of Members, 46. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$46 00	For Rent	$12 00
" Legislative Grant	200 00	" Books	314 00
" Municipal or Town Grant	25 00	" Miscellaneous	23 00
" Proceeds of Lectures, etc.	52 00		
" Other sources	26 00		
Total	$349 00	Total	$349 00

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	No Report.	87
Fiction		189
History		175
Miscellaneous		374
Poetry and the Drama		29
Periodical Literature		....
Science and Art		71
Voyages and Travels		224
Works of Reference		....
Total		1149

Assets, $1,497.01. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1877 to 1880, $1,000.

REMARKS.

This Institute did not apply for Legislative grant for 1881-82.

WOODBRIDGE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1877.

Number of Members, 60. Annual Subscription, $1 ; Ladies and Apprentices, 50c.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$61 73	For Salaries	$50 00
From Members	50 00	" Books	83 52
" Donations in money	70 00	" Miscellaneous	1 71
" Other sources	1 50	Balance on hand	48 00
Total	$183 23	Total	$183 23

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	40	....
Fiction	80	855
History	65	87
Miscellaneous	120	112
Poetry and the Drama	20	9
Periodical Literature	....	11
Science and Art	32	69
Voyages and Travels	34	196
Total	391	1339

Assets, $789.70. *Liabilities*, $70.84.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1878 to 1881, $615.42.

WHITBY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1849.

This Institute has not reported for 1880-81.

WALKERTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1875.

Number of Members, 48. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
From Members	$48 00	For Salaries	$36 00
" Other sources	30 02	" Books	31 29
		" Miscellaneous	5 40
		Balance on hand	5 33
Total	$78 02	Total	$78 02

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	36	20
Fiction	315	445
History	69	57
Miscellaneous	158	69
Poetry and the Drama	19	13
Periodical Literature	3	7
Science and Art	61	29
Voyages and Travels	48	59
Total	709	699

Assets, $1,015.33. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute for 1876 and 1877, $800.

REMARKS.

This Institute is not yet entitled to apply for a new grant. The Inspector says:—"I am happy to be able to say that the Institute, which has been in a very languid condition for the past two years, is now waking up to new life. A little over $100 has been already raised since the commencement of the current year (May), and the Directors expect to have at least $125 on the basis of which to make application for the grant in aid."

WATERDOWN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1873.

Number of Members, 26. Annual Subscription, $1.

Receipts during the year.		*Expenditure during the year.*	
Balance on hand	$66 89	For Books	$53 82
From Members	26 80	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reading Room	21 00
" Legislative Grant	10 33	" Miscellaneous	2 40
		Balance on hand	26 80
Total	$104 02	Total	$104 02

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	Not reported.	No report kept.
Fiction		
History		
Miscellaneous		
Poetry and the Drama		
Periodical Literature		
Science and Art		
Voyages and Travels		
Works of Reference		

READING ROOM.

Not reported.

Assets, $1,551.50. *Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1872 to 1879, $370.

REMARKS.

This Institute did not apply for Legislative grant for 1881–1882.

The Inspector reports that "no statement of the classification of the volumes issued is kept."

PART III.

RESPECTING THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

AND

SCHOOLS PROVINCIALLY ENDOWED,

AND SUBJECT TO THE CONTROL OF YOUR HONOUR IN COUNCIL.

PART III.

RESPECTING THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS PROVINCIALLY ENDOWED,

AND SUBJECT TO THE CONTROL OF YOUR HONOUR IN COUNCIL.

These institutions come next in order. They are exclusively Provincial, being supported by Provincial endowments or funds, and subject to the control of Your Honour in Council, but possessing their own Senate, Council, or governing bodies, and not within the jurisdiction of the Education Department as such, although, in their relations with the Government, the Minister of Education is usually referred to for his Report.

Division 1.

The Provincial University.

This is constituted by two corporations, the University of Toronto and University College; and their respective constitutions and powers are set forth in the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chapters 210 and 209 respectively. The University was originally established by Royal Charter from His late Majesty King George the Fourth, bearing date the 15th day of March, 1827, as "King's College," with the style and privilege of a University, and under the Corporate name of the Chancellor, President and Scholars of "King's College," at York, in the Province of Upper Canada; the President being required to be a clergyman of the United Church of England and Ireland; and the government was vested in the "College Council," composed of the Chancellor and President, and of seven of the Professors, members of the Established United Church of England and Ireland, who previously to their admission should severally sign and subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles; but no religious test or qualification was to be required of students, or admission to any degree in any Art or Faculty, excepting in Divinity, when the same declarations and subscriptions were required as in case of a degree in Divinity in the University of Oxford. Some of the provisions of the Charter were amended in consequence of its exclusive and restrictive character "in causing uneasiness, complaint, and discussion," as pointed out by Lord Goderich in his despatch of November 21st, 1831, by the Act of Upper Canada passed on the 6th of March, 1834; the President in future not being required to be an incumbent of an ecclesiastical office, and any member of the Council or Professor not necessarily of the Church of England, and no religious test being required of students.

Upper Canada College, then lately erected, was also incorporated with and declared to form an appendage of the University of "King's College," and subjected to its jurisdiction and control.

The Province of Upper Canada was in 1791 constituted a separate Province by the Imperial Act 31 George III., Chapter 31, and its Governor, General Simcoe, and Legislative Council, and House of Assembly were from the first impressed with the importance of due provision for education generally, and in 1798 the Crown set apart 500,000 acres of the public domain, in response to the joint address of the Legislative Council and Assembly, which prayed that His Majesty would direct his Government in the Province to appropriate a certain portion of the Crown Lands as a fund for educational purposes, including the establishment and support of a Grammar School in each District thereof, and also a College or University for the instruction of youth in the different branches of liberal knowledge. In 1825, the Governor, Sir P. Maitland, with the view to the early establishment of the University, recommended an exchange of Crown Reserves for an equal quantity of the lands appropriated for the University in 1798. In 1826 this exchange was authorized by the Imperial Government, and the

University was accordingly endowed in 1828 with Crown Reserves in quantity about 225,000 acres. From the sales of these lands the permanent endowment of the University has arisen, amounting on the 31st December, 1880, to $969,181, and producing an income (with the University Park rentals) of $64,400.

"King's College" was opened for students in 1843. By the legislation of 1849 (the "Baldwin Act"), 12 Vic., Chap. 82, the University, as established by the Royal Charter of King George IV., was changed into that of the University of Toronto, with the corporate title of "the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Toronto," in order, as recited in that Act, to extend the benefits of University education to all members of the various denominations of Christians in the Province of Upper Canada, and to place its government and discipline free from all denominational bias, so that the just rights and privileges of all might be maintained without offence to the religious opinions of any.

The Senate was constituted of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, the President, and all the Professors of the University, with twelve or more members to be appointed, one-half by the Crown and the other half by the Colleges in Upper Canada mentioned in the Act. Three Faculties—Law, Medicine, and Arts—with their respective Deans, were established, and a Council of five members, termed "the Caput," was formed of the President, the Deans of the three Faculties, and a fifth member appointed by Convocation. Convocation consisted of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, President, and Professors, all graduates in Law or Medicine and Masters of Arts. The Endowment Board was entrusted with the general charge and management of the property of the University, under such University Statutes as might be passed. The University had no power to confer any degree in Divinity, but in all the other Arts and Faculties; and no religious test could be required of students. The Act contained a provision for the appointment, by any incorporated College in Upper Canada with University powers, upon the surrender thereof (except in the Faculty of Divinity), of a member to the Senate of the University.

The University continued its work under this Act until 1853, when a further Act was passed, known as "The Hincks Act," under which the University was constituted with two corporations, "The University of Toronto" and the "University College"—the functions of the University being limited to the examination of candidates for degrees in the several faculties, or for Scholarships or Honours, and the granting of such Degrees, Scholarships and Honours. The University thereafter consisted of a Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and such other members of the Senate as the Governor might appoint; and certain institutions from which students might be examined for degrees, as provided in the 17th and 18th sections, were said to be affiliated to the University. University College was authorized by its Council to determine the branches of knowledge to be taught by its Professors, Lecturers and Teachers, except in Divinity, Law and Medicine.

The endowment and property were vested in the Crown for the purposes of the University and University College, and placed in the managment, under Orders of the Governor in Council, "of the Bursar of the University and Colleges of Toronto." The Permanent Fund and the General Income Fund were constituted and defined, and the purposes for which appropriations out of such funds might be made.

In 1873 further amendments were made by the Act 36 Vic., Chap. 29, (introduced by me) in the following particulars:—The Chancellor was made elective for three years by Convocation, which was then re-established, instead of appointed by the Governor, under the Act of 1853. The Senate was composed of the Chancellor, certain *ex-officio* members, 15 elected by Convocation and 9 appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the respective terms prescribed. Convocation was composed of all graduates in Law, Medicine and Surgery, all Masters of Arts and Bachelors of Arts of three years' standing, all Doctors of Science and Bachelors of Science of three years' standing. The powers of the Senate were extended to all branches of knowledge, literature, science and art, and also to granting certificates after examination to all persons, including women; also with respect to the affiliation of any college, school, or other institution established in this Province for the promotion of literature, science or art, or for instruction in law, medicine, mechanics, science, engineering, agriculture or other useful branch of education. So much of these several Acts as were in force are to be found in the Revised

Statutes of Ontario, Chapters 208 to 211 inclusive; since which section 18 of Chap. 211 has been amended by requiring that every Order in Council directing payment from the Permanent Fund should be laid before the Legislative Assembly for ratification or rejection, and that no such Order should be operative or valid until ratified by resolution of the Legislative Assembly. By the Act of last session, 44 Vic., Chap. 31, the membership of Convocation was extended to all graduates in the several faculties of the University and a register of graduates required to be kept open and accessible to members, and the nomination of the Chancellor and members of the Senate to be made by nomination papers to be sent to the Registrar at least four weeks before the period of election, with power to the Senate to appoint to any vacancy occurring during the term of any Senator elected by Convocation. Also to authorize the investment of the Permanent Fund upon mortgage securities, subject to the regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Under the authority of the several Statutes in that behalf, Orders in Council have been passed from time to time for the security and investment of the Permanent Fund of the University as well as of Upper Canada College, and for a proper system of management and administration of the property. Such Orders usually proceed on the recommendation of the Minister of Education.

The most important of such Orders in Council, with their respective dates of approval, are those contained in the following recommendations:—

Board of Management. 16*th May*, 1878.

In order to secure the better management and administration of the property vested in the Crown, in trust for the purposes of the University of Toronto, University College and Upper Canada College, it is desirable that the Regulations for this object should be passed by Your Honour in Council, and the undersigned accordingly submits the following as such Regulations:—

1. The debentures and other securities, payable to bearer, in which any part of the endowment of the above Institutions is from time to time invested, shall be deposited in the vaults of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in proper boxes, with two independent locks; the key of one lock shall be retained by the Provincial Treasurer, and that of the other by the Bursar of the University and Colleges.

2. Each such debenture or security shall be stamped on the face thereof with the following declaration: "This security is part of the Endowment Fund of the University of Toronto (or Upper Canada College, as the case may be), and no property or interest therein can be validly gained or transferred unless under the official signatures of the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario and of the Bursar of the University and Colleges at Toronto. Dated the —— day of ———, 18—."

3. Having regard to the provisions of the Statute in that behalf, whereby the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct the particular purposes to which the appropriations for the current expenses of the said Institutions should be applied, or place the same at the disposal of the Senate of the University, or of the Council of the said College, or of any Committee thereof respectively, a Board of Management shall be constituted which shall be composed of the Vice-Chancellor for the time being of the University of Toronto, and of two members elected by the Senate thereof from the members thereof, and of the President of University College, and one member elected by the Council thereof who need not necessarily be a member of such Council.

4. The functions to be exercised by such Board of Management shall be defined as follows:—

(1) The control and administration of all expenditures under the appropriations from time to time made by Order in Council from the Income of the University Endowment for the purposes of the University and University College, and in making such expenditure the Board will make specific appropriations annually, at the beginning of each year, for the respective services required for such period. In cases where the service is common to both the University and University College, the appropriation is to be made as a whole; for instance, in reference to the Museum, Library, Grounds, Repairs and the like, and in cases where the expenditure is special for one Institution or the other,

they should nevertheless be made out of the Appropriation Fund as one fund, applicable to meet the current expenditure of two Institutions treated as far as may be as one. The payment of salaries and the like, which are fixed and regular, are to be made upon a monthly pay-sheet, as is usual in the Departments of the Public Service; but all other expenditure shall be made upon proper vouchers, to be certified from time to time as the Board of Management may determine.

(2) The regulation and control of the University buildings and of the grounds and other premises connected therewith.

(3) The control and supervision of all the property comprised in the lease to the Corporation of the City of Toronto, consisting of the Avenues and Park, with the duty of requiring the fulfilment by the Corporation of all the covenants and conditions contained in the said lease, and especially in protecting the Avenues and Park from being used otherwise than for purposes for which Parks are ordinarily used or resorted to.

(4) The consideration from time to time as to investments on account of the Endowment Fund; of the best disposition by sale, lease or otherwise, of landed or other property, part of such endowment; and the best means of managing the endowment and property generally.

(5) The duty of keeping Minutes of their proceedings, and of making reports and recommendations from time to time, to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, touching any of the above matters.

(6) The Bursar of the University and Colleges shall in the discharge of his duties be subject to the supervision and directions of the Honourable the Minister of Education.

(7) With respect to all dispositions or alienations of any property or securities belonging to the above Institutions or Endowment Funds thereof respectively, none shall be made except under the Order from time to time of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and then upon the signature of the Bursar, countersigned by the Treasurer of the Province.

(8) The Bursar shall keep the accounts for current annual expenditure, and for the amount of Income property applicable therefor, separate and distinct from the Capital account. All cheques of the Bursar on account of such Income appropriation shall be countersigned by the Chairman for the time being of the said Committee, while all cheques upon Capital account shall be countersigned by the Provincial Treasurer.

(9) The Bursar's accounts shall be balanced half-yearly, on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in each year, and the same submitted to the Provincial Treasurer, who shall direct the auditing thereof by the Auditor of his Department, and the report of such audit shall be periodically made to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Upper Canada College.

With reference to Upper Canada College, the same provisions, as far as applicable, shall apply to the management of the Endowment, property, income and affairs thereof, but all duties in reference to the same shall be entrusted to and performed by the Committee on Upper Canada College appointed by the Senate of the University of Toronto, and the Chairman thereof shall discharge the like powers as Chairman of the Board of Management hereinbefore mentioned.

That the Senate of the University and the Council of University College be respectfully requested to pass such Statutes or Regulations as may be required on their part for carrying into effect the foregoing recommendations.

Custody of Securities. 22nd January, 1881.

By Order in Council of the 16th May, 1878, it is provided that—

1. The debentures and other securities, payable to bearer, in which any part of the Endowment of the above Institution is from time to time invested, shall be deposited in the vaults of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in proper boxes, with two independent locks; the key of one lock shall be retained by the Provincial Treasurer, and that of the other by the Bursar of the University and Colleges.

2. Each such debenture or security shall be stamped on the face thereof with the following declaration: "This security is part of the Endowment Fund of the University of Toronto (or Upper Canada College, as the case may be), and no property or interest therein can be validly gained or transferred unless under the official signature of the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario and of the Bursar of the University and Colleges at Toronto. Dated —— day of ———, 18—."

These provisions have not hitherto been actually carried into effect, owing to certain questions which had arisen as to the efficacy of this method, and also with the view of obtaining from the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in whose vaults such securities are deposited, a legal guarantee against any possible loss that might occur.

From the recent reply of the Bank, it appears that the legal capacity and power to enter into any such engagement is doubtful.

Under these circumstances, the undersigned proposes that the original mode prescribed by the said Order in Council shall at once be carried into effect, but that, instead of the personal attendance of the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer, the Provincial Auditor be substituted and represent him in the discharge of these functions. The undersigned therefore respectfully recommends that an Order in Council be passed with the object of substituting in this particular the Provincial Auditor, in order that he may personally attend, in company with the Bursar, at the Bank from time to time as occasion requires, on behalf of the Provincial Treasurer.

Sales of Land. 7th February, 1881.

The Board of Management submit a Report of all Sales of Lands made by the Board up to date (13th January, 1881).

Investments. 7th February, 1881.

The Board of Management submit a Report of all Investments made by the Board upon the security of first mortgage of real estate up to date (13th January, 1881).

Statutes of the University. 23rd March, 1881.

Recommendation of the Minister of Education that the Statutes passed by the Senate of the University of Toronto at its meeting held the 14th March, 1881, relating

(1) To the affiliation of St. Michael's College with the University;

(2) To the admission of women to Degrees, Scholarships, etc., in the University, be approved.

University College—Residence of President. 14th April, 1881.

The Board of Management of the University of Toronto reported to the undersigned that, in view of the advantages which would ensue if the President of University College resided in its vicinity, the period for this should no longer be deferred, and the Board reported that the estimated cost of a suitable residence on the University grounds was the sum of $11,500.

While the undersigned concurs with the Board in the necessity of such residence for the President of University College, he has found that one suitable in every respect can now be obtained on land adjacent to that of the University residence on the west, being the dwelling-house No. 121, on the east side of St. George Street, and the parcel of land therewith, 120 feet in front by 198 feet in depth to the University grounds.

This will afford the desired accommodation and conveniences for the President's residence. The property is offered for sale or lease upon the following terms: annual rent $800 per annum, the landlord paying sewer rates; the purchase price being $13,000, including the sewer rate commuted.

Under the foregoing circumstances, the undersigned has provisionally arranged to obtain a lease for two years from the 1st June next, when possession can be taken on the above terms, with the right to exercise the option of purchasing the fee simple within one year in case it should appear that it is to the interests of the University to acquire this

property, rather than to give effect to the proposals of the Board of Management for the purpose of the President's residence.

The undersigned therefore respectfully recommends that Your Honour in Council may be pleased to authorize a lease of the property mentioned upon the said terms, and that the same be executed by the Bursar of the University and Colleges, on behalf of Her Majesty for University purposes.

Lease to Protestant Episcopal Divinity School. 3rd June, 1881.

The Protestant Episcopal Divinity School being about to erect the necessary buildings for its objects, and having arranged for land as a site on the Yonge Street Avenue, were about proceeding with such building when it was suggested that the advantages of instruction in University College could be obtained, as well as of Degrees by the University of Toronto, for the students of such School, if the Divinity School were erected on a site sufficiently near the University buildings. It was also apparent that this would promote the educational interests of these several Institutions, as well as afford another practical illustration of the principle of consolidation under the Provincial University, while each Institution could also extend to each other relative educational advantages. The larger number of students in the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School would become matriculants in the University. The Divinity School, in expending the large sum of seventeen to twenty thousand dollars on the proposed buildings, would assist in giving additional value to other University property, if the School were placed upon a site which is not likely for many years to come into demand for leasing for residential purposes.

Under the circumstances, the Board of the University and that of the School agreed upon lots Numbers seven and ten on the plan of University Park as being a suitable situation for the School, under a lease to be granted by the Bursar of the University for a term of twenty-one years, at an annual ground rent of $125, payable half yearly, renewable on similar terms of twenty-one years, at a rent to be settled by valuation.

Having regard to the foregoing, the undersigned respectfully begs to recommend that an Order in Council be passed to authorize the Bursar of the University to enter into and execute the necessary lease to give effect to the foregoing arrangement.

Arrangements for Facilitating Investments. 4th June, 1881.

1. The Board of Management of the University submits the annexed Report for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, respecting investments on account of the permanent Endowment Fund of the University, and proposes to arrange for loans upon the security of first mortgages upon improved freehold farm property in the Province of Ontario, according to the Regulations of Your Honour in Council in that behalf.

2. With the view of facilitating such operations, the Board recommends that arrangements with the Canadian Bank of Commerce for an advance of money from time to time be approved of; but upon the suggestions of the undersigned the rate of interest has been agreed upon between the Bank and the University at five per centum per annum, instead of five and a quarter, as proposed in the Report of the said Board.

The undersigned therefore respectfully recommends that the University be authorized to obtain from time to time such advances from the Canadian Bank of Commerce, not exceeding at any one time the sum of $50,000, and at the rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, for the purpose of facilitating the investments on account of the permanent Endowment Fund of the University in first mortgages upon improved freehold farm property in the Province of Ontario.

University of Toronto and University College—Board of Management—Additional Members. 15th July, 1881.

By Order in Council dated 16th May, 1878, by which the Board of Management of the University of Toronto and University College was constituted, it was provided that

two of such Board should be appointed by the Senate of the University of Toronto, the Vice-Chancellor being *ex-officio* member of such Board by the said Order in Council; and by a further Order in Council of the 29th September, 1880, it was provided that the Chancellor should be and become an *ex-officio* member of such Board, that the quorum of such Board should be four, excepting when the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor was present, when it might be three.

In the practical administration of the various functions and duties of the Board of Management, it has been found desirable that two additional members should be appointed thereto. The undersigned therefore respectfully recommends that the Senate of the University of Toronto be authorized to elect two of the members thereof as additional members of the Board of Management, and that the quorum of the Board should remain as hereinbefore provided by the Order in Council of the 29th September, 1880.

Appointment of a Member of the Senate. 8th October, 1881.

Recommendation of the Minister of Education that the Rev. William Caven, D.D., Principal of Knox College, be appointed a member of the Senate of the University of Toronto, in place of Daniel Wilson, Esq., LL.D., who on being appointed President of University College became *ex-officio* a member of the Senate.

Investment of Endowment. 5th December, 1881.

By the Order in Council dated 3rd June, 1881, Regulations were approved of by Your Honour in Council respecting investments on first mortgage securities of moneys forming part of the Endowment of the University of Toronto, University College, or Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School.

Upon a subsequent conference between the Board of Management and the undersigned, it was considered that these objects could be more satisfactorily carried into effect if certain amendments and alterations were to be made therein.

The accompanying Regulations have been amended by the undersigned accordingly, and he recommends them for the approval of Your Honour in Council:

Regulations as to Investments on First Mortgage Securities of Moneys forming part of the Endowment of the University of Toronto and University College, or Upper Canada College.

1. Applications for such loan shall be according to a printed form, stating all essential particulars for the information of the Board of Management and of the Committee of the Senate on Upper Canada College (as the case may be), whose approval and report is required in each case.

2. The lands on which loans may be effected shall be confined to improved freehold farm property in the Province of Ontario, and first-class freehold property in the city of Toronto.

3. The amount to be loaned shall not exceed sixty per cent. of the actual selling value in cash of the property.

4. The title of the Bursar as mortgagee in each case shall be certified by the Solicitor to the effect that upon payment of the proposed advance of money the title of the Bursar will be that of first mortgagee in fee simple, free from all encumbrance.

5. The amount of any loan shall not be less than $400, nor more than $10,000, unless specially authorized by Order in Council.

6. The rate of interest shall be at the highest current rate.

7. Any mortgage security to be taken, or heretofore taken, in which any part of the said Endowments may be invested, may be discharged or assigned by the Bursar, under his seal of office, countersigned by the Minister of Education, from time to time, as the principal money thereof is fully paid and discharged, and certified to by the report of the Board of Management, or the Committee of the Senate on Upper Canada College (as the case may be).

Statutes of the University. 16*th December*, 1881.

Recommendation of the Minister of Education that the Statutes of the University of Toronto, mentioned in the annexed Schedule, be approved.

Schedule.

Statutes.

CXIX. Respecting Faculty of Arts.

CXX. Respecting Chemistry.

CXXI. Respecting Undergraduates de-grading.

CXXII. Respecting Scholarships won by women.

CXXIII. Respecting Supplemental Examinations in Medicine.

CXXIV. Respecting Chemistry.

CXXV. Respecting Biology.

CXXVI. Respecting Identification of candidates.

CXXVII. Admission of sons of the late Chief Justice Moss to University College and Upper Canada College.

CXXVIII. Respecting Registrar.

CXXIX. Amending the Medical curriculum.

CXXX. Amending curriculum in Law.

CXXXIII. Respecting text-books in History and Mental and Moral Philosophy.

CXXXIV. Respecting admission under certain circumstances of candidates for Honours to pass Degrees.

CXXXV. Respecting sessions of the Senate.

Statute of University. 30*th December*, 1881.

Recommendation of the Minister of Education that Statute CXXXVI. of the University of Toronto, "Respecting candidates for Honours in the departments of Modern Languages and Natural Sciences," be approved.

2. Members of the Senate, 1881-82.

(1) *Ex Officio.*

Hon. Edward Blake, M.A., Q.C., M.P., *Chancellor;* William Mulock, M.A., *Vice-Chancellor;* Daniel Wilson, LL.D., *President of University College;* John Crickmore, Esq., *Representative of the Law Society of Ontario;* John Milne Buchan, M.A., *Principal of Upper Canada College;* John Fulton, M.B., *Representative of Trinity Medical School;* Uzziel Ogden, M.D., *Representative of the Toronto School of Medicine;* James Edward Wells, M.A., *Representative of the Canadian Literary Institute*, Woodstock; Samuel Barton Burdett, LL.B., *Representative of Albert College*, Belleville; Rev. Father Vincent, *Representative of St. Michael's College*, Toronto; Archibald McMurchy, M.A., *Representative of High School Masters*, Ontario; Hon. Joseph Curran Morrison, *Ex-Chancellor.*

Ex-Vice-Chancellors.—Rev. John McCaul, LL.D.; Henry Holmes Croft, D.C.L., F.C.S.; John Langton, M.A.; Hon. James Patton, LL.D., Q.C.; Hon. Adam Crooks, LL.D., Q.C., M.P.P.; Larratt William Smith, D.C.L.

Representing Council of University College.—E. J. Chapman, Ph.D., LL.D.; Geo. Paxton Young, M.A.

(2) *Elected by Convocation.*

Retire in 1882.—William Oldright, M.A., M.D.; John Boyd, M.A., B.C.L.; William Mulock, M.A.

Retire in 1883.—John Morrison Gibson, M.A., LL.B.; James Henry Richardson, M.D.; James Bethune, LL.B., Q.C.

Retire in 1884.—James Loudon, M.A.; James Thorburn, M.D.; James Elliott Graham, M.B.

Retire in 1885.—John King, M.A.; Samuel Woods, M.A.; Lachlan McFarlane, M.B.

Retire in 1886.—Isaac Baldwin McQuesten, M.A.; William Glenholme Falconbridge, M.A.; Thomas Wardlaw Taylor, M.A., Q.C.

(3) *Nominated by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor*

Retire in 1881.—Rev. William Caven, D.D.; Rev. Daniel James Macdonnell, B.D.; Hon. Christopher Salmon Patterson.

Retire in 1882.—Hon. William McMaster; Hon. John Wellington Gwynne; Hon. Matthew Crooks Cameron.

Retire in 1883.—Hugh McMahon, Q.C.; Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski, C.E.; John McDonald, Esq.

Bursar, J. E. Berkeley Smith, Esq.; *Registrar*, Alfred Baker, M.A.; *Librarian*, William Henry Vander Smissen, M.A.

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3. Examiners, 1881.

Law.

Z. A. Lash, Q.C., Deputy Minister of Justice; B. B. Osler, LL.B., Q.C.

Medicine.

Physiology and Pathology.—George Wilkins, M.D.
Surgery and Anatomy.—A. E. Malloch, M.D.
Medicine and Therapeutics.—F. R. Eccles, M.D.
Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.—D. B. Fraser, M.B.

Medicine and Arts.

Chemistry.—Wm. H. Pike, M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Chemistry, University College, Toronto.

Natural History.—R. Ramsay Wright, M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Biology, University College, Toronto.

Arts.

Greek and Latin.—S. Arthur Marling, M.A., Inspector of High Schools; A. Johnston, B.A.; J. D. Cameron, B.A.

Mathematics.—Charles Carpmael, M.A., Superintendent Magnetic Observatory; A. K. Blackadar, B.A., Office of Inspector of Insurance Companies, Ottawa; F. E. Hayter, B.A., Office of Auditor General, Ottawa.

English and History.—F. E. Seymour, M.A.; E. B. Brown, B.A.

Modern Languages.—Rev. James Roy, M.A.; Rev. R. Von Pirch; W. H. Vander Smissen, M.A., Librarian, University of Toronto.

Mineralogy and Geology.—J. P. McMurrich, B.A., Professor of Biology, Agricultural College, Guelph.

Metaphysics and Ethics.—Geo. Paxton Young, M.A., Professor of University College; Rev. J. W. A. Stewart, B.A.

Oriental Languages.—Rev. J. King, M.A.

Meteorology.—Charles Carpmael, M.A., Director Meteorological Observatory.

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4. Report for the year 1880–81.

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and members of the Senate of the University of Toronto, have the honour to present their Report on the Condition and Progress of the University for the year 1880, as follows:

During the past year St. Michael's College became affiliated with the University of Toronto.

The following tabulated statement of the admissions to Degrees and *Ad Eundem Statum*, and of the number who matriculated in the different Faculties, is submitted:

Law.

Matriculation	15
Degree of LL.D	1
Degree of LL.B	11

Medicine.

Matriculation	19
Ad Eundem Statum	1
Degree of M.D.	4
Degree of M.B.	32

Arts.

Matriculation	189
Ad Eundem Statum	11
Degreee of M.A.	9
Degree of B.A.	56
B.A. Ad Eundem Gradum	1
M.A. " " "	1

During the year 857 candidates actually underwent examination in the different Faculties, as follows:—

Faculty of Law	40
" Medicine	117
" Arts	605
Local Examinations for Women	95
Total	857

The Senate beg to call attention to the large increase in these numbers, and they have also to report that this result has been attained by no sacrifice of the standard of scholarship.

The large increase in the numbers attending the local examinations for Women is a matter for congratulation, as evidencing the great utility of these examinations, and the high estimation in which they are held by the country.

The Class Lists of the year are also sent herewith.

Division 2.

University College.

Report for 1881.

The President and Council of University College beg leave to present to your Honour, as Visitor on behalf of the Crown, the following Report on the condition and progress of the College for the year 1881.

It has been the practice to make up the Annual Report of University College to the close of the calendar year, ending Dec. 31st. The Report thus prepared has been presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor sufficiently early in the following year to admit of its being laid before the Provincial Legislature at its usual period of meeting.

Under the special circumstances of the College, and the arrangement of its Academic Terms, this has been attended with the advantage of affording an opportunity for practically submitting to Parliament the work of the year still in progress, instead of that which closed in the previous June.

In their last Annual Report the Council had to note important changes in the College Staff, consequent on the retirement of the late President and Professor of Classical Literature, the Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy, and the Dean of Residence and also Classical Tutor. They have pleasure in now being able to report that their expectations of results from the changes thereby rendered necessary have been fully realized. They have led to greater efficiency in carrying on the general work of the College, and in overtaking the special requirements of the Departments chiefly affected.

The number of students in attendance at University College at the close of the academic year 1880–81, was three hundred and fifty-one. Of these, the Returns show that they came in varying numbers from thirty-seven different counties of Ontario, and from the District of Muskoka, in addition to those from beyond the Province, including students from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and from the United States.

The Returns thus far made up for the academic year now in progress include students from forty counties of Ontario, in addition to those from Muskoka, from the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and from the United States.

At the Convocation held by the University of Toronto on the 8th June, 1881, the following Degrees were conferred on students who had received their education in University College. Sixty-seven in all were admitted to the following Degrees:—Nine to the Degree of Master of Arts, three to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and fifty-five to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. Since the reorganization of the University and College on their present basis in 1853, the Degrees conferred in the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law, on students trained in University College, have numbered in all seven hundred and eighty-nine, classified as follows:—LL.D., five; LL.B., thirty-one; M.D., fourteen; M.B., forty-seven; M.A., two hundred and twenty-five; B.A., four hundred and sixty-seven.

The following constitute the present Teaching Staff of University College:—

Classical Literature, embracing the Greek and Latin languages—Professor Hutton, B.A., Fellow of Merton College (Oxford), and F. A. Vines, B.A (Oxford).
Oriental Literature, including Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Arabic—J. M. Hirschfelder.
German—W. H. VanderSmissen, M.A. (Toronto).
French—Mons. Emile Pernet.
Italian—W. Oldright, M.A., M.D.
Rhetoric and English Literature—Professor D. Wilson, LL.D., F.R.S.E. (Edinburgh).
Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethics—Professor G. P. Young, M.A. (Glasgow).
Ancient and Modern History,—Professor D. Wilson LL.D., F.R.S.E.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—Professor J. Loudon, M.A. (Toronto), and Alfred Baker, M.A. (Toronto).
Mineralogy and Geology—Professor E. J. Chapman, Ph.D., LL.D.
Botany and Zoology—Professor Ramsay Wright, M.A., B.Sc. (Edinburgh).
Chemistry—Professor W. H. Pike, M.A. (Oxford), Ph.D.

By the staff of Professors, Lecturers, and Assistants here enumerated, instruction is given in the various branches of study embraced in the requirements of the University for standing and degrees in the Faculty of Arts. In addition to this, the arrangements provided for in the Act establishing a School of Practical Science, which admits of the attendance of students of the School at such lectures in University College as come within the course of its instruction, have been carried out under an Order in Council, so as at the same time to provide for the students of this College additional facilities, including practical instruction in the laboratories and lecture-rooms now under the joint conduct of the Professors and Lecturers of both Institutions. Nevertheless, the increasing numbers of students in attendance at University College render it more and more difficult for the

present staff to overtake all the requirements of the University curriculum. This is specially felt to be the case in the Honour work, alike in the study of the Ancient and Modern Languages, in the Class Rooms, and in the practical work of the Sciences in the Laboratory, where the teachers must to a large extent deal with each student in individually.

The total number of students in attendance at the close of the academic year 1880–81 was three hundred and fifty-one, as compared with three hundred and twenty-four of the previous year, of whom two hundred and ninety-five were pursuing the full course and proceeding to a Degree in Arts. Among the various tests which may be employed to determine the successful fulfilment of the most important functions of the College, the relative number of matriculated as compared with non-matriculated students is one of the most efficient, and in this respect the progress has been highly satisfactory. In 1854, out of a total of one hundred and ten students, only twenty-eight were matriculated, with two more following out the full undergraduate course; in 1860–61, of a total of one hundred and eighty-eight students, eighty were matriculated; and in 1870–71 the total number had risen to two hundred and forty-four, of whom one hundred and seventy-two were matriculated. Now, after the lapse of another decade, the total number of students in 1880–81 is three hundred and fifty-one, of whom two hundred and ninety-five are pursuing the full courses prescribed by the University for the Degree of B.A. It may be added, that the increase in numbers is in reality much greater than the above returns show. In 1854 and subsequent years the occasional students consisted largely of Medical students availing themselves of the Chemical Lectures and the Laboratory,—a class of students who, owing to the erection of a new hospital remote from the College, and the removal of the Medical Schools to its vicinity, now very partially avail themselves of the scientific teaching of University College. Of those now classed as non-matriculated students, the greater number are pursuing an eclectic course in the several departments of the Faculty of Arts.

The fruits of this progress are now becoming apparent. Among the students who have completed their training in University College, and proceeded to a Degree in Arts, a number have taken high standing in the University Honour Lists; and from among those some have not only distinguished themselves at the Bar, but have risen to high judicial positions, while others occupy seats both in the Provincial Legislature and the Dominion Parliament. Of the others, nineteen have been entrusted with the responsible duties of Principals, Professors, and Lecturers in the Colleges and Normal Schools of this and other Provinces; and eighty-four are Masters and Teachers, fifty of them being Head Masters in the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools of the Province. Looking, therefore, to the comparatively brief period during which University College has been in operation, such results may be confidently appealed to in evidence of its value as a Provincial Institution.

But the rapid increase in numbers, from twenty-eight matriculated students in 1854 to two hundred and ninety-five in 1881, justifies the Council in now instituting a comparison between the Teaching Staff provided for carrying on the work of this College and that of other well-appointed Colleges in Great Britain or on this continent. In nearly all of them it will be found that provision is made, in the Teaching Faculty, for a much greater division of subjects. Instead of one Professor of Classical Literature, as in University College, it is usual to make separate Professorships of the Greek and Latin Languages and Literature. Separate Chairs of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy take the place of what is here a single Professorship. The same is the case with Zoology and Botany; and not only is History a Chair distinct from that of Rhetoric and English Literature, with which it is here conjoined, but Ancient History is constituted a separate Chair from Modern History; while in many cases the latter is conjoined with Political Economy, or is made to embrace the important subjects of Constitutional History and Jurisprudence.

The necessity for some greater division in the teaching of the varied subjects embraced in the College curriculum is being more and more forced on the attention of the Council, alike by the increase in the number of students, and by the augmentation in the number and the subdivision of subjects required in the revised Statutes of the University for proceeding to a Degree in Arts.

The most pressing want at present felt in this respect is the separation of Natural

Philosophy from Mathematics. With a view to partially meet this, it is proposed to appoint a Demonstrator in Physics, to supplement the labours of the Professor, and fulfil in some degree the requirements for Honour Students in this department. It will also be indispensable, at some early date, to separate Rhetoric and English Literature from History. Apart from other duties now devolving on the incumbent of the joint Chair, the multiplication of requirements in each of those branches, now extending over the four years of the undergraduate course, renders it no longer possible for one Professor to satisfactorily overtake the amount of work. The financial department lies entirely beyond the control of the College Council; but, so far as now appears, the entire income derivable from the endowment, and from students' fees, is little more than sufficient for the present expenditure for University and College purposes. In view of the manifest need for further extension, it has been suggested that the fees now exacted from students in attendance on the College be increased, so as to furnish some adequate addition to the available income. Apart from this possible source of revenue, and from Provincial funds at the disposal of the Legislature, the College Council venture to hope that when it is fully known that the funds of the College are no longer adequate for its extension, the acknowledged success which has thus far marked its progress will be recognized as a claim on public liberality. Generous benefactors have already contributed to the resources of other Canadian Colleges; and the Council confidently hope that the claims of the Provincial College only require to be fully made known to meet with a like fostering care. The establishment of new Chairs, to be, as in other Colleges, associated in all time coming with the names of their generous founders, will constitute the most effective aid and stimulus to the future progress of University College.

The arrangements now existing between the College and the School of Practical Science continue to afford the students of both institutions increased facilities for instruction in the departments of Mathematics and the Natural Sciences. Since the last Annual Report some valuable additions have been made to the philosophical apparatus; and in this department the appliances for practical instruction in Dynamics, Light, Heat, Sound, and in all branches of Physics except Electricity, are now extensive, and creditable to the College as a Provincial Institution.

Examinations were held in Michaelmas and Easter Terms of the past academic year and honours and prizes awarded to the successful competitors in the various departments The Honour Lists for the year, along with a synopsis of lectures and other details relative to the work of the College, will be found in the College Calendar for the present year, of which a copy is herewith sent.

Division 3.

Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School.

1. Proceedings during the year 1881.

Since my Special Report to your Honour, dated 31st January, 1881, and laid before the Legislative Assembly at its last Session (*Sessional Papers No. 31*), in which I submitted for consideration certain proposals for promoting the efficiency of the College and making its benefits more Provincial, I was able to further investigate important questions material to such objects, and thereupon prepared a memorandum and submitted the same with my Report, dated 31st May, 1881, to your Honour, and recommended these to be considered and dealt with by the Senate of the University. Such Report and Memorandum are now set forth as follows:

In the Special Report of the undersigned to your Honour on this subject, dated 31st January, 1881, and laid before the Legislative Assembly at its last Session, the undersigned submitted for consideration certain proposals for promoting the efficiency of the College, and making its benefits more Provincial.

Under ordinary circumstances it would have been desirable that in matters affecting the well-being of the College, the statutory jurisdiction of the Senate of the University should have been left to take the initiative, but when the very existence of the College is

threatened, the paramount responsibility of the Government is necessarily involved, and it would fail in discharging its duty if it did not carefully weigh and consider the grounds upon which the further existence of the College as a Provincial institution should be maintained, when its usefulness has been questioned in the Legislative Assembly and generally discussed.

The Government is also bound to ascertain whether there are grounds for the alleged inefficiency of the College, and what measures should be adopted to remedy this condition, and also to consider such further means as may tend to improve and extend its benefits. The Senate of the University possesses statutory jurisdiction over most of the subjects which should now be dealt with, and the Government, as being directly responsible to the public, may properly invite the Senate to consider such proposals as the Government itself has formed, with the object of placing the Senate in possession of the like information, now that it is called upon to exercise its statutory functions and authority, with the view of giving effect to such conclusions as may be in the best interests of the public in the College.

As to the important question which lies at the threshold of this inquiry—whether the College is to be maintained as a Provincial institution, or its endowment and property devoted to other educational objects—the undersigned, with full knowledge of all the circumstances, considers that the interests of higher education in this Province would be best promoted by the continued existence of the College, in such improved condition as may be reasonably looked for from its endowment and mode of government by the Senate of the Provincial University, and that its usefulness as a "Grammar School" for the whole Province is as much required now as during its past existence of fifty years. Any diversion of its endowment to University or High School purposes would be no adequate compensation for the loss to our Province of an institution which, in its training, has followed the system pursued in the endowed schools of England and Scotland, and in the modern proprietary schools, such as Marlborough and Clifton. The true process of full educational development is one devoted to the improvement of the whole nature of the pupil, and the bringing out of his best characteristics. Amongst the necessary elements in such a process the value of association of numbers is always recognized, and the influences arising from this are much augmented when the pupils are surrounded throughout each day by the activities, pursuits and studies of their fellows, subjected to the wholesome control and example of the true teacher. Its endowment can secure this valuable element in the case of the College, which is not supplied in the High Schools, where the larger number of pupils is under the teacher's influence only during the hours of instruction. While our High Schools are affording the benefits of secondary education almost as freely as elementary education throughout the Province, yet it is evident that a Provincial institution such as the College is required for the education of a large number of our Canadian youth, which is constantly increasing, and if this institution is removed, many of our youth will be forced to seek abroad that education which hitherto the College has in a fair measure supplied.

The College was founded and endowed for Provincial objects, and 4,000 pupils (nearly one-half being from the Province outside of Toronto), since the 1st July, 1867, have taken advantage of its educational system. While the parents of pupils coming from Toronto and its suburbs voluntarily tax themselves additionally for higher education by paying the large tuition fee of fifty dollars, the accommodation for pupils in residence from other parts of the Province has been inadequate, and the neglected condition and disrepair of the boarding-house, its furniture and surroundings, for some years past, would deter many parents from placing their sons there. The accommodation in the College itself is everything that could be desired.

Having definitely arrived at the conclusion to recommend the maintenance of the College as an institution needed in the Provincial interests, it follows that further boarding-house accommodation should be supplied, and the mode and means for securing this are suggested in the Memorandum accompanying this Report.

The educational objects to be served by Upper Canada College, through its public endowment, would appear to be to afford efficient instruction in Grammar School subjects, as higher than primary or elementary, and involving Latin and Greek classics,

mathematics, English and other subjects, keeping in view the training of all the pupils by such means, besides the preparation of a small average proportion for the University and learned professions.

It is manifest that to secure satisfactory progress in instruction in such subjects, that the process should be one of gradation, proceeding step by step through the different forms; and as Latin is begun upon entrance into the first form, there should be a proper foundation for this in the case of each pupil, who should be able to pass at entrance an examination in elementary subjects sufficient to test this. So also in respect of admission to the second and other forms up to the sixth.

The statement of the Resident Boarding-house Master shows that on the 25th of March, 1881, there were resident 83 pupils, 65 being from the Province, 12 from Toronto, and 6 from other places; there being 4 in the sixth form, average age 17 years; 8 in the fifth form, average age 17 years; 16 in the fourth form, average age 16 years; 22 in the third form, average age 15 years; 16 in the second form, average age 14 years; 17 in the first form, average age 13 years.

The whole number of pupils at the same time in the College was 227, of whom 137 were residents of Toronto and its suburbs, and 90 outside. It is essential to a proper measure of success that the quality of the supply of pupils should be improved in the future, and that the sources of that supply should also be extended, so as gradually to increase the number from all parts of the Province, and thus fully establish its Provincial character.

The relative standing of pupils can be better secured by arranging the subjects of study in three divisions, namely, (1) Classical, (2) Mathematical, (3) English and Modern, so that progress in each division might be governed by the pupil's standing therein. The course should be flexible enough to permit of such options as would promote special study in one or more departments.

Yearly or other periodical examinations, as tests of promotion from each form, are equally essential as a proper standard of admission; and in lieu of prizes it would be an encouragement if free tuition should be given to the four highest in the examinations for entrance to the first and several other forms respectively. The Examiners should be appointed by the Committee of the Senate, who should direct half-yearly inspection as well.

The staff for the work of instruction in the College, it is recommended, should in future be composed of the Principal and such masters as the Senate, upon their consideration and revision of the work in the several departments, might consider desirable, in order to promote increased efficiency in the subjects of Classics, Mathematics, English, French and German, as well as instruction in Drawing and Drill.

The salaries and other compensation of the Principal and masters are recommended to be as follows:—

	Salary.		
1. Principal	$2,400	Also residence, or $300 in lieu.	Also one-fifth share of payment of $1.25 *per capita* of pupils each Term (number being, say 240)—per annum $200.
2. First Classical Master	1,336		
3. Second Classical Master	1,336		
4. Mathematical "	1,336		
5. English "	1,336		
6. French and German Master	1,000		
7. Assistant Mathematical Master	1,200		
8. First Assistant English Master	1,160		
9. Second " " "	750		
10. Third " " "	750		
11. Junior English Master	500		
12. Instructor in Drawing, according to time employed	200		
13. Instructor in Drill, according to time employed	200		
14. Janitor and Messenger	360, with lodge and fuel.		
	$13,864		

In case of any deficiency in any year of the income from the appropriation and other sources to meet the annual expenditures, then the same amount should be deducted proportionately from the said respective salaries, but such deductions may be repaid, according to the conditions of the Order in Council of December 21, 1865.

The appointment of all masters and assistant masters is, under the Revised Statute, chapter 208, by the Lieutenant-Governor, during pleasure; and in future it is desirable that any engagement of a new master or assistant master should only be provisional, and subject to one year's trial before being confirmed; and in the case of an assistant master that it should be determinable by three months' notice on either side.

Instead of the sum of two dollars and fifty cents, in respect of each pupil in the College during each Term, being divided amongst the Principal and masters, under University Statute No. 39, the same shall in future be based upon the sum of $1 25 per pupil.

The tuition fees of all day pupils and of pupils in the boarding-house will remain as at present, but subject to early consideration by the Senate.

The superintendence of the boarding-house should be entrusted, as at present, to the following masters of the College, viz.:—

1. Resident Master—The present Second Classical Master.
2. Assistant Master—The Assistant Mathematical Master.
3. Assistant Resident Masters—The Assistant English Master, and the Second and Third Assistant English Masters.
4. A Lady Superintendent.

But the Committee of the Senate should always have power to require that other masters should give portions of time for this work also.

The Principal should continue to be responsible for the satisfactory conduct of the boarding-house, in its discipline and wholesome influence upon the pupils resident there, and also for the efficient and economical carrying on of its domestic affairs through the Steward and Matron. The Resident and Assistant Resident Masters, as well as the Steward, Matron and the servants, should be under the direct and personal control of the Principal.

For these duties the following annual sums and allowances are recommended to be paid, namely:

1. The Principal—Two dollars per pupil per annum in residence, subject to the conditions of University Statute No. 79, and in lieu of that authorized by such statute, and by the Order in Council of 13th October, 1873.
2. The Resident Master, the like at five dollars per pupil per annum.
3. The Assistant Master, two hundred dollars.
4. Each of the Assistant Resident Masters, two hundred dollars.
5. The Lady Superintendent, two hundred and twenty-five dollars; and the following will also be entitled to rooms, fuel, light and board, viz., the Resident Masters, each of the Assistant Resident Masters, and the Lady Superintendent.

All boarding-house dues should be paid to the Bursar, and kept by him in a separate account, and he should pay thereout all accounts for the maintenance and supplying of the boarding-house, as certified to him by the Principal and Resident Master, as well as the allowances for superintendence and the salaries of Matron and Steward, and wages of servants. Any excess of receipts over such expenditures should be applied by the Committee of the Senate towards necessary repairs, improvements or additions to the boarding-house or furniture; and the residue, at the end of the year, should be payable to the credit of the General Income Fund of Upper Canada College.

31st May, 1881.

The following Memorandum accompanied this Report:

The Report proposes that the following important questions should now be dealt with, after the Senate has had full opportunity for considering the same, with the view of securing the objects recommended in such Report, viz.:—

(1) Boarding-house accommodation.
(2) Educational measures.

(3) Staff of Masters, duties, salaries and emoluments.
(4) Management of boarding-house.
(5) Also the question of retirement of masters.

While the Report shows the objects to be accomplished are increased educational efficiency and extended Provincial benefits, some additional information may also be given, in order to the better understanding of each question, viz. :—

(1) *As to Boarding-house Accommodation.*

The present boarding-house can afford satisfactory accommodation for seventy five pupils, when certain necessary repairs and alterations have been effected, and the most easterly of the masters' residences is now arranged and fit for the reception of boarders to the number of thirty, as well as a resident master. The next residence to the west could be made available at small expense, when further boarding-house accommodation becomes necessary. Accommodation is now ready for 105 boarders, and it can be made fully satisfactory.

The estimate of the Architect of the Public Works Department, for repairs and alterations in the boarding-house, absolutely necessary now, shows a probable cost of $2,564, and for repairs now desirable $330, or a total of $2,894, against which there is now at the credit of the boarding-house (as surplus) $2,900.

(2) *As to Educational Measures.*

The necessity of an entrance examination as a test of adequate knowledge as the foundation for beginning subjects of secondary instruction cannot now be gainsayed, and it is especially applicable to the College, as endowed for "Grammar," and not elementary purposes. The "Prospectus" shows that hitherto pupils entering the first form are expected to know only the first four rules of arithmetic, and reading, spelling, and writing, or subjects in the third class of the public schools. Any standard which the Committee of the Senate should think proper for this object should be tested by regular entrance examinations by examiners appointed by such Committee, and the College could then retain its First Form, and begin "Grammar School" instruction with such as passed this examination. The effect of such entrance examination would be to increase the quality of its pupils, and also their quantity.

(3) *As to the Staff of Masters, their Duties, Salaries and Emoluments.*

The Report shows what is recommended in this respect. By section 3 of the Revised Statute, cap. 208, the staff and their salaries and emoluments are, as directed from time to time by the statutes of the Senate, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, while the appointment of each is by the Lieutenant-Governor, and during his pleasure. Much injury to the best interests of the College has resulted from the misconception that the tenure was for life. The salaries proposed for the Principal and Regular Masters are the same in amount as were established by statute No. 27 of the Senate (February 26, 1857), and which continued in force till statute No. 60 was passed (October 5, 1860), whereby the reduction of one-sixth was made from each, but by statute No. 79 (April 26, 1866), could be made up in each year when there were sufficient funds to the credit of the Income Fund, after paying the other specified prior charges thereon. Residence (or an allowance in lieu) is also continued, according to Statute No. 27, which also provided that the Principal and Masters should each receive an equal share of one-half of the whole tuition fees during each term, which was afterwards, by statute No. 30 (December 16, 1858), fixed at $2.50 per pupil in each term, instead, and is still in force. The actual results were, that in 1861 the Principal received for salary $2,000, and from fees $157.21 = $2,157.21 ; and each of the Masters, for salary, $1,113.33, and from fees $157.21 = $1,270.54. In 1865, the amount of fees to the Principal and each Master was $226.74, and an increase *pro tanto* in the total. In 1867 the Principal received for salary $2,400,

and each Master $1,336, being the full statutory amount, and which they have since continued to receive in full. The share of fees in 1867 was $195.87. It increased to $250 and more in 1869, to nearly $300 in 1870, to $338 in 1873, to $362 in 1874, and to $394 in 1875. It became $376 in 1876, nearly the same in 1877, and in 1878 and 1879 $357, and in 1880 $341. While in 1857, in the depressed condition of the College, the one-half share of the tuition fees was offered as encouragement to the efforts of the masters, the great increase in the number of pupils could not have been anticipated, and the consequent large additions to their salaries. While some pecuniary interest in results might serve as a useful incentive to duty, the amount should only represent a moderate addition to the regular salary, when reasonably adequate, and hence the undersigned recommends that this should in future be represented by one-half of the former allowance.

(4) *As to the Management of the Boarding-House.*

The Report specifies sufficiently the particulars, but as the proposed allowances to the Principal and Resident Master are considerably reduced, the grounds will be stated. By the sixth section of statute No. 27, the Bursar was directed to pay the Principal, at the end of each term, the sum of fifteen shillings ($3) for each pupil resident in the boarding-house, and by statute No. 28 (February 26, 1857), the general superintendence and maintenance of discipline within the boarding-house was made the especial duty of the Principal, subject to the control of the Committee of the Senate on the College, and with such assistance from the masters as might be required by him, while the superintendence of the economic details of the boarding-house was entrusted, subject to the general control of the Principal, to an officer, who might be one of the masters, whose duties should, from time to time, be defined by the Committee, and his allowance settled by the Senate. He was to keep proper accounts and vouchers of all expenses, and his books were to be open to the Principal and Committee, and at the end of each term his accounts were to be submitted to the Committee and audited by them. By statute No. 57 (March 16, 1860), the share of the Principal for boarding-house pupils was made contingent on there being a surplus after paying all expenses of maintenance and superintendence; and in the case of the Superintendent, his allowance, by resolution of the Senate, was only to be payable to the extent of any surplus after paying all other expenses. By statute No. 60 (October 15, 1860), such share of the Principal's was repealed, and so continued till statute No. 75 was passed (June 25, 1865) which provided that at the end of each boarding-house year the Bursar should pay the Principal out of the clear surplus income of the boarding-house, on the order of the Committee of the Senate, a sum not exceeding fifteen shillings ($3) per term for every pupil resident therein during such term. By statute No. 79 (April 26, 1866), statute No. 75 was repealed, and specific provisions made as to the order of payments from the Boarding-house Fund, and their precedence, viz. :—*First*—Expenses of maintenance and repairs and improvements in the building. *Second*—The allowance to the Superintendent, by resolution of the Senate, of $3 per term for each pupil resident. *Third*—Any sum which the Committee of Senate might think advisable to reserve to meet repairs and improvements in the boarding-house, which, in their judgment, would be required. *Fourth*—The payment to the College Income Fund of the difference between the fees per term charged each pupil resident in the boarding-house for tuition and the amount charged pupils not so resident; and, *Lastly*, the payment to the Principal of $3 per term for each pupil resident in the boarding-house.

The results from the foregoing statutes were as follows :—(1) The Principal received nothing till in 1866, when for six months the amount was $456; for 1867, $336; for 1869, $161; for 1870, $149; for 1872, $265; for 1873, $1,095.

(2) The Superintendent, who was also Second Classical Master, received in 1865, $532; for six months in 1866, $647; in 1867, $611; in 1868, $630; in 1869, $617; in 1870, $808; in 1871, $500; in 1872, $974; and in 1873, $895.

In the year 1873 (October 13), the Senate passed statute No. 98, amending statute No. 79, and thereby proposed that in lieu of the payment of $3 per term to the Principal

for each pupil resident in the boarding-house, under statute No. 79, the Bursar should pay the Principal, out of the College Income Fund, a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the total amount annually received from all tuition fees in the College, so far as there should be a surplus of the general income. This was approved by Order in Council on the 13th of December, 1873, and since that year the Bursar has paid the Principal, out of the College Income Fund, this percentage in lieu of the former allowance of $3 per boarding-house resident pupil per term. These payments to the Principal were, in 1874, $797: in 1875, $1,081; in 1876, $1,098; in 1877, $1,060; in 1878, $1,092; in 1879, $1,033; and in 1880, $995. The Superintendent, during these same years, received, as the allowance authorized by statute No. 79, the following:—$1,152, $995, $1,299, $700, $1,055, $1,164, and $1,116. In the actual work of supervision there are also now employed the Assistant English Master and the two Assistant Resident Masters, at the yearly allowance each of $200, the two Resident Assistants also receiving board and lodging free of charge.

If the cost of superintendence of the boarding-house is taken from the Bursar's figures for the year 1879, it would represent the following payments, to the

(1) Principal	$1,033 00
(2) Resident Master, or Superintendent of Boarding-house	1,164 00
(3) Assistants and Lady Superintendent	855 00
	$3,052 00

or more than $3,000 in money, and in the board and lodging of the Resident and Assistant Masters, and of the Lady Superintendent, at least $2,000, or more than $5,000 for this particular duty. The Bursar's accounts for 1879 and 1880 show that the salaries and emoluments of the Principal and Resident Master or Boarding-house Superintendent, respectively, amounted to

	Salary.	Share of Tuition Fees.	Ten per cent. on total Fees.	Total.
The Principal, in 1879	$2,400	$357	$1,033	$3,790
" " " 1880	2,400	341	995	3,736
The Resident Master, in 1879	1,336	357	1,164	2,857
" " " " 1880	1,336	341	1,116	2,793

The Principal's residence would represent an annual rental of $600, and is free of taxes. The Resident Master also receives free rooms, board, light, fuel and washing, equal to $1,000 per annum. The Principal and masters have also been repaid, by resolutions of the Senate, passed in the years 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878, respectively, all deductions in their salaries which were made by statute No. 60, and under statute No. 79, and amounting to, the Principal, $2,500; the Resident Master, $1,100, and the other masters $1,400 each.

The proposed reduction in the share of College fees will amount to more than $1,100, and in the expense of boarding-house superintendence to $1,700. The circumstances of the College require that these funds should be available for meeting any gratuities to retiring masters, and to enable the Committee of the Senate to consider the best mode of lessening the expenses of board and tuition in the interest of pupils from the Province generally.

The annual salaries and allowances in money, as now recommended by the undersigned, of the Principal, Resident, Boarding and Regular Masters would stand as follows:—

	Salary.	Share of Tuition Fees.	For Boarding-house Superintendence.	Total.
Principal	$2,400	$200 (about)	$200 (about)	$2,800
Resident Boarding-house Master	1,336	200 "	500 "	2,036
Each Regular Master	1,336	200 "	.....	1,536

Besides these sums, the Principal is furnished with a residence of the yearly value of $600 at least; the Resident Master with free rooms, board, light, fuel, washing, etc., equal to $1 000 a year; and the Regular Masters with residences of the yearly value of $300, or an allowance of that amount.

When compared with the salaries of the Professors, Dean of Residence, Tutors and Lecturers in University College, and their respective qualifications and duties, the staff in Upper Canada College, with the proposed reductions, will still be receiving relatively higher remuneration.

It has been usual in the past, when the interests of the College at any time required a change in the case of any Principal or Master, to arrange for the payment of a gratuity or small annual allowance. The Bursar's statement shows that gratuities of one year's salary were paid in seven cases, and of two years in that of a Principal, while another agreed to retire on an annual pension of $1,000; and the late English Master is now receiving $800 per annum. In the cases of two masters, now deceased, pensions of $300 were allowed. It is recommended that the present English Master should be requested to retire on the first day of July next, when he should receive a gratuity equal to two years' salary.

It is further recommended that the Senate be requested to consider what (if any) changes in the teaching staff are necessary for securing efficiency in the College, and to report upon the same for the information of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

May 31st, 1881.

Before such Report and Memorandum of the 31st May were approved of, I had prepared a Draft Report for consideration by the Executive Council, which was printed and marked "*Private and Confidential*," and I also a Memorandum to accompany such Report, for the better understanding of the matters included therein. These were dated the 12th May, and copies of Draft Report so marked "Private and Confidential" were sent by me to the Principal, and the First Classical, the Second Classical (being also Boarding-house Superintendent), and the Mathematical Masters, with the view of eliciting any comments or suggestions before any definite action was taken by the Government. The Principal had written me, on the 6th of May, as follows:—"As I shall probably require to visit Europe this summer, and have little or no definite idea of the changes contemplated in Upper Canada College, I should like much to have them clearly settled before my departure. This session is rapidly drawing to a close, and I shall shortly be very busy with the examinations and other work incidental to winding up the scholastic year. You will therefore confer a favour on me by acquainting me, at your convenience, with any change you deem necessary, that I may direct my course accordingly. I do not wish in the least to annoy you, but time seems to slip by so fast." On the 18th May the Principal wrote me officially as follows:—"I beg to acknowledge the receipt last evening of your printed report to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but which you state has not yet been formally put in the position of an Order in Council. May I beg you to delay further action in the matter in the meantime, as I propose to

address you fully on this subject. The engrossing nature of my duties here will prevent me doing so before Saturday, but if possible I shall send you a communication before that day." On the 23rd May I received this further official letter:—"As I understood it was no longer your intention to put in the position of a formal Order in Council your Report of May 12, on Upper Canada College, to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but that you desire to leave the University to deal with most, if not with all, the changes therein proposed, it becomes unnecessary for me to trouble you with my views on the matter, and accordingly I shall not send you the suggestions I promised in my note to you of the 18th instant. Should I, however, have been misinformed regarding your intentions, I shall, on hearing from you to that effect, lose no time in submitting my views to you."

I had previously discussed with the Principal and the Superintendent of the boarding-house certain educational changes and improved boarding-house accommodation. On the 2nd May the Superintendent wrote me stating that he did not wish any personal considerations of his own should be of any weight in my plans for the future of the College or the boarding-house, and that he was prepared to act as I might think best in the interests of the institution in every respect, without mention of his claims for long service, and that he had also communicated this to the Principal. The First Classical Master gave full written explanations as to any inference against him from results at University matriculations, and the Mathematical Master also explained difficulties which he alleged made him nominally responsible for results without having any control over conditions necessary for success. The question of the retirement of these masters was therefore deferred. The English Master admitted that from his advanced age it was to be expected that he should retire on the reorganization of the College staff. The Principal was not made aware of the Memorandum accompanying the Draft Report of the 12th May. Originally prepared for the information of the Executive Council, this Memorandum presents facts which are essential to a correct knowledge of the grounds upon which the several recommendations in my Report of the 31st May were based. It is therefore set out *verbatim*, as follows:—

With reference to this Report, it is necessary to have regard to such powers as are vested in the Senate of the University, by the Act Revised Statutes, chap. 208, respecting the affairs and business of the College, and the provisions of such statutes of the University passed under the authority of this Act, which, having been approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, are now in force. This Act directs that there shall be in the College a Principal and such masters, officers, and servants as may from time to time be directed by any such statute of the Senate, and the salary and emoluments attached to each such office shall be from time to time fixed by such statute. Such Principal, masters, officers, and servants are directed to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and to hold office during his pleasure; but until otherwise ordered by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the then Principal, masters, officers, and servants remain in office, and until otherwise ordered by statute of the Senate the salary and emoluments shall be such as were then attached to the same. The Senate is also authorized to make statutes for the good government, conduct, and regulation of the College, of the Principal, masters, pupils, officers, and servants thereof, for regulating the fees paid by pupils for receiving instruction, and to make statutes generally for the management of the business and affairs thereof, and for any purpose necessary to give full effect to the Act.

All the property of the College is vested in the Crown for the purposes thereof, and is to be managed and administered under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Lieutenant-Governor may either direct the particular purposes for which the General Income Fund yearly is to be appropriated, or may place the whole or any part of it at the disposal of the Senate of the University to be applied under its statutes.

The General Income Fund is constituted of all fees received for tuition, and the rents, issues, and profits of all property, and the interest and other income arising from moneys outstanding or invested, and all incomings.

The revised statutes of the University of Toronto, 1871, contain the following statutes of the Senate respecting the College, which still remain in force in certain respects, viz.:—

No. 26, February 27, 1857, appointing the Committee for the supervision of Upper Canada College.

No. 27, February 26, 1857, for regulating the tuition and board fees and annual salaries of the Principal and Masters, that of the Principal being £600 ($2,400), and of the Classical and Mathematical Masters at £334 ($1,336), and of the French and First English Master £200 ($800), all receiving, in addition to his share of fees, a residence; the Second English and Commercial Master £200 ($800), with share of fees, but without residence. The Bursar was directed to divide one-half of the whole amount of tuition fees received during each term equally amongst the Principal and these masters; also to pay the Principal the sum of 15*s.* ($3) for each pupil resident during the term in the College boarding-house.

No. 28, February 26, 1857, the duties of the Principal and masters were defined, and the general superintendence and maintenance of discipline within the College boarding-house was made the especial duty of the Principal, subject to the control of the Committee, and with such assistance from the masters as might be required by the Principal. The economic details were entrusted, subject to the general control of the Principal, to an officer, who might be one of the masters, whose duties from time to time should be defined by the Committee, and should receive such an allowance as the Senate might determine upon. The Bursar was to pay the expenses of the College boarding-house out of the Income Fund upon the order of the Principal, and the Superintendent of the College boarding-house was to keep proper accounts and submit them at the end of each term for the Committee to audit.

No. 39, December 16, 1858, establishes the tuition fee at the rate of $8 per term; but the pupils in the boarding-house $5 per term. While instead of one-half of all the tuition fees being divisible amongst the masters, according to statute No. 27, the sum of $2.50 for each pupil is in future to be so divided.

No. 57, March 16, 1860, recites that the boarding-house should be self-sustaining, and not a charge upon the General Fund; it was therefore provided that the share of boarding-house fees, under statute No. 27 payable to the Principal, should only be so paid to him to the extent of any surplus which there might be after paying all the expenses of maintenance and superintendence; also, that if the boarding-house should not produce enough in any year to cover the expense of maintenance and superintendence, then such of the fees which, by any resolution of the Senate, was payable to the Superintendent, should only be paid to him to the extent of any surplus after paying all other expenses. The year for this purpose should be from June 30 to June 30.

No. 60, October 5, 1860, provides that tuition fees of pupils not boarders shall be $10 per term; those for boarders remaining at $5 per term. It repeals so much of statute No. 27 under which the sum of 15*s.* ($3) was payable to the Principal for each pupil resident during each term in the boarding-house. It also reduces, absolutely by one-sixth, the salaries of the Principal and of all the regular masters, power being granted to the Senate by resolution to grant a gratuity to masters whose salaries are so reduced, if in any year the income of the College would permit, such gratuities being proportionable to the reductions.

No. 75, June 25, 1865, the Bursar is directed to pay to the Principal, out of the surplus income of boarding-house, on the order of the Upper Canada College Committee, a sum not exceeding 15*s.* ($3) per term for every pupil residing during such term in the boarding-house. The surplus income out of which such payments were to be made is declared to be the net income of the year after all expenses properly chargeable to such year have been ascertained and defrayed.

No. 79, April 26, 1866, repeals statute No. 75, and directs the Bursar to keep a separate account of the receipts and expenditure of the boarding-house in each year, which account was to have at its credit the boarding-house dues and other receipts applicable, and to be charged with the payments in the following order:—(1) Ordinary expenses of maintenance, including also repairs and improvements in the building; (2) allowance to the Superintendent, by resolution of the Senate, of $3 per term for each pupil resident in the boarding-house; (3) any sum which the Committee of the College might think it advisable to reserve to meet repairs or improvements in the boarding-house

which in their opinion would be required; (4) any payment to the College Income appropriation of $5 per term for each pupil resident in the boarding-house, so as to make up to that fund the difference in fees payable by all other College pupils; and if at any time no balance of salary was due to any Master from the suspense account ordered to be kept by an Order in Council of December 21, 1865, and there should be sufficient at the credit of the Income Fund to pay the masters their full salaries for the year at the rate established before the reduction in 1860, then no such payment need be made for that year from the boarding-house, or only so much as shall enable the Income Fund to pay the above charges. (5) Lastly, the payment to the Principal of $3 per term for each pupil resident in the boarding-house.

The several payments numbered 2, 3, 4, and 5 were only to be paid or reserved to the extent that there might be a balance in the year's accounts available to meet them, and no part of any such charge remaining unpaid should be considered as a debt chargeable against the income of the following year.

The statute also provides that the Upper Canada College income appropriation should have at its credit the appropriation from the Income Fund, all miscellaneous receipts, tuition fees, and the proportion of fees payable from the boarding-house, and that it should be subject to the following charges in this order of precedence:—(1) All salaries of masters at the reduced amount by Statute No. 60, October 5, 1860, and the ordinary expenses of maintenance and repairs, as provided by the Order in Council of December 21, 1865; (2) the repayment of any deductions from such amount of salaries as was required to be made by the Order in Council of December 21, 1865, in case that the ordinary expenditure in any year should not exceed the available income; but such deductions should not be absolute, and should be carried to the credit of the several masters in the suspense account, and should be repayable *pro rata* out of any surplus of available income in succeeding years, but any deductions remaining unpaid for five years should not be taken into account; (3) such sums as the Committee on Upper Canada College might think it advisable to reserve to meet repairs and improvements; (4) an apportionment amongst the masters to make up their salaries to an amount equal to what they were before the reduction by statute No. 60, and it was provided that the charges numbered 2, 3, and 4 should only be paid or reserved to the extent that there was a balance in the year's account available to meet them, and no part of such charge remaining unpaid should be considered a debt chargeable against the income of the following year, and any balance after these charges had been paid in full should be carried to the credit of the next following year.

On October 13, 1873, the Senate submitted, for the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, statute No. 98, amending statute No. 79. This proposed to enact that in lieu of the annual payment to the Principal of $3 per term for each pupil resident in the boarding-house, as provided by statute 79, the Bursar should pay to the Principal, out of the Upper Canada College Income Fund, a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the tuition fees annually received, provided that there should be a surplus of general income beyond the then income appropriation of $14,000, sufficient to meet such payment, and if not, then only so far as such Income Fund should extend, and that any deduction made in any year shall not be absolute, but repayable out of any surplus of available income in succeeding years within five.

The statement therewith showed the annual average of tuition fees from 1867 to 1873 to have been $6,874 per annum, 10 per cent. upon which would equal $687. Another statement showed the boarding-house surplus, during the same period, to have been $5,066, of which the Principal had received $2,007.30, or about $300 per annum. Also that the overdraft on Income Fund account had been reduced during the period from $19,465 to $7,126. An Order in Council was passed in reference to this Statute on the 13th December, 1873, and the Bursar was thereby authorized to pay to the Principal out of the Upper Canada College Income Fund a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the tuition fees annually received, provided there was a surplus of the annual General Income Fund sufficient to meet such payment, and if not, then only so far as such annual surplus should extend, and in other respects corresponding to statute No. 98.

Schedule D, attached to the Special Report of the undersigned, dated 31st January,

1881, shows the masters in the College, their duties, salaries, and dates of appointment, and at page 24 those engaged in the superintendence of the boarding-house. In addition, the Resident Master, Mr. Martland, receives his board at a separate table, with fuel, light, and washing, and the two Resident Assistant Masters each board at the common table, with fuel, light, and washing

Statements furnished by the Bursar show the operation and effect of the foregoing statutes upon the salary of the Principal and of the Resident Master of the boarding-house, being also Second Classical Master, beginning from the year 1861 to 1880 inclusive, the Principal having been appointed in 1860, and Mr. Martland in 1862. From 1861 to 1865 the Principal received the salary, $2,000, with about $200 per annum gratuity from the surplus yearly income.

After statute No. 79 came into effect, the Bursar's statement shows the receipts of the Principal for salary, share of tuition fees, share of board dues, and after the Order in Council of 1873, 10 per cent. of tuition fees; the total amount paid him in each year from 30th June, 1867, to 30th June, 1880; also in the years 1875-6-7 and 1878 repayments, authorized by resolution of the Senate for deductions in former years. The salary of the Second Classical and Resident Boarding-house Master, during the several years for the period beginning with June 30, 1864, to June 30, 1880, are also shown.

In the cases of the other masters, from 1867 to 1880 inclusive, they received their full salaries as established before the reductions by statute No. 60, as well as their equal shares of tuition fees, as well as payments, by resolution of the Senate, of former deductions. It will be seen that while the proportion of College fees received by the Principal in the year 1867 was $183, and in respect of boarding-house pupils $336.32 = $519.32, in 1877 it was $575 share of College fees, and $1,060 in respect of boarding-house, or 10 per cent. of tuition fees = $1,435 (an increase over 1867 of $915.68); while in 1879 the amounts were $357 plus $1,033 = $1,390; and in 1880, $341 plus $995 = $1,335. And so with the Boarding-house Master in 1867—share of College fees, $195; boarding-house pupils, $611 = $806. In 1877, $375 and $700 = $1,075. In 1879, $357 plus $1,164 = $1,521; and in 1880, $341 plus $1,116 = $1,457, an increase over 1867 of $651.

The policy of statute No. 27, passed February 26, 1857, when the Principal and masters, for the first time, became entitled to a share of fees in addition to salaries and residences, was for the purpose of encouraging their personal interest in the College at a time when there were annual deficits, and which led to the one-sixth reduction in the salaries in 1860, and also in the staff of masters; but after statute No. 79, April 26, 1866, the finances steadily improved, as the number of pupils increased, the total number in 1878 being 293; in 1879, 298; and in 1880, 282; but on the 21st March, 1881, 227.

The following gratuities have been paid Principal or masters on their retirement, namely: Rev. George Maynard, one year's salary, $1,336; Mons. E. L. St. Remy, one year's salary, $800; Mr. G. M. Evans, one year's salary, $1,336; Mr. J. Dodd, one year's salary, $800; Rev. Prin. W. Stennett, two years' salary, $4,800; Rev. Dr. Scadding, $2,400; Dr. Connon, $1,400; Rev. E. Schulter, $1,250. The following annual pensions were the result of special arrangement: F. W. Barron, $1,000; J. P. De la Haye, $600; Rev. Mr. Maynard, $300; Dr. Barrett, $800.

By section 13 of Revised Statutes, chap. 209, respecting University College, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to appropriate from the General Income Fund such sum as may be necessary for providing retiring allowances or gratuities to aged and infirm professors and other officers upon retirement, but this does not apply expressly to masters in the College. By the Public Service Act of Ontario, 41 Vic., chap 2, it is provided that when the services of any officer in the departmental staff are dispensed with, such gratuities may be allowed him as directed by Order in Council, but not exceeding one month's pay for each year of service. The undersigned, in his Draft Report of the 12th May, has submitted the several recommendations therein contained, after having fully considered the foregoing, and the special circumstances which surround Upper Canada College, and which have given occasion to discussions in the public press as well as in the two last sessions of the Ontario Legislature, and in which the very existence of the College has been questioned, upon the ground of its decreasing usefulness, and as affording its advantages chiefly to residents of Toronto, and at an unduly large cost for secondary

education, as compared with the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools supplying similar instruction at much less expense to the public and to the parents of pupils. The responsibility with which the Government is now therefore charged, is to see that the requisite measures are adopted for improving the efficiency of the College, educationally and otherwise, and to gradually increase the number of pupils from all parts of the Province, and thereby secure its Provincial character. With the view of discharging this responsibility, so far as the present circumstances will permit, the undersigned, after having become possessed of full information upon all the subjects involved, has embodied them in his Draft Report, which he respectfully submits for the approval of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and for such action by the Senate of the University of Toronto, under the statutory powers conferred upon it, as hereinafter mentioned, as may be necessary for giving full effect to the several recommendations by Order in Council and statute of the Senate of the University, respectively, having regard to the following subjects:—(1) As to boarding-house accommodation, that a statute of the Senate be now passed for authorizing the necessary repairs and alterations in the present boarding-house, amounting, according to the report of the Architect of the Public Works Department, to the sum of $2,894, and applying the funds now at the credit of the boarding-house account, under statute No. 79, for the purpose; and also to set apart the most easterly of the masters' residences, now ready, for the reception of boarders. (2) As to educational measures, to frame regulations for entrance examinations, as well as to regulate the subjects and standards in all the forms of the College, so as to take effect after the 1st January next, and by arranging the course and subjects of study as will best effect the training of all pupils in Grammar School subjects, namely, Latin and Greek, Classics, Mathematics, English and other subjects, for their different careers in life, as well as for the University and learned professions; also the necessary staff for the work of instruction, consisting of Principal and masters, at the salaries mentioned in paragraph 3 of the Report of the undersigned, to begin after the 1st July next. (3) For the management of the boarding-house by the means and according to the mode, and for the emoluments specified in my said Report.

That an Order in Council should authorize the payment of the gratuities recommended to Mr. Wells, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Thompson, payable to them out of the General Income Fund on their retirement on the 1st July next, and such payments to be repaid out of the annual surplus revenue, with interest at 5 per cent.

The proposals recommended and the facts stated in my Draft Report of the 12th May and its accompanying Memorandum, and the Report and Memorandum of the 31st May, are substantially the same except as to the retirement of the First Classical and Mathematical Masters, and dealt with the same subjects, namely:—

(1) *Boarding-house Accommodation.*
(2) *Educational Measures.*
(3) *Staff of Masters—Duties, Salaries and Emoluments.*
(4) *Management of the Boarding-house.*
(5) *Retirement of Masters.*

The grounds on which my recommendations under each head are supported are fully stated in both Reports and Memoranda, and from them it can be readily seen that my proposals were not only warranted but demanded by the then circumstances of the College, as these further facts abundantly show:—

(1) *As to Boarding-house Accommodation.*

In the Session of 1880 the Legislative Assembly was asked to ratify the Order in Council which approved of the Report of the Senate Committee, that the sum of $30,000 should be authorized to be expended out of the College funds for improvements which the Committee considered were urgently required, and that it was of the highest importance that effect should at once be given to their recommendation.

The objections of several members of the Legislative Assembly were sufficient to postpone this motion, and also to obtain from me the assurance that during the recess that this and all other questions affecting the well-being of the College would be enquired into and

reported to the House at its next session. I thereupon obtained from the Principal the plans of the proposed boarding-house improvements, prepared by Mr. Storm, Architect of the Committee, and also the plans by Mr. Strickland, of the boarding-house as it was. On my personal inspection of its condition it was evident that nothing so ambitious or expensive, as proposed by the Committee, was either necessary or desirable. With the Assistant-Architect of the Public Works Department, I found that the boarding-house could be made in every way suitable at the moderate expense of $2,894, for which there was a surplus at the credit of the boarding-house fund, thus requiring no expenditure on capital account, nor sinking so large a sum as $30,000 in unnecessary erections. I had nothing to do, either officially or otherwise, with the actual execution of these works, but on their completion in time for the opening of the College after the long vacation, I saw that the results were entirely satisfactory.

(2) *Educational Measures.*

Ever since the inquiry before the Committee of the Legislative Assembly in 1869, no one doubted the desirableness of the change recommended by me of a satisfactory educational test for pupils entering the College. It was therefore one of the measures proposed in my Report before the Legislative Assembly, that pupils should only be admitted on an examination in elementary English subjects, equal at least to the High School entrance. Such standard was, however, open to some doubt as applicable to the College, and having subsequently ascertained the average ages and attainments of boys entering the lower forms, my final conclusion was that the first form should be retained, and that the entrance examination need only be such as would warrant a pupil's admission thereto. In my Report of the 31st May, I showed that the effect of such entrance examination would be to increase the quality of the pupils, as also their quantity, and the tendencies theretofore, were to promote quantity rather than quality. I also recommended that the subjects of study should be arranged in the three divisions of Classical, Mathematical and English, with Modern Languages, and the progress of the pupils in the school regulated accordingly; also yearly promotion examinations, and that the Examiners should be appointed by the Committee of the Senate, who should direct half-yearly inspections to be made as well. While in my Report before the Legislature I had recommended inspection by the Education Department, the best conclusion I was able to form in that of the 31st May was, that there were advantages in the existing government of the College by the Senate of the University, more especially in view of that further sphere of Provincial usefulness which Dr. Ryerson, in his evidence before the Legislative Committee, in 1869, regretted it had not assumed, as the Model Grammar School of the Province, under the control of the University Senate.

(3) *As to the Staff of Masters: their Duties, Salaries and Emoluments.*

My Report expressly invites the Senate to consider and revise the work in the several departments as it might think desirable, in order to promote increased efficiency in the subjects of Classics, Mathematics, English, French and German, as well as instruction in Drawing and Drill. I found the course of study in force unequally arranged in several particulars, and especially deficient in Physical Science and in Drawing and Drill. The duties of the Principals and masters were also disproportionate, and required re-adjustment. The appointment of the masters is, under the Provincial Statute, by the Lieutenant-Governor during pleasure, and they are therefore removable at any time, when the interests of the College require this. Any recommendation of the Senate, in this or other respects, is entitled to the fullest consideration. While the Senate has authority for passing statutes to regulate the salaries and duties of the Principal and masters, under Section 46 of the University Act, no such statute can have any legal effect until approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Executive is directly responsible for the continuance of any salaries which appear unreasonable or burdensome upon the resources of the College, and I did not propose any change in the amounts, which, under the University statutes, from 1857 to 1880, had been considered the normal amounts, viz., to the Principal $2,400, and for each of the regular masters $1,336, with residence, or allowance therefor, besides. My memoranda of the 12th and 31st May both show that at the time of Principal

Cockburn's appointment, in 1861, these salaries had been absolutely reduced by one-sixth, and that he then entered upon his office at the salary of $2,000, and this continued until the 1st July, 1866, when statute No. 79 came into effect, with this provision, that in case of a surplus of College Income Fund in any year available after three previous charges had been paid in full, the salaries of the masters could be made up out of such annual surplus, if any, to the original amount of the salaries as established in 1857, but reduced in 1860. In this event only could these salaries become equal to their amounts as before 1860. However, under the actual operation of these statutes and the action of the Senate, the results shown by the Bursar's accounts made it the duty of the Government and Senate alike to protect the College in future from the large emoluments and allowances which had exceeded any reasonable limit of remuneration, quite beyond the anticipations or knowledge of the Senate.

My recommendation as to reduction in salaries is therefore justified when the following summary, from the Bursar's accounts of payments to the Principal and the Superintendent of the Boarding-house, is examined.

To Principal.

Years.	Salary.	Allowances. College Fees, Board.		Repayment of Alleged Former Reductions.	Total Received.
1861 to 1865	$2,200 00				
1867	2,400 00	$183	$336 00		$2,920
1868..$2,400, less deduction $64	2,336 00	204			2,540
1869	2,400 00	256	161 00		2,817
1870	2,400 00	297	149 00		2,846
1871..$2,400, less deduction $454	2,146 00	279			2,425
1872	2,400 00	289	265 00		2,954
1873	2,400 00	338	1,095 00		3,833
		Out of General Income.			
1874	2,400 00	362	797 00		3,559
1875	2,400 00	394	1,081 00	$338	4,213
1876	2,400 00	376	1,098 00	729	4,603
1877	2,400 00	375	1,060 00	769	4,604
1878	2,400 00	354	1,092 00	681	4,527
1879	2,400 00	357	1,033 00		3,790
1880	2,400 00	341	995 00	$2,517	3,736

To Superintendent.

Years.	Salary.	Allowances. College Fees, Board.		Repayment of Alleged Former Reductions.	Total Received.
1864	$1,116 66	$247	$289 00		$1,652
1865	1,114 00	226	532 00		1,872
1866, half year only, owing to change in financial year					
1867	1,336 00	195	611 00		2,142
1868	1,336 00	204	630 00		2,170
1869	1,336 00	256	617 00		2,209
1870	1,336 00	297	808 00		2,441
1871	1,336 00	279	500 00		2,115
1872	1,336 00	289	974 00		2,599
1873	1,336 00	338	895 00		2,569
1874	1,336 00	362	1,152 00		2,850
1875	1,336 00	394	995 00	Repayment of $135	2,860
1876	1,336 00	376	1,299 00	" " 293	3,304
1877	1,336 00	375	700 00	" " 309	2,720
1878	1,336 00	354	1,055 00	" " 274	3,019
1879	1,336 00	357	1,164 00		2,857
1880	1,336 00	341	1,116 00	Total $1,011	2,793

The amounts referred to as payments, viz., $2,517 to the Principal and $1,011 to the Superintendent, as Second Classical Master, are open to grave doubts as to the legality of the resolutions of the Senate under which the payments were made, for on the passing of statute No. 79 the provision in statute No. 60, which alone gave any colour for this, was, as well as every part of it, repealed, and specific appropriations of the College annual income, including any surplus, were definitely provided instead, and excluded any application of College funds for any such gratuities as statute No. 60 had, while in force, permitted.

The cost of superintendence of the boarding-house for the year 1879 has also been shown to have been—

(1) Principal	$1,033 00
(2) Resident Master, or Superintendent of boarding-house.	1,164 00
(3) Assistants and Lady Superintendent	855 00
	$3,052 00

in money, besides at least $2,000 in the board and lodging of the Resident and Assistant Masters and Lady Superintendent, or more than $5,000 for this particular duty, or a charge of nearly 35 per cent. on the amount of board dues received in that year—$17,459.50. It is also to be noticed that the personal demands upon the time of the Principal and Superintendent for supervision were much diminished when two Assistant Resident Masters were employed.

The total expenditure of the College, in rebuilding the Principal's residence after its destruction by fire in 1871, on an enlarged plan, was $17,799, which would represent a rental of $1,000 at least. The Resident Master also received free rooms, board, light, fuel and washing—equal to $1,000 per annum.

The actual emoluments and allowances thus annually received were largely disproportionate in comparison to the salaries of Professors in University College, who, in 1879, received $2,800, but without residence or other allowances. The educational efficiency of the College could therefore have been secured at much less expense, as the engagement of the new Principal, at the salary of $2,600 with residence, but no other allowances, has shown. When my financial proposals are given effect to, there will be at least an annual surplus of $4,000 available for such educational objects as the further needs of our Provincial system may require.

The Senate of the University, since its receipt of my Report and Memorandum of the 31st May, from the Provincial Secretary, has had the questions contained therein under consideration, and on the 15th September last approved of the recommendation of the Senate Committee for the retirement of the Principal from his office, whom they found was desirous of retiring by reason of impaired health. The resolution of the Senate to that effect was approved of by your Honour in Council on the 30th September last. The material circumstances are set forth in my Report, which was approved by such Order in Council, and are stated as follows:—

1. The Report of the undersigned to your Honour on this subject, dated 31st May, 1881, and the Memorandum accompanying the same, were referred to the Senate of the University, who were invited to consider the proposals contained in such Report, in order to give effect to such conclusions as would promote the public interests in the College.

2. The Committee of the Senate, in the course of their inquiries, found that the Principal was desirous of retiring from that office by reason of impaired health, and the Committee considered their efforts would be assisted if the retirement of the Principal was approved of by the Government and a successor obtained who would possess the requisite qualifications as well as experience of the course of education in this Province.

3. The Government has considered that such retirement was in the interest of the College, and that it was a proper case in which a gratuity should be paid to the Principal, but limited to the amount represented by the annual salary of $2,400 and $400, value of residence, and calculated at one month for each year of service for 20 years.

4. The Committee also examined into the claim of the Principal for expenditure by him upon the Principal's residence, in respect of essential improvements thereon;

and after due examination by William G. Storm, Architect, as to their value, the Committee found that the sum so expended amounted to $1,450, and that the residence had been thereby enhanced in value to that extent, and that such improvements are now worth that amount to the College, and would cost a larger sum if they were now to be made.

5. The Committee, on the 14th September, 1881, reported the foregoing to the Senate of the University, which, at its meeting on the 15th September, adopted such Report, and also the recommendation of the Committee that the Principal's retirement should take effect at the end of the current month of September, and that he should be paid his proportionate salary up to that time from the 30th of June last, when the College year expired, based upon the sum of $3,629.61, as the salary received by him for such year, any payments on account being deducted.

The undersigned therefore respectfully recommends that your Honour in Council may be pleased to approve of the same, and that the respective amounts of the said gratuity and improvements be paid out of the General Income Fund of Upper Canada College.

16th September, 1881.

The following is the acknowledgment given by the Principal to the Bursar of the payments of the gratuity and improvements, pursuant to this Order in Council:

"I, George R. R. Cockburn, having resigned my position as Principal of the Upper Canada College, hereby accept from J. E. Berkeley Smith, Bursar of the University, countersigned by the Treasurer of the Government of the Province of Ontario, the sum of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six $\frac{6}{100}$ Dollars, being a gratuity to me by order of the Council of the Province of Ontario, dated 30th Sept., 1881, on my retiring as Principal, after twenty years' service.

"Also the sum of Fourteen hundred and fifty dollars, as compensation for certain improvements and repairs made by myself on the house which I occupied connected with the College.

"On receiving the above respective amounts, I shall deliver up possession of the said house to J. E. Berkeley Smith, Bursar.

"And on payment of the above sums of money, I hereby release for ever, all further claims against the Provincial Government of Ontario, or the Bursar of the University.

(Signed) "GEORGE R. R. COCKBURN. (L.S.)

"*October 17th, 1881.*

"Signed and sealed in presence of
(Signed) "G. A. STIMSON."

Endorsement.

"$6,116 $\frac{6}{100}$.—Received from the Bursar, J. E. Berkeley Smith, the sum of six thousand one hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents, as within mentioned."

(Signed) GEORGE R. R. COCKBURN.

This was followed by the selection and appointment of the new Principal, John Milne Buchan, Master of Arts, and lately one of the High School Inspectors. The circumstances attending this appear in my Report, also approved by your Honour in Council of the 30th of September last, as follows:

1. The undersigned has had under consideration the selection of a successor to George R. R. Cockburn, on his retirement from the office of Principal of Upper Canada College, which it is proposed shall take effect on the 30th instant.

2. In the present circumstances of the College it is desirable that the new Principal should possess all the qualifications which the duties of this position demand, as well as that practical experience in the work of secondary education in this Province which would enable him to assist the efforts of the Senate of the Provincial University in promoting the well-being of the College. Guided by these views, the undersigned considers that John Milne Buchan, one of the High School Inspectors of this Department, possesses the requisite

qualifications, and that his probable success as Principal may be assured from his past career as a Teacher. His record is as follows:—In 1865 he obtained the degree of Master of Arts in the University of Toronto, having in 1862 become a Bachelor of Arts, taking at the examination therefor the Silver Medal in the department of Modern Languages. He taught in Upper Canada College for a short period in 1862, and then became Head Master of the Grammar School at Hamilton, and when it became a Collegiate Institute in 1871, its Principal. In 1873 he was appointed by the late Council of Public Instruction, one of the High School Inspectors, in the place of the late Rev. J. G. Mackenzie. When Mr. Buchan became Head Master of the Grammar School in 1863, the number of pupils was about 30, and at his leaving, in 1873, the number in the Collegiate Institute exceeded 200. In the eight years in which he has been a member of the Central Committee of Examiners of this Department, and also High School Inspector, he has discharged these important duties with much satisfaction to all engaged in educational work, including the undersigned as Minister.

The undersigned therefore respectfully recommends that John Milne Buchan be appointed Principal of Upper Canada College, in place of George R. R. Cockburn, on his retirement, and that he receive an annual salary of $2,600 with residence, but no other allowance.

Inasmuch as Mr Buchan has, at the request of the Government, consented to vacate his office of High School Inspector, and to accept that of Principal, with the view of promoting the well-being of the College and the public interests therein, it is proper that, in justice to Mr. Buchan, he should be assured of his right to obtain an equally good position as that of High School Inspector in case he should cease, from no fault of his own, to hold such office of Principal.

The undersigned therefore respectfully recommends that the foregoing be approved by your Honour in Council.

16th September, 1881.

Since his appointment the new Principal has been engaged in discharging the duties of such office, and at the same time has had the opportunity of informing himself upon the educational questions contained in my Report and Memorandum of the 31st of May last, and the Senate is now placed in a position to give effect to such improvements as are urgently required, to secure the further usefulness of the College and Provincial benefits, as I have set forth and recommended in my Report and Memorandum of the 31st of May, and supported upon the several further grounds stated herein. In this matter of the College, as well as in others, my course is consistent with the principle laid down by Wilhelm Von Humboldt:—"The thing is *not* to let schools and Universities go on in a drowsy and impotent routine; the thing is to raise the culture of the nation ever higher and higher by their means."

The Senate has now before it for consideration the following Report from the Committee on Upper Canada College, presented at its meeting of the 20th January instant.

The Committee on Upper Canada College begs to report as follows upon the Memorandum dated the 31st May, 1881, of the Minister of Education:—

1. In regard to the *Boarding-House*, the repairs and alterations recommended in the Memorandum have been made, at a cost of $2,981.71, which sum has been paid out of the surplus to the credit of the boarding-house account.

The changes referred to have added greatly to the comfort and convenience of the resident pupils. The boarding-house proper now accommodates seventy-eight, and the supplementary boarding-house, which consists of one flat of the two easternmost masters' residences, eighteen pupils. It is recommended that, with a view to the possible increase in the number of boarders, it be understood that all the masters' residences, except the Principal's, may either wholly or in part be at any time turned into supplementary boarding-houses, and that the masters from time to time in possession have the right to occupy them until required for such purpose. By utilizing in this way one flat only in each of the remaining masters' residences, the number of boarders that could be accommodated would be increased from ninety-six to one hundred and thirty-two.

2. *Educational measures.* The Committee concurs with the view expressed by the Minister of Education in said Memorandum, in thinking it desirable to give greater flexibility to the course of instruction. Two modes of accomplishing this have suggested themselves.

The subjects of study might be arranged in two groups, and the pupils promoted in each group without necessary reference to their proficiency in the other, or two separate courses might be instituted, namely, a literary course with Latin for its leading subject, and a scientific course in which promotion would depend mainly upon mathematics. The Committee, however, is not prepared to expressly recommend either course without first giving the question further consideration.

For reasons similar to those which suggest the wisdom of increasing the flexibility of the course of study, the Committee is not at present inclined to regard with favour the proposal to raise the standard of the entrance examination, or to take the promotion of pupils out of the hands of the masters. Such changes would, in the opinion of the Committee, lead to an undesirable rigidity in the management of the College, and whilst probably increasing the efficiency for cramming pupils for University and other examinations, would lessen its value as a place for the formation of character. At the same time, the Committee recognizes the advisability of there being an entrance examination under the direction of the Principal.

3. *Staff.* The Committee recommends that the permanent staff consist of a First and Second Classical, a First and Second Mathematical, a First and Second English, and a French and German Master; either the First Classical, the First Mathematical, or the First English Master being Principal, at a salary, as at present fixed by Order in Council, of $2,600 a year with residence. The remaining masters of the first grade to be paid each at the rate of $1,650 per annum, the masters of the second grade to be paid each at the rate of $1,200 per annum. The French and German Master not to be considered as of either class, and to be paid at the rate of $1,350 per annum. If it should at any time be difficult to secure the services of one man capable of properly teaching both languages, it would then be necessary to engage separate masters at such reasonable salaries as might then be arranged.

It is further recommended that the principle of paying the masters in part from a share in the fees be abandoned, and that they receive hereafter the above-mentioned fixed sums, in lieu of the fixed and variable sums heretofore paid them.

It is also recommended that the present Second Classical Master, in consideration of his valuable services as Classical Master, and also of the fact that he is now enjoying the same salary as that received by the First Classical Master, be regarded as entitled to a salary at the rate of that alloted to masters of the first grade. It is further recommended that the present Superintendent of the boarding-house, and any successor, be relieved from class and room duty at 12.30 p.m. each day, and that in consequence of such reduction in his duties as master, his salary as master be $1,300, so long as he shall fill the office of Superintendent of the boarding-house.

Such partial relief from duty will enable the Superintendent to devote more attention to the management of the boarding-house, and at the same time afford to him that daily relaxation from duty which, in the opinion of the Committee, is necessary in the case of a master whose duties require his constant personal supervision over the boarders whilst in residence.

The present staff of assistant masters amounts to four. The charges for their services cannot be reduced below the present amount thereof, viz., $3,158.

4. *Boarding-House management.* The Committee is of opinion that the boarding-house should continue to be managed as heretofore by a resident master, and the necessary number of assistants under the supervision of the Principal, with power to the Committee to make all necessary arrangements with regard to the supplementary boarding-houses, the emoluments of the masters hereof, and their relations to the Superintendent.

It is further recommended that the Superintendent of the boarding-house be always one of the masters of the College, and who shall reside in the boarding-house, and be paid for his services as such Superintendent in the same manner and on the same

principle as at present in force, except that he shall not receive as such Superintendent in any one year a larger sum than $1,000. It is suggested that the charges involved in the foregoing recommendations shall take effect on the 1st July next, except as to amount of the Principal's salary, which shall be $2,600 from the date of his appointment.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) William Mulock,
Vice-Chancellor.

January 20th, 1882.

2. Further recommendations towards extending its Provincial usefulness.

While the recommendations already made by me are absolutely necessary for securing improved educational efficiency and extended usefulness for the College, with the economical and satisfactory management of its finances, my duty to the public cannot well cease here or with such action as the Senate may undertake.

The endowment and property of the College are so large that it becomes an important question for consideration how its resources can be made still more beneficial by their application, to further promote the interests of higher education, in enlarging its sphere by becoming the Model High School of the Province, and supplying those facilities for the professional instruction of High School Teachers, including candidates for First-class Public School Teachers' Certificates, in the best methods of teaching higher subjects, and in the scientfic principles on which the value of education as a practical art so much depends.

The retirement of Mr. Cockburn from the office of Principal has not only suggested, but affords the opportunity of considering whether the purposes of Dr. Ryerson, when Chief Superintendent of Education, in establishing a Model Grammar School, and which have hitherto remained unfulfilled, cannot with beneficial results to every part of our system now take effect. Information as to the objects of the Model Grammar School is contained in his Report for the year 1858; and in that of 1859 he states that "the Model Grammar School is intended to accomplish the same objects in regard to the Grammar School instruction of the country as the Normal and Model Schools are intended to accomplish in regard to Common School instruction—to improve the organization, discipline, and teaching of the schools, by presenting proper models and by training masters for their important and noble work." Up to that time he states that "as yet no Normal Class had been established in the Model Grammar School." We are, moreover, put in possession of full information of Dr. Ryerson's views on his examination before the Education Committee of the Legislative Assembly, in January, 1869, when he stated that the Model Grammar School was dropped on account of its expense, and with the view of Upper Canada College in 1861 becoming such Model School in its place, having the special advantage of its then newly appointed Principal, Mr. Cockburn, who was selected by him in Edinburgh as the first Rector of the Model Grammar School. His proposed arrangements by which the College would become the Model Grammar School of the Province involved the further proposal of a Minister of Public Instruction; and in explanation to a question, he stated as follows:—"I say that if Upper Canada College were made part of the school system, and were placed under the control of a responsible person appointed by public authority (a Minister of Education), that it would be one wheel in the general machinery of the system." He expressed his disappointment that these arrangements were defeated and the old system continued. In recommending that Upper Canada College should become the Model Grammar School, Dr. Ryerson explained that it was for the purpose of fulfilling similar objects intended by the Model Grammar School. He proposed to render it a means of assistance in every way for training the Grammar School Teachers of the country; and he stated, "if that had been carried out, and we had been able to afford this assistance, the Grammar Schools would have been greatly improved. That system is being adopted in Germany and in France." "I proposed to make it (the College) the training-school for the country, and that the annual sum of one thousand (£1,000) pounds should be continued to it for such purpose, and

that Upper Canada College should be the College or Normal training-school for the other Grammar Schools of the country," and "should be under the Senate of the University instead of being under the Council of Public Instruction."

The correctness of these views of Dr. Ryerson's has been fully established by the improved efficiency given to all Teachers in the Public Schools who have had the benefit of professional or Normal training; and much of the improvement in our Public Schools has chiefly arisen from the increased facilities for, and larger amount of, such professional instruction.

While much improvement has also taken place in secondary education in our High Schools, the qualifications of the masters therein have not hitherto required experience or knowledge of a professional nature of the best methods of teaching the several subjects of study in the High School course; and the success which is now attending the more intelligent elementary teaching would soon be exemplified in higher education, if similar means were adopted for higher professional training. Moreover, the art of teaching can be made more successful and beneficial as the science of education itself makes progress, and that progress will be real the more knowledge it may draw from other sciences which have relation to the moral, mental, and physical condition of the human being. The only sound basis for its methods of instruction and modes of management and discipline, and also for "bringing out" the best qualities of each pupil, is, that fully informed by scientific enquiry. Therefore, in the professional training of teachers for secondary instruction, not only should the opportunity be afforded for professional instruction in the best and most advanced methods of secondary instruction, but for such teachers-in-training acquiring higher scientific knowledge of the principles of education. The value and need of professional training for teachers of every grade is everywhere recognized by the best educational authorities; and in Germany, besides ordinary schools for the training of elementary teachers, there are colleges for the express object of giving students opportunities to acquire more advanced professional and scientific knowledge for their duties as teachers of higher positions in the secondary and superior schools. In 1879 there were four of such colleges at Berlin, one at Breslau, one at Gottingen, one at Bonn, one at Magdeburg, one at Konigsberg, and one at Stettin. In Ontario we have as yet none with the like advantages. The recent establishment of the Chairs of Education in the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, and the appointment of Professors Laurie and Meiklejohn thereto, shows the recognition in Scotland of the value of scientific knowledge in advanced education.

The necessity in this Province for affording opportunity for such higher professional training to High School Teachers is more apparent now than formerly, since our High Schools have become the institutions in which intending teachers gain their general education as well as knowledge in the non-professional subjects required as part of their qualifications.

The special experience of the two High School Inspectors support these suggestions, and their respective views are set out in extracts from their Reports in the Schedule herewith. There is an incidental advantage in the present Principal having been one of the High School Inspectors for a period of eight years, and having also previously been most successful as Principal of the Hamilton Collegiate Institute. The direct educational benefits to the pupils of the College themselves would also be as marked in secondary education as it is proved to be in elementary in both the Provincial Model Schools at Toronto and Ottawa, and also in the County Model Schools throughout the Province.

The teaching staff in the College as well as in every High School would be improved in efficiency, as higher qualifications would gradually result from the more advanced knowledge thus afforded of the best methods in secondary instruction, management and discipline, in which many of the High Schools are still deficient.

Financially there need be no demand on the Provincial Revenue, and under the proposed financial reforms the College would show a surplus of income from its endowment amply sufficient to meet this and other needed objects in higher or superior education. This would also supply an existing defect in affording the same professional training to candidates for First Class Public School Teachers' Certificates, as well as for their acquiring scientific knowledge in advanced educational methods which the two Pro-

vincial Normal Schools are now unable to afford without serious injury to the professional training of candidates for Second Class Certificates. The government should be exercised as now by the Senate of the Provincial University, under such arrangements with your Honour in Council as might be necessary for giving effect to this new sphere of Provincial usefulness, for which I have shown the College is specially adapted and the educational necessity so apparent.

Extracts from Inspector McLellan's Report.

1. The demand of the age, especially of this new country, is for the practical; hence Science (including Mathematics) and English Literature will take the foremost place in the secondary schools. The Minister of Education even now proposes an important change in this direction, but no one will deny the value of high classical culture, Greek and Latin being pre-eminently the Humanities. For this special attention cannot however be given in the majority of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes in the increasing demand for Science and practical education.

2. Ability to pass examinations is not the highest measure of true education: written examinations are valuable as a means, but they are not a satisfactory test of intellectual power and high attainments, while they are no test of the existence of the essential elements which should enter the formation of a noble manhood. These are developed only by the personal contact and influence of the true teacher upon the scholar, and this is one of the defects of our system of secondary education.

3. There are many pupils from eleven to fifteen years of age whose parents desire for them a liberal education, and who must be sent from home to obtain this at some High School. Board and lodging is found by chance during the time the character is being formed, without little or any judicious supervision, and without the influences for good which come from the true educator. A trained intellect and some attainment in Science and Literature will probably be the result, but a stunted growth in the higher elements of his nature. There is need of institutions like Upper Canada College ought to be, where such need may be satisfied, and any arguments against such provision from the State can be advanced with equal force against all Provincial aid for any secondary education.

4. Under more economical management, with an improved system of scholarships, the advantages of the College would be open to any boy who has shown industry, perseverance and ability in any local High School, and in this way it would afford equality of opportunity to the child of the poor as of the rich, which is the grand principle of our whole system. There could then be no ground for the outcry against the College on this account; but if examined there is no just ground for it. The Public Schools, High Schools and Collegiate Institutes are open to all, and equally accessible to the son of the lowliest as of the rich, and the chief burden of supporting them falls on those who are well off, and in proportion to the assessable amount of their property, whether they actually take advantage of the schools or not.

5. A truly national system of education must meet the needs and requirements of all classes of the community, and ours will fail to secure its highest and best results unless we possess an institution or institutions such as the College might become under a "Canadian Arnold."

6. Uniformity in a national system is repressive of individuality and the development of genius when carried to an excess. It may therefore be fairly argued that the College should occupy an independent position with more freedom of management and flexibility in its course of study. The chief corrective of the tendency to uniformity is, however, to be found in the influence of the true teacher, with full insight into human nature and a profound sympathy for that of boys, with enthusiasm for his work. Let Upper Canada College be supplied with such, and higher results in national education will be won, with profounder influences upon the moral, intellectual and industrial life of our community.

7. These considerations suggest the strongest of all reasons for retaining the College as an integral part of our system. It can be made a model school in secondary educa-

tion. In primary education the Teacher makes the school, and in secondary education also; and his efficiency is to be determined by his skill, knowledge and experience in the art of teaching While this is universally admitted in the elementary schools, it has been thought in this Province that the secondary schools may safely be left to take care of themselves. This is a serious mistake, for no such school can produce its best results when under the management of a teacher not fully trained. It is a serious mistake in the case of this Province, for our secondary schools educate our teachers; and as our teachers are taught, so they themselves will teach. They cannot free themselves from the methods which have been followed with themselves; and if they have been taught by imperfect or absolutely hurtful methods, they will continue to follow in them. This is the great defect in our High Schools now. There are good teachers, but they have become so after the experience of many failures, and there are many bad teachers who will continue to be such. The foremost educators strenuously maintain the necessity of professional training for teachers in secondary or High Schools. Dr. Wiese, the famous German Minister of Education, points out as amongst the reforms on which all other real reforms depend, the necessity of a proper method of ascertaining the professional qualifications of a person before he is allowed to undertake the functions of a teacher. The University degree is not satisfactory evidence that the holder possesses the qualifications necessary for the education of youth, and the special qualities for this must be gained, as in Germany, by the application of scientific principles which govern the mental activities of the actual work of the school-room. In Germany there are numerous schools where the literary and professional training of teachers is carried on at the same time, but with us the literary training is separated from the professional, and we have for this purpose the County Model Schools and the two Provincial Normal Schools, but this is necessarily confined to elementary teaching.

Dr. Ryerson recognised the want of professional training for teachers in secondary education, and hence established the Model Grammar School. This did not succeed for reasons which could be pointed out, but his views were in this respect in accord with those of the ablest educators this age has produced. The time has now come for the realization of Dr. Ryerson's idea, and Upper Canada College can be made the Model High School for Ontario, and thus exert a powerful influence on secondary education, and through that on the primary education of the Province. Upper Canada College can be made to occupy such a position. which would be the highest attainable by any school for secondary education.

Extracts from Inspector Marling's Report.

The improvement that has taken place during the last eight years in secondary education in Ontario is phenomenal; foremost among the evidences of improvement is the recognition of the High School by the Government and people of the Province as the fountain-head, so to speak, of the supply of teachers. But with the imposition upon them of this special function of teaching those who are to be teachers, deficiencies have become apparent, which the High School Inspectors at their official visits have been much struck with. Misdirected energy, faulty discipline, empirical, capricious and changeful methods, waste of time, neglect of foundation work, hazy and pointless and inconsequential presentation of subject-matter, may be specified as among the more prominent of these faults. In other words, the faults are mainly such as would naturally be exhibited by those who have not made the *art of teaching* a distinct study. Now, in the case of the primary schools, it is admitted that special professional training is essential to the success of the teachers; the Model Schools and the Normal Schools are the avenues through which the candidate for a Public School Teacher's Certificate must pass. No untrained teacher can any longer obtain even a third-class certificate. The anomaly therefore presented is that no similar provision exists for the special training of teachers for secondary instruction. The necessity for such training was perceived twenty years since by Dr. Ryerson, the father of our school system, and the Model Grammar School for Upper Canada was established to supply the want. This school was not suffered to exist long enough to exercise any appreciable effect on the training of Grammar School Teachers, but the policy of such an institution was felt to be thoroughly sound, as an essential element

in the educational service of our Province. I think the time has come for the revival of this policy and of such a school. By a fortunate coincidence, the means of supplying this omission in our system are afforded just at the very time when the necessity for it has become so urgent. I venture, therefore, to express my belief that Upper Canada College might be utilized thus, to the great benefit of the public educational service.

DIVISION 4.

THE SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

1. Origin and Establishment.

The absence of any institution in this Province for practical instruction in Industrial Sciences was felt to be so great a want, that the Government of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, in 1870, commissioned J. G. Hodgins, Deputy Superintendent of Education, and A. T. McHattie, M.D., "to proceed to the United States, for the purpose of inspecting and reporting upon any Technical or Science Schools or Colleges there established, as to their buildings, departments of study and general appliances," and they accordingly presented their Report, dated January, 1871, setting forth particulars as to eight of such Institutes, four being in the State of New York, three in Massachusetts, and one in Connecticut. Also as to cost of buildings and appliances, revenue and expenditure, instructors, number of students, course of study and objects, details of all of which are given. The cost of building of six of these Institutions exceeded $60,000, viz.:— $67,000, $80,000, $100,000, $290,000, proportion of $300,000 at Cornell, and the Cooper Institute for Science and Art in New York $630,000. The annual expenditure for salaries and otherwise was $17,000 in two instances, $23,000 in one, $30,000 in another, $40,000, $50,000, $60,000 and $80,000 in the other four. The Commissioners reported that their estimate of the proposed Ontario College of Technology would involve an expenditure of $50,000 for capital, and of $12,100 to $14,500 annually. They show the particular classes in our Province which would be benefited, and that while the merely intellectual wants of our people had been liberally provided for, provision for turning to practical account scientific and industrial skill had been neglected, and they point to the great impetus given to the development of the resources of the States which possessed such Technical Schools, and also the steps taken in this direction by Great Britain, at South Kensington and in the Mechanics' Institutes, and their conclusion was that Technical education was a Provincial necessity.

The former Government acted upon this Report, and in 1871 obtained a grant of $50,000 for the purpose of establishing a College of Technology, and expended $38,500 thereof in the purchase of the Mechanics' Institute Building. The unsuitable location and deficiencies of this building and want of appliances resulted in failure, as reported by me to the Lieutenant-Governor on the 16th June, 1873, and consequent prejudice in the minds of many against any such school.

However, to provide for this admitted want under proper and satisfactory conditions, I submitted the recommendations contained in my Report of the 30th of January, 1877, in effect being the sale of the Mechanics' Institute Building, and the erection of a suitable building near the Provincial University.

The Mechanics' Institute building was not only unsuitable in its structure, but could not afford the laboratory and other accommodation required for instruction of this special nature, and possessed neither the requisite appliances nor apparatus. Instead of appointing a distinct professorial staff for giving such instruction which was involved in the plan of the former Government, my further proposal was to adopt a more economical mode, by utilizing four of the Professors of University College in the same departments of instruction as were required in the school—namely, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Geology and Mineralogy, Natural History and Botany—and thus leaving only the Professor of Engineering and such assistants as might be required, to be paid for from the Provincial revenue. The Order in Council of the 3rd February, 1877, approving of such report, was ratified by resolution of the House of Assembly on the

13th February, 1877. The new building was accordingly erected and opened for students in September, 1878. It contains commodious chemical, assaying, physical and biological laboratories, chemical and engineering lecture rooms, a designing and draughting room, apparatus and model rooms, also store rooms, balance rooms and experimental rooms, and is furnished with requisite fittings and apparatus in the several departments. The cost of its construction, exclusive of apparatus, was the sum of $30,353, while the estimate for the annual maintenance of the school from Provincial revenues was $5,600. While this institution cannot compare with the larger and more expensive ones in the United States and elsewhere, for technical training, it nevertheless satisfactorily supplies this want in our educational system, in affording a thorough practical education in physical science, with a direct bearing upon the professions or occupations which the students may wish to follow. It is in fact a school of "Practical Science," and as such secures benefits more than commensurate with the moderate expenditure in its construction and maintenance. The government of the school is, by the Revised Statutes, chap. 212, under and according to the rules and regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and the Board for its internal management is composed of the professors, lecturers and instructors of the school. Its staff, operations, and number of its students, will be seen from the report of the Board for the year 1881, to your Honour, which next follows.

Annual Report for 1880–81.

The Board of Management of the School of Practical Science beg leave to present to your Honour the following Report on the condition and progress of the School for the year 1880-81.

The Academic Year of the School commences in October; but the Board avail themselves of the date at which the Annual Report has to be prepared with a view to its being submitted to the Legislative Assembly of the Province, to include in it a statement of work in progress in the year now entered upon.

The following is a list of the Faculty of the School of Science, with the subjects taught by the different Professors :—

D. Wilson, LL.D., F.R.S.E, Chairman of the Board.
E. J. Chapman, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.
James Loudon, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
R. Ramsay Wright, M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Biology.
D. Wilson, LL.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Ethnology.
J. Galbraith, M.A., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Professor of Engineering.
W. H. Pike, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry.
W. H. Ellis, M.A., M.B., Assistant Professor of Chemistry.
Alfred Baker, M.A., Secretary.

A classified list is herewith given of the students in attendance during the Terms of Michaelmas and Easter, 1880-81, along with a statment of those now attending the courses of Evening Lectures specially designed for working men :—

	Michaelmas.	Easter.
Chemistry.		
Students from University College	130	129
Regular Students in Engineering	12	15
Special Students—Veterinary	—	50
" Medical	5	10
Biology.		
Students from University College	60	25
Special Students—Medical	18	18
Mineralogy and Geology.		
Students from University College	46	41
Regular Students in Engineering	7	7

	Michaelmas.	Easter.
Engineering.		
Regular Students	13	13
Special "	3	2
Mathematics and Physics.		
Regular Students in Engineering	13	13
Special Students	3	2

This table embraces the regular students pursuing special subjects in the full courses taught in the School; or proceeding to a Diploma in the Department of Engineering; or to a University Degree. In addition to those, there are in attendance at the Evening Lectures now in progress, as a part of the Winter Courses hereafter described, in Chemistry, 141; in Engineering, 51.

The Fees of the academic year 1880-81, derived from the students proceeding to a Diploma of the School of Practical Science, in the Department of Engineering, and paid to the Provincial Treasurer, amounted to $385.

The Act by which the School of Practical Science is constituted, specially provides that "besides training students in regular classes, instruction shall also be given to artizans, mechanics, and workmen, by evening classes, in such subjects as may further their improvement in their different callings." The Board has accordingly completed arrangements for the following courses of Evening Lectures for the year now in progress, which were commenced on Monday, November 14th, by an Inaugural Lecture, by Dr. Wilson, the Chairman of the Board, on "The Practical Uses of Science in the Daily Business of Life."

Courses of Evening Lectures specially adapted to skilled mechanics, artizans, etc.:—

1. Inorganic Chemistry: on Thursday, November 17th, and each following Thursday, by W. H. Ellis, M.A., M.B., Assistant Professor of Chemistry.
2. Applied Mechanics: on Monday, November 21st, and following Mondays, by J. Galbraith, M.A., Professor of Engineering.
3. Ethnology, by D. Wilson, LL.D., F.R.S.E., President of University College.

To be followed by Courses of Lectures on:

4. Natural History, by Professor Ramsay Wright, M.A., B.Sc.
5. Light and Sound, by Professor Loudon, M.A.
6. Geology, by Professor Chapman, LL.D., Ph.D.
7. The Objects of Chemistry as a Science, by Professor Pike, M.A., Ph.D.

The success of those courses of Evening Lectures has thus far given satisfactory assurance of their appreciation by those for whose benefit they are specially provided. The attendance at the first course, given by Dr. Ellis, on Inorganic Chemistry, numbers as follows:—

Veterinary Students	111
Mechanics and others	30

The attendance on the second course, given by Professor Galbraith, on Applied Mechanics, thus far numbers 51, nearly all of them (as shown in the detailed lists appended to this Report), machinists, joiners, carpenters, smiths, and others of the class of skilled workmen specially contemplated in the provisions of the Act.

The other courses, which will follow in succession, will be adapted in like manner for this class of skilled artizans, and all others to whom practical instruction of an elementary character is calculated to have a special value.

Chemistry.—The students of the School of Practical Science, and those of University College, attend the course of Lectures given by Dr. Pike, on the Theory of Chemistry. In addition to this they are engaged in practical instruction and laboratory work, under Dr. Pike and Dr. Ellis, for thirty-six hours each week. An evening course of Lectures on Inorganic Chemistry, given by Dr. Ellis, specially adapted for working men, and for all students entering on the study of the science, has already been referred to. It will be followed by an evening course of like character, by Dr. Pike, on "The Objects of Chemistry as a Science."

The work now carried on by the combined teaching of the Professors and Lecturers of the College and School has greatly increased the facilities for practical instruction. But, notwithstanding these, the Chemical Laboratory has this year proved scarcely adequate for the accommodation of the large numbers in attendance.

Biology.—In this department Professor Ramsay Wright includes theoretical and practical instruction in Zoology and Botany; and, in addition to the regular courses of Lectures given to the students of University College, he devotes six hours each week to special courses of instruction for students of the School of Science.

Ethnology.—This department embraces Anthropology; the physical and moral distinctions of races; the influence of the ethnical element on the evolution of history, and the distinctive characteristics of nations. It also includes the philological evidence of the relations of ancient and modern races, and the historical significance of the science of language.

Mineralogy and Geology.—Professor Chapman's instructions in the branches of Mineralogy and Geology include practical teaching in the determination of minerals, the use of the blow-pipe, and assaying, in addition to Lectures on Mining and general Geology, with use of field instruments, etc.

Engineering.—In this department Professor Galbraith's Lectures embrace Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering. The various branches of instruction in Descriptive Geometry, Strength of Materials, Theory of Construction, Applied Mechanics and Practical Astronomy, are of special value to intending engineers, architects, and surveyors. Practical instruction is also given in Drawing and in Surveying, including field work. In all the above branches, as soon as the student has acquired a sufficient knowledge of the principles involved, practical problems are proposed which he is required to work out under the supervision of the Professor, but receiving assistance only when absolutely necessary. He thus becomes not only well grounded in the application of scientific principles, but at the same time discovers his deficiencies in time to remedy them. The work here specified is of a very varied character; and experience already proves that it exceeds the power of any single instructor to overtake the whole. Professor Galbraith accordingly reports that he considers it necessary for the successful carrying out of this department that he should have an assistant possessed of a thorough knowledge of Descriptive Geometry and Spherical Trigonometry, of ordinary Surveying and Levelling, including the theory of the instruments, and who is also a good Topographical, Mechanical and Architectural Draughtsman.

Mathematics and Physics.—Professor Loudon and Mr. Baker jointly carry out a comprehensive system of instruction embracing the various branches included in the departments of Mathematics and Physics. The Physical Laboratory is now furnished with a valuable collection of instruments of precision in the departments of Dynamics, Sound, Light, and Heat. The Physical Experimental rooms will not be completed for some time; but it is intended to have an elementary laboratory ready for occupation in January, 1882, and to give practical instruction therein in all the above branches during Easter Term.

In conclusion, the Board believe that they may report with confidence of the School of Practical Science that it is successfully carrying on the work for which it was instituted, and will in due time be able to adduce satisfactory evidence of the practical value of the scientific training which it provides. The arrangements by means of which its advantages, and those which University College offers in some of the most important branches of science, are made available to the students of both Institutions, have greatly added to the work devolving on the Professors and Instructors; but the results which this combined action gives assurance of—as already shown in the more thorough and comprehensive teaching in both Institutions—encourage them to persevere.

A comparison with other Technological Colleges and Schools of Science suffices to show that this school is still imperfectly equipped; but the Board confidently trusts that the appliances still wanting in various departments will be furnished on a scale worthy of a Provincial School of Science, so as to give the thoroughest efficiency to the instruction of its students.

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT OF SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, 1881.

1.—*Regular Students in Engineering.*

NAME.	Place of Birth.	Age.	Residence.	Intended Occupation.	Subjects Pursued.
1st Year.					
Cranston, W. S.	Arnprior, Ont	18	Arnprior, Ont	Civil Engineer	Pure and Applied Mathematics, Drawing, Surveying, Chemistry.
Kirkland, W. C	Oneida, Ont.	20	Mount Healy, Ont.	" "	" " " "
Milne, W. J	Wexford, Ont	21	Don, Ont	" "	" " " "
Raymer, A. R.	Markham, Ont	19	Boxgrove, Ont.	" "	" " " "
Robertson, J	Co. Haldimand, Ont	22	Caledonia, Ont.	" "	" " " "
Stern, E. W.	Toronto, Ont.	16	Toronto, Ont.	" "	" " " "
Tiernan, J.	Maidstone, Ont	25	Maidstone, Ont	" "	" " " "
2nd Year.					
Duggan, G. F.	Toronto, Ont.	19	Toronto, Ont.	" "	Pure and Applied Mathematics, Physics, Drawing, Engineering, Chemistry, Applied Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.
Fotheringham, T. T.	Co. Perth, Ont	17	St. Mary's, Ont	" "	" " " "
Saunders, B. J.	Lyndhurst, Ont	21	Farmersville, Ont	" "	" " " "
Tyrrell, J. W.	Weston, Ont.	18	Weston, Ont.	" "	" " " "
3rd Year.					
Burns, D.	Toronto, Ont.	22	Toronto, Ont.	" "	Applied Mathematics, Physics, Drawing, Engineering, Applied Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.
Jeffrey, D.	Cobourg, Ont.	18	Stratford, Ont.	" "	" " " "
Kennedy, J. H.	Nepean, Ont.	29	Iona, Ont.	" "	" " " "
McAree, J.	New York	37	Toronto, Ont.	" "	" " " "
Shortt, J. H.	"	19	Walkerton, Ont.	" "	" " " "

2.—*Evening Classes.*

Name.	Place of Birth.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	Subjects Pursued.
Ashlee, J	Canada	23	Major Street, Toronto	Printer	Applied Mechanics.
Bromley, J.	England	25	Brunswick Av., "	Carpenter	" "
Barclay, J.	Scotland	40	D'Arcy Street, "	Miller	" "
Black, J. R.	Canada	36	Teraulay Street, "	Blacksmith	" "
Browning, T. B.	Newfonndland	31	Adelaide " "	Attorney	Applied Mechanics, Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, Mathematics.
Bell, A	Toronto	30	Walton " "	Carpenter	Applied Mechanics.
Brady, J.	Ireland	40	Elizabeth " "	Carpenter	" "
Bengough, G	Canada	35	Gerrard " "	Manufacturer	" "
Brumell, H.			William " "	Clerk	All the courses.
Bethune, G. S. C.			Grosvenor " "	Manager Loan Society	Chemistry.
Bell, K. I.			Bleecker " "	Druggist	"
Brodie, W. G. A			Parliament " "	Dentist	All the courses.
Champney, T. L.	England	19	Stewart " "	Machinist	Applied Mechanics.
Curle, J	"	23	Little York Hotel, Toronto	Joiner	"
Coulter, W.	Canada	28	Parliament Street, "	Carpenter	" "
Cloudesley, J. B	Scotland	33	Sullivan " "	Engineer	" "
Cormack, W.	"	30	Russell " "	Carpenter	" "
Connolly, J	Ireland	40	Dover C't Road, Toronto	Architect	" "
Crowley, C. J	England	21	Jarvis Street, Toronto	Civil Engineer	" "
Dinnis, A	United States	16	Simcoe " "	Salesman	" "
Dicks, T.	England	22	Richmond Street, "	Machinist	Applied Mechanics and Chemistry.
Firstbrook, W. A	Canada	21	Sherbourne " "	Box-maker	All the courses.
Grant, A.	Quebec	21	Queen " "	Blacksmith	Applied Mechanics.
Hamilton, C. A.	Toronto	28	Wilton " "	Salesman	"
Heath, R.	England	39	Lippincott " "	Carpenter	" "
Hubble, C. M. C	"	38	Seaton Village	Joiner	" "
Hall, A	"	31	Queen Street, Toronto	Machinist	" "
Hearn, J.	Canada	16	" "	Druggist	All the courses.
Hannaford, T. D.	England	24	Metcalfe " "	Civil Engineer	" "
Halliday, W. A.			Rosedale	Accountant	Chemistry.
Hammond, J. B.	Canada	25	Oxford Street, Toronto	Student	"
Irwin, C. W.	United States	23	Jarvis " "	Custom House Broker	All the courses.
Jeffrey, A	Canada	45	Bloor " "	Merchant	Applied Mechanics.
Jackson, G.			William " "	Brass-founder	Chemistry.
Keenan, W.	England	39	St. George " "	Builder	All the courses.
Locke, A.	United States	31	Yonge " "	Carpenter	Applied Mechanics and Chemistry.
Langton, W. A.	Canada	27	Yorkville	Architect	" "
Langley, E.	Ireland	50	Clarence Square, Toronto	Architect	" "
Lawson, J	Scotland	35	Bathnrst Street, "	Brass-monlder	Chemistry.

Evening Classes.—Continued.

Name.	Place of Birth.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	Subjects Pursued.
McMinn, T. J	Canada	27	Brock Street, Toronto	Civil Engineer	Applied Mechanics.
McAdam, J	"	24	Walton " "	Carpenter	" "
McBean, C	"	33	Edward " "	Builder	" "
Mathewson, H. M			St. Patrick " "	Reporter	Chemistry.
Mortimer, T			Spadina Avenue, "	Clerk	"
Mortimer, H			" "	Clerk	"
McLellan, A			Brampton, Ont	Farmer	"
Mansell, C. B	Canada	21	Oxford Street, Toronto	Dentist	"
Martin, R. T	"	28	Montague Place, "	Teacher	"
Paton, S. C	Scotland	16	Winchester Street, "	Student	"
Paull, C	England	29	Murray " "	Clerk	"
Richardson, C	"	21	Lumley " "	Trunk-maker	All the courses.
Raeside, W	Scotland	36	Herrick " "	Carpenter	Applied Mechanics.
Ross, J	England	43	Leonard " "	Joiner	" "
Robinson, J. T	Canada	29	Arthur " "	Machinist	" "
Roberts, W. S	England	30	St. Patrick " "	Picture-frame maker	" "
Roberts, A	"	23	Bond " "	Glass silverer	" "
Roberts, P	"	19	Bond " "	Gilder	" "
Reed, W. B	Ireland	30	Dover C't Road, "	Mechanical Engineer	" "
Rockwood, C. C	United States	35	Adelaide Street, "	Boiler Inspector	" "
Sellers, H	England	18	Markham " "	Machinist	" "
Smith, W	"	29	Little York Hotel, "	Joiner	" "
Sanderson, C	Ireland	24	George Street, "	Carpenter	" "
Selby, R	"	31	Queen " "	Merchant	" "
Sinclair, J	Scotland	34	Brunswick Av., "	Carpenter	" "
Symons, W			Homewood " "	Architect	All the courses.
Shields, R	Scotland	33	Baldwin Street, "	Broker	" "
Welch, G	England	39	Yorkville	Carpenter	Applied Mechanics.
Wills, J. A	Canada	36	Lumley Street, Toronto	Government Engineer	" "
Williams, H. M	England	25	Denison Avenue, "	Shorthand Writer	" "
Wilson, W. D			Queen's Park, "	Manufacturer	Chemistry.

3.—*Students from the Ontario Veterinary College attending the Evening Lectures on Chemistry.*

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
1. Juniors.		*2. Seniors*—Con.	
Adair, H. B	Paris, Ky., U.S.	Borneman, H	Clayton, Pa., U.S.
Ardary, F	Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.	Brodie, T. L	New London, Iowa, U.S.
Addison, T	Newmarket, Ont.	Brooks, F. E	Rochester, N.Y., U.S.
Armstrong, F. H	Portville, N.Y., U.S.	Burt, S. W	Lynn Valley, Ont.
Berry, V. A	Marion, Ohio, U.S.	Claris, T. F	Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.
Beattie, R	Sinclairville, Ont.	Clark, R. C	Toronto, Ont.
Blackall, T	Birr, Ont.	Clement, H. C	Coldwater, Mich., U.S.
Bowen, M	Tyre, N.Y., U.S.	Cook, W	Glanford, Ont.
Cain, M	York, Pa., U.S.	Coltam, J. S	Edinburgh, Scotland.
Carter, R. W	Guelph, Ont.	Colton, T. B	Mt. Vernon, Ohio, U.S.
Colville, M	Greenwood, Ind., U.S.	Coppes, G. W	Ligonier, Ind., U.S.
Crane, T. B	Sharon Centre, Ohio, U.S.	Calder, J	Glanford, Ont.
DeCow, M	Thamesville, Ont.	Dryden, W. A	Tavistock, "
Denslow, T. D	Brighton, N.Y., U.S.	Deltor, A	Belleville, "
Dickenson, S	Zion, Ont.	Ferling, G. G	Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.
Dunn, C	Hamilton, Ont.	Frost, J. W	Creston, Ill., U.S.
Ewing, W. A	Sharon, "	Fisher, F	Baillieboro', U.S.
Fisher, W	Baillieboro', Ont.	Golding, F	Lexington, Mich., U.S.
Forbes, E. R	Toronto, "	Hall, G. H	Drumquin, Ont.
James, H. F	Ottawa, "	Hodgins, J	London, "
James, V. L	Springfield, N.Y., U.S.	Kidd, W. F	Listowel, "
Jeffrey, E. P	Weston, Ont.	Lyons, W. G	Cheltenham, "
Johnston, T	Dundee, Scotland.	Matthews, M	Brougham, "
Jones, R. A	Simcoe, Ont.	Macdonald, A	Cobourg, "
Jopling, W	Avonbank, Ont.	McQually, W. G	Lynnville, "
Keeler, R. C	Harleysville, Pa., U.S.	McLean, W	Nanticoke, "
Law, E. C	Aylmer, Ont.	Metcalfe, A	Hudson, Que.
McClure, D. S	Brampton, Ont.	Marshall, ——	Dungannon, Ireland.
McLean, C. C	Meadville, Pa., U.S.	Pierce, C. A	Creston, Ill., U.S.
Newmarch, E	Burton, England.	Perdue, J. W	Wingham, Ont.
Newton, T	Weston, Ont.	Porteous, A	Simcoe, "
Parks, M	Winchester, Ky., U.S.	Poucher, M. M	Oswego, N.Y., U.S.
Plank, M	Uxbridge, Ont.	Price, J	Line Lexington, Pa., U.S.
Queen, T	Salemville, Ohio, U.S.	Preston, W. J	Concord, Ont.
Rowe, W	Rondeau, Ont.	Perkins, ——	Beeton, "
Rogers, R	Vienna, Ohio, U.S.	Reid, J. H	Georgetown, Ont.
Shaw, O. W	Mt. Morris, Ill., U.S.	Reed, J	Bushlywanda, Ohio, U.S.
Schoonmaker, M	Kyserike, N.Y., U.S.	Robertson, F. C	Amherstburg, Ont.
Sine, M. W	Stirling, Ont.	Scanlon, W	London, "
Steele, D. C	Richmond Hill, Ont.	Smith, C. L	Silver Cliff, Col., U.S.
Simpson, M	Mackinaw City, Mich., U.S.	Swingley, B. F	Oregon, Ill., U.S.
Stewart, T. G	Brantford, Ont.	Sutherland, H	St. Francisville, Ill., U.S.
Thompson, A	Strathroy, "	Stewart, R. W	Mt. Victoria, Ohio, U.S.
Thompson, T	New York, N.Y., U.S.	Stowe, C. W	Detroit, Mich., U.S.
Tomlinson, G	Swedonia, Ill., U.S.	Starling, W	New Hamburg, Ont.
Van Zant, M	Stouffville, Ont.	Tanner, A	Drayton, "
Waterman, G	Creston, Ill., U.S.	Tanner, W. J	Mt. Forest, "
Wright, M	Millbury, Ohio, U.S.	Thomas, F	Dunblane, "
McVean, A. G	Woodhull, Ont.	Vandervoort, G. L	Belleville, "
		Walker, A	Wingham, "
		Waugh, W. J	Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.
2. Seniors.		Waugh, J. A	" "
		Wessel, A. E	Wooler, Ont.
Anderson, G	Somerville, Ont.	Whytock, J	Teeswater, Ont.
Bartram, E. J	Louisburg, Mich., U.S.	Woodhull, W	Angola, Ind., U.S.
Bell, W. S	Kars, Ont.	Wrigglesworth, F	Georgetown, Ont.
Blanchard, L. D	Mt. Eaton, Ohio, U.S.	Yonkerman, D. P	Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.

Division 5.

In addition to the foregoing, there are the following Provincial Institutions of an educational character, subject to the control of your Honour in Council, but under the administration of the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture, through whom the Annual Reports thereon are made; and it is only necessary to refer to them here in order to complete the full list of our Provincial Educational Institutions. These are:—The College of Agriculture and Experimental Farm, at Guelph; the Institution for the Blind, at Brantford; the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Belleville; the Boys' Reformatory, at Penetanguishene; and the Industrial Refuge for Girls—a branch of the Andrew Mercer Reformatory.

PART IV.

RESPECTING UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS NOT UNDER PROVINCIAL CONTROL,

BUT INCORPORATED BY CHARTER OR ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

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BUT INCORPORATED BY CHARTER OR ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

While my official duty might be considered at an end, in having submitted the foregoing Report on the condition of the three great constituents of our Provincial system—the Elementary, Secondary or Higher, and Superior or University branches of education not overlooking also those institutions—either Provincial or Provincially aided—which supply instruction in special or technical subjects, this review would fail in completeness if my Report did not also present some of the valuable results which the Universities, Colleges, and Schools of a denominational or social character are contributing in the work of general education in the Province. Schools of a private or social origin, and some of a superior order, are to be found in cities and larger towns, and these with the denominational Universities, Colleges, and Schools, constitute no unimportant part of our educational agencies. Such institutions have been established by voluntary subscriptions from members of their own religious bodies and the general public, and all possess suitable buildings and appliances. Victoria College, Queen's, Trinity, and the Western University, also derive considerable income from endowment funds, the result of similar voluntary contributions.

The Universities or Colleges with University powers comprise the following, in the order of the date of their establishment: (1), Victoria College, at Cobourg; (2), Queen's College, at Kingston; (3), Trinity College, at Toronto; (4), Ottawa College, at Ottawa; (5), Albert College, at Belleville; and (6), the Western University, at London.

The following particulars respecting each of such Universities are derived from their respective calendars, and such other information which their Presidents or official heads have most courteously given.

I. The University of Victoria College.

Victoria College was originally incorporated under Royal Charter, dated 12th of October, 1836, as the "Upper Canada Academy," a Wesleyan Methodist Institute; and subsequently by Provincial Statute 4 and 5 Vic., Chap. 37 (27th of August, 1841), as the University of Victoria College, with power to confer degrees in the several Faculties. It is in connection with and under the control of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Canada.

The Faculty of Arts is composed of the following:—

Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., LL.D., President, *Professor of Mental Philosophy, Logic, Ethics, and the Evidences of Religion;* John Wilson, LL.D., *Professor of Latin and Greek;* Rev. Alfred H. Reynar, M.A., *Professor of Modern Languages and English Literature;* A. R. Bain, M.A., *Professor of Mathematics;* Eugene Haanel, Ph.D. (Bresl.), *Professor of Chemistry and Physics;* S. C. Smoke, B.A., *Adjunct Professor of Classics;* Prof. Bain, *Lecturer on Astronomy;* Dr. Haanel, *Lecturer on Geology;* S. C. Smoke, B.A., *Tutor in French.*

The Associate Examiners are:—

Metaphysics.—A. Burns, D.D., LL.D., E. B. Ryckman, D.D., J. J. Hare, M.A., A. Purslow, LL.D. *Classics.*—W. H. C. Kerr, M.A., James Mills, M.A. *Mathematics.*—J. A. McLellan, LL.D., C. A. Masten, B.A., W. Riddell, M.A., B.Sc. LL.B. *Geology.*—

A. Coleman, M.A. *Chemistry.*—R. B. Hare, Ph. D. *Mechanics and Physics.*—R. B. Hare, Ph. D. *Botany.*—W. S. Ellis, B.A., B.Sc. *French.*—John Petch, M.A. *German.*—R. B. Hare, Ph. D., R. W. Wilson, M.A., LL.B. *Hebrew*—A. M. Phillips, B.D. *English.*—W. H. Withrow, M.A., B. Longley, M.A., A. G. Knight, M.A., Gervase Holmes, Esq., H. Hough, M.A. *History.*—G. C. Workman, M.A., W. I. Shaw, M.A., LL.B.

The subjects of instruction at Victoria College are comprised in its Faculty of Arts, involving a course of four years; and in the Scientific Department for the like period, and in the Faculty of Theology. A summary of the number of students in each Faculty is as follows:—

Students in Arts	133
Students in Medicine (Toronto)	54
Students in Medicine (Montreal)	101
Students in Theology	84
Students in Law	13
Students in Science	9
	394
Registered in two Faculties	37
Total	357

In its Faculty of Medicine, instruction is given in the Toronto School of Medicine and in that of the Ecole de Médecine et de Chirurgie at Montreal.

The Cobourg Collegiate Institute is one of the Provincial High Schools from which this University annually receives its several matriculants.

A special feature in the Scientific Department is that the degree of Bachelor of Science is conferred after a complete course of four years. "Faraday Hall" was erected to supply ample accommodation for instruction in Physical Science, and it also possesses laboratories, apparatus and appliances for this purpose.

II. University of Queen's College.

This College was originally established by Act of the Province of Upper Canada, 3 Vic., Chap. 35 (10th of February, 1840), as "The University at Kingston," on the application of leading members of the Presbyterian Church in connection with the Church of Scotland; and in October, 1841, by Royal Charter, as the "University of Queen's College at Kingston," with power to confer degrees in Arts, Divinity, Medicine, and Law. It is in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

The staff of Professors and Instructors is as follows:—

1. In Divinity.

The Principal, *Primarius Professor of Divinity;* Rev. John B. Mowat, M.A., *Professor of Hebrew and Biblical Criticism;* Rev. Robert Campbell, M.A., *Lecturer on Church History;* Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, M.A., *Lecturer on Apologetics;* J. W. Taverner, *Watkins Lecturer on Elocution.*

2. In Arts.

Rev. J. Williamson, M.A., LL.D., *Professor of Physics;* Rev. John B. Mowat, M.A., *Professor of Hebrew;* Nathan F. Dupuis, M.A., F.B.S., Edin., *Professor of Chemistry and Mathematics;* Rev. George D. Ferguson, B.A., *Professor of History and English Language and Literature;* John Watson, M.A., LL.D., *Professor of Logic, Mental and Moral Philo-*

sophy and Political Economy; John Fletcher, B.A., Oxon., *Professor of Classical Literature;* Rev. Alex. B. Nicholson, B.A., *Lecturer on Modern Languages, and Assistant to Professor of Classics;* Rev. James Fowler, M.A., *Lecturer on Natural Science.*

3. In Medicine.

John R. Dickson, M.D., M.R.C.P.L., M.R.C.S., and F.R.C.S., Edin., *Professor of Clinical Surgery and President of the Faculty;* Fife Fowler, M.D., L.R.C.S., Edin. (one of the Surgeons of the Kingston Hospital), *Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Clinical Surgery, and Registrar of the Faculty;* Horatio Yates, M.D., *Emeritus Professor of Medicine;* Michael Lavell, M.D. (Surgeon to the Penitentiary), *Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology;* Michael Sullivan, M.D. (Surgeon to the Hotel Dieu), *Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Lecturer on Microscopic Anatomy;* Alfred S. Oliver, M.D. (Gaol Physician, and one of the Surgeons to the Kingston Hospital), *Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Pharmacy;* Thomas R. Dupuis, M.D., F.R.C.P.S.K. (one of the Surgeons to the Kingston Hospital), *Professor of Anatomy;* Nathan F. Dupuis, M.A., F.B.S., Edin. (Professor of Chemistry in Queen's University), *Professor of Chemistry and Practical Chemistry;* Kenneth N. Fenwick, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., Edin., *Professor of Institutes of Medicine;* Chamberlain A. Irwin, M.D. (Vice-President of Ontario Medical Association), *Professor of Medical Jurisprudence;* C. H. Lavell, M.D., L.R.C.P.S.K., *Professor of Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery and Practical Anatomy;* ————, *Professor of Sanitary Science;* ————, *Curator of the Museum;* J. M. Stewart and A. P. Cornell, *Associate Demonstrators of Anatomy.*

4. In Law.

J. Maule Machar, M.A., *Lecturer on Roman Law, and Constitutional History and Law;* Byron M. Britton, M.A., Q.C., *Lecturer on Criminal Law;* R. Vashon Rogers, B.A., *Lecturer on Common Law;* G. M. Macdonnell, B.A., *Lecturer on the Law of Real Property;* Richard T. Walkem, Q.C., *Lecturer on Equity;* John McIntyre, M.A., *Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.*

The total number of graduates in the several Faculties and their Degrees, as shown in the Calendar for 1881–82, is as follows :—

LL.D.	15	LL.B.	5
D.D.	34	B.A.	299
B.D.	8	M.A.	79
B.Sc.	3	M.D.	335

The total number of undergraduates in the Session of 1880–81, is as follows:

In Arts	172
In Theology	12
In Medicine	68

The Collegiate Institute at Kingston is one of the Provincial High Schools from which the University annually derives several matriculants.

III. University of Trinity College.

Incorporated by Royal Charter on the 16th July, 1852, as a Church of England institution, with power to confer degrees in the several Faculties. The subjects of instruction comprise proceedings in Arts, Divinity, Medicine and Law. In Medicine, the course of study must have been pursued in the Trinity Medical School, incorporated by Act of the Legislature of Ontario, 40 Vic., Cap. 65 (2nd March, 1877), or in some other recognized Medical School.

The staff of Professors and Instructors comprise—

Rev. C. W. E. Body, M.A., *Provost;* The Provost, *Professor of Divinity;* Rev. William Jones, M.A., *Professor of Mathematics;* Rev. Algernon Boys, M.A., *Professor of Classics;* Rev. A. J. Broughall, M.A., *Classical Lecturer;* Rev. J. Langtry, M.A., *Lecturer in Apologetics;* Rev. J. D. Cayley, M.A., *Lecturer in Pastoral Theology;* Rev. O. P. Ford, M.A., *Lecturer in the Liturgy;* T. H. Smyth, M.A., B.Sc., *Lecturer in Physical Science;* Emile Pernet, *Lecturer in French;* G. W. Strathy, Mus. Doc., *Professor of Music.*

The total number of graduates in the several Faculties and their degrees, as shown in the Calendar for 1881–82, is as follows:

D.D., 1; D.C.L., 23; B.D., 4; M.D., 64; C.M., 6; Mus. Doc., 1; M.A., 95; B.C.L., 8; M.B., 154; B.A., 139; number not graduates, but having completed the Divinity course, 31; number of undergraduates in Arts, 89.

IV. Ottawa College

Is conducted by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, a religious order of the Roman Catholic Church, and was originally incorporated as the College of Bytown, by Act of the Province of Canada, 12 Vic., Chap. 107 (30th May, 1849), and by Act of the Province of Canada, 29 and 30 Vic., Chap. 135 (15th August, 1866) incorporated as the College of Ottawa, with power to confer degrees in Arts, Law and Medicine.

The Officers and Faculty are:

Very Rev. J. H. Tabaret, O.M.I., D.D., President, *Lecturer on Political Economy.* Rev. J. Mangin, O.M.I., Director of Theologians, *Professor of Moral Theology, Canon Law and Sacred Eloquence.* Rev. M. Froc, O.M.I., *Professor of Dogmatic Theology and Holy Scripture.* Rev. A. Paillier, O.M.I., *Professor of Church History.* Rev. Ph. Provost, O.M.I., Bursar, *Professor of Botany and Zoology.* Rev. J. B. Balland, O.M.I., Prefect of Studies, *Professor of Physics and Mechanics.* Rev. J. J. Fillatre, O.M.I., *Professor of Mental Philosophy and Geology.* Rev. W. M. Bennett, O.M.I., *Professor of English.* Rev. Z. Vaillancourt, O.M.I., *Professor of French.* Rev. L. A. Nolin, O.M.I., *Professor of Greek.* Rev. R. M. Barrett, O.M.I., *Professor of Latin.* Rev. C. J. Smith, O.M.I., *Professor of History and Geography.* Rev. M. E. Harnois, O.M.I., *Professor of History and Geography.* Rev. A. Leyden, O.M.I., *Professor of Mathematics.* Rev. A. Dontenville, O.M.I., *Professor of Mathematics.* Rev. C. Marsan, O.M.I., *Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy.* Rev. A. Paradis, O.M.I., *Professor of Drawing.* Rev. P. Charborel, O.M.I., *Professor of Vocal Music.* Mr. J. A. Duquette, *Professor of Piano and Violin.* Rev. C. Z. Durocher, O.M.I., *Prefect of Discipline.* Rev. T. Kieran, O.M.I., *Assistant Disciplinarian.* Rev. D. Guillet, O.M.I., and Rev. N. D. Forget, O.M.I., *Study Masters.*

Mr. E. F. O'Sullivan, Mr. J. S. Concannon, Mr. W. Haggarty, Mr. C. Evans, Mr. J. Moloney, *Assistant Professors in Commercial Course.*

Mr. T. J. Cronan and Mr. J. H. Lyons, *Assistant Professors in the Preparatory Course.*

The Prospectus and Course of Study for 1881 comprise an examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, also a Course of Civil Engineering.

The following details have been furnished by the President, the Very Rev. J. H. Tabaret, O.M.I., D.D.:

Number of Professors and Instructors	26
" " in Collegiate Course	15
" " " Commercial Course (English 7, French 4)	11
Average number of Students	280
" " " in Collegiate Course	120
" " " years in Collegiate Course	7
" " " " University Course	4
Number of weeks in Scholastic Year	40

V. University of Albert College

Was originally incorporated as the Belleville Seminary, in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Act of the Province of Canada, 20 Vic., Chap. 184 (27th May, 1857), and subsequently by Statute of the Province of Canada, 29 and 30 Vic., Chap. 136 (dated 15th August, 1866), it became a corporation under the name of Albert College, with power to confer degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. The several Faculties are Arts, Law, Medicine, Theology and Engineering, also a department of Agriculture. Degrees have been conferred as follows:

D.C.L.	1	B.D.	4
D.D.	1	LL.B.	12
LL.D	6	Mus. B.	1
Mus. Doc.	1	B.A.	63
M.A.	20		

The total number of undergraduates, according to the list thereof in the Calendar, is 121.

VI. The Western University of London, Ontario,

Was incorporated by Act of the Legislature of Ontario, 41 Vic., Chap. 70 (7th March, 1878), in connection with the Church of England in Canada, with power to affiliate with Huron College, a similar Church of England Institution, and to confer degrees in Arts, Divinity, Medicine and Law, subject to the conditions contained in the 10th and 7th Sections of the Act, which were respectively that any University powers granted for conferring degrees should not be exercised until it had been made to appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, at the least, had been raised in property, securities or money, including Huron College when affiliated thereto, and is held for the purposes of the University, and it was declared that such powers might be withdrawn at any time when the Legislature deems it expedient to require such University to become affiliated in the whole as in respect of any particular Faculty or Department, with the Provincial University, and that the College thereby incorporated might, on its own motion, become so affiliated in respect of any of its Faculties, other than Divinity. The 7th Section provides that the Senate shall not confer any degrees in the Faculty of Arts until such time as four professorships, at least, have been established therein, and four professors appointed to discharge the respective duties thereof, and until this had been made to appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Huron College, on the 24th of June, 1881, became affiliated with the Western University, and constituted its Faculty of Divinity, by agreement between the two corporations, and all the property and securities of Huron College, amounting in value to the sum of $95,000, also became vested in trust for the purposes of the Western University.

Upon the application of the Western University to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, it was shown that the further sum of $53,395 in properties, securities and money had also been raised, and was held for the purposes of the University, thus making together the sum of $148.895, and by Order in Council dated the 4th July, 1881, it was declared that having regard to the condition of the 10th Section of the Act, it had been made to appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that the sum of $100,000, at the least, had been raised for the purposes of the Western University.

The Western University was accordingly inaugurated on the 6th of October last, on which occasion the Chancellor, the Right Reverend I. Hellmuth, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Huron, delivered the inaugural address, setting forth the circumstances and reasons which required the establishment of this further addition to the Colleges affording university education in this Province. From this it appears that while one of the objects of this University, as a Church of England institution in the Diocese of Huron, was to obtain the same power of conferring degrees in Divinity as was possessed by Trinity

College, in the Diocese of Toronto, it was mainly established by reason of the necessity which existed for supplying better opportunities for higher liberal education in Arts, Science and Literature, not only to intending Students in Divinity, but to all others in that large and prosperous portion of the Province of which London is the geographical and business centre. Huron College had been opened in 1863, and during the eighteen years of its existence had educated eighty clergymen of the Church of England. I was also present at such inauguration in my official capacity, and submitted some educational statistics showing the sphere of its intended operations. The Diocese of Huron comprises the Counties of Huron, Grey, Bruce, Lambton, Perth, Waterloo, Elgin, Brant, Oxford, Essex, Norfolk, Middlesex and Kent; and the following is a comparative statement with the whole Province in the particulars of:

	School Population.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in Elementary Schools.	No. of High Schools.	No. of Pupils in High Schools.
Diocese of Huron.....	155,266	1,708	158,027	28	4,149
Whole Province	489,924	5,137	483,045	105	12,910
Percentage of Diocese, as compared with whole Province...	32 per ct.	35 per ct.	32 per ct.	28 per ct.	32 per ct.

It is also of interest to notice that while the present generation owes so much to the foresight of the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, General Simcoe, in anticipating the wants of elementary, higher, and university education in the Province of Upper Canada, which in 1791 was about being established by the Quebec Act, he sets forth in his letter to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., President of the Royal Society, dated January 8, 1791, "his hope that he would be able to establish in the then virgin Province, among other means of civilization, a university;" and thus proceeds to speak of the locality which was to be the centre of the new community:—"For the purpose of commerce, union and power, I propose that the site of the colony should be in that great peninsula between the lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario, a spot destined by nature sooner or later to govern that interior world. I mean to establish a capital in the very heart of that country, upon the River La Tranche, which is navigable for batteaux one hundred and fifty miles, and near to where the Grand River, which falls into Erie, and others that communicate with Huron and Ontario, almost interlock." Upon this spot the city of London, in which the Western University has just been established, stands, and while the site of Toronto was subsequently adopted as the capital, the views of Governor Simcoe in respect to the University remained the same, and have been literally fulfilled in the Provincial University at Toronto, and this one at London, according to his expectations as expressed in his letter of the 16th October, 1795, to Bishop Mountain:—"My views in respect to a university are totally unchanged; they are on a solid basis, and may or may not be complied with, as my superiors shall think proper, but shall certainly appear as my system to the judgment of posterity."

Officers.

The Right Rev. I. Hellmuth, D.D., D.C.L., Lord Bishop of Huron, *Chancellor;* The Very Rev. M. Boomer, LL.D. (T.C.D.), Dean of Huron, *Vice-Chancellor and Provost;* Rev. F. W. Kerr, M.A., *Vice-Provost;* W. P. R. Street, Esq., *Acting Registrar;* E. B. Reed, Esq., *Bursar;* Rev. G. B. Sage, B.A., *Secretary;* Geo. F. Jewell, Esq., *Accountant.*

Professorial Staff.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Huron, *Professor of Biblical Exegesis and Criticism, also of Hebrew and Chaldee;* The Provost, *Professor of Divinity;* Rev. F. W. Kerr, M.A., Gold Medallist in Classics, Toronto University, *Professor of Classics and History;* Rev. G. B. Sage, B.A., *Professor of Mathematics and English Literature;* Rev. Canon Innes, M.A., Rector of St. Paul's Church, London, *Lecturer in Homiletics and Pastoral Theology;* Rev. A. C. Hill, M.A., Rector of St. John's Church, Strathroy, *Lecturer in Apologetics;* Rev. J. B. Richardson, M.A., Rector of the Cronyn Memorial Church, London, *Lecturer in Ecclesiastical History and Church Polity;* Rev. Canon Darnell, D.D., Principal of Dufferin College, London, Ont., *Lecturer in Natural Sciences and Mental and Moral Philosophy;* Rev. C. B. Guillemont, B.A., Professor Hellmuth Ladies' College, *Lecturer in Modern Languages;* Rev. W. Minter Seaborne, Incumbent of St. John's Church, Thamesford, *Lecturer in Geology, Botany and Chemistry;* Rev. Alfred Brown, B.A., Assistant Minister St. Paul's Church, London, *Lecturer in Liturgies;* Rev. G. G. Ballard, B.A., Rector of Trinity Church, St. Thomas, *Lecturer in Elocution.*

The Calendar shows the prescribed course and subjects of study in the Faculty of Divinity, also in the Faculty of Arts, in which the Curriculum of the University of Toronto is adopted in full, it being the intention to affiliate in this Faculty with the Provincial University; and this subject is now under the consideration of both Senates. The Curriculums of the Medical and Law Departments are also in accordance with those prescribed by the Provincial University.

At the opening on the 6th of October last, there were twelve students in residence.

VII. Colleges and Schools Incorporated.

These schools are of a social or denominational origin engaged in higher education, and comprise the following: Church of England—Trinity College School, at Port Hope; Bishop Hellmuth's College for Boys (now Dufferin College), at London; Baptist Church —the Canadian Literary Institute, at Woodstock; Roman Catholic Church—St. Michael's College, and La Salle Institute, at Toronto, and L'Assumption College, at Sandwich.

1. Trinity College School.—The Calendar for 1881-2 contains the following information :—

This school was first established at Weston, near Toronto, in 1865, and in 1868 removed to Port Hope, to buildings rent free for three years. In 1871 the property was acquired and permanent buildings erected, furnishing accommodation for eighty boarders, besides masters, matron, and servants. The School is incorporated by an Act of the Ontario Legislature passed in the Session of 1871-2, the governing body consisting of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Chancellor of the University of Trinity College, the Provost, and the Professors in Arts of Trinity College, the Head Master of the School, and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by the governing body. Further improvements have been made in the erection of a chapel for three hundred worshippers, and a large dining-hall. In 1874 a large wing was added to the original buildings, with additional accommodation for seventy boys, and also for an increased staff of masters and servants, the accommodation being abundant for one hundred and fifty boys. A drill-shed and gymnasium, and twenty acres of land, afford full opportunity for voluntary physical exercise. The course of instruction includes classics, mathematics, English, German, French, natural sciences, book-keeping, drawing, vocal music, and military drill. Pupils are prepared for the University matriculation examinations and entrance for law, medicine, and other professions; while in the Modern Department special attention is directed to preparation for commercial pursuits. The Calendar states that, as discipline and general management of the School are based on the English School system, out-of-school government is, to a large extent, vested in the hands of the prefects, who are selected from the senior boys by the Head Master. The staff of Masters is as follows :—

Head Master, 1870.—The Rev. C. S. J. Bethune, M.A., Trinity College, Toronto.

Assistant Masters, 1872.—Rev. W. E. Cooper, M.A., Trinity College, Toronto. 1876.—Rev. W. C. Allen, M.A., Trinity College, Toronto. 1877.—H. Kay Coleman,

Esq. 1879.—J. Ramsay Montizambert, Esq., M.A., Bishop's College, Lennoxville. 1880.—P. Perry, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, Toronto. 1880.—C. J. Logan, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, Toronto.

Drill Instructor, 1880.—Mr. H. J. Racketts (46th Battalion).

From the opening of the School the attendance is as follows :—

Up to July, 1881, the total number of boys on the School register amounted to 617 Of these 59 have matriculated at Trinity College, Toronto (28 obtaining scholarships) 8 at McGill College, Montreal ; 4 at Queen's College, Kingston ; 3 at University Col lege, Toronto (one obtaining a scholarship) ; 1 at Bishop's College, Lennoxville ; 2 at Cambridge, England ; 1 at Oxford ; 1 at Trinity College, Dublin ; 1 at St. Augustine College, Canterbury ; 2 at Hobart College, Geneva, N.Y. ; 2 at Columbia College, New York ; 2 at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. ; 7 at the Royal Military College, Kingston ; 3 at the Trinity Medical School, Toronto—in all 96.

During the School year 1880-1 the average attendance has been 116, consisting of 106 boarders and 10 day-pupils. The total number of names on the books during the year was 140, of whom 112 came from various places in the Province of Ontario ; 6 from the Province of Quebec ; 1 from Nova Scotia ; 3 from New Brunswick ; 7 from British Columbia ; 5 from the State of New York ; 2 from Michigan ; one each from New Jersey, Illinois, Nevada, and Louisiana.

Of the 140 boys, 133 were learning Latin ; 57 Greek ; 95 French ; 5 German ; 97 Euclid ; 112 Algebra ; 140 Arithmetic ; 19 Trigonometry ; 140 History and Geography ; 28 Natural Science ; 138 Scripture History and Catechism, English Grammar, English Literature, Book-keeping, Reading, Spelling, English Repetition, Writing and Drawing, were also taught generally in the Lower Forms ; Gymnastics and Drill throughout the School ; and Vocal and Instrumental Music to a portion.

2. Dufferin College, formerly Hellmuth College (for boys).—The following particulars are derived from the report of the Principal :—

The institution was founded by the Rt. Rev. J. Hellmuth, D.D., Lord Bishop of Huron, in 1865, for higher education, and has been in operation for 16½ years under the following titles :—The London Collegiate Institute, the Hellmuth Boys' College, and Dufferin College in 1877, through the permission of Lord Dufferin. During this period more than 900 pupils (chiefly resident) from the different parts of Canada and the United States have received instruction. The military system of discipline and drill, with uniform, has been introduced into the School, and is reported to have added much to its general tone and efficiency. The spacious buildings and grounds supply satisfactory school accommodation in every particular. The staff of Masters is as follows :—

Principal.—Rev. H. F. Darnell, D.D. (late of Queen's College, Cambridge).

Professorial Staff.—Rev. H. F. Darnell, D.D., *Professor of Divinity, Classics and Science* ; Rev. W. B. Hill, M.A. (University College, Durham, England), *Professor of Classics and English Literature ;* the Rev. C. B. Guillemont, B.A. (late of the University of Paris, France), *Professor of French Language and Literature ;* Herr Boehm, *German ;* S. K. Davidson (from South Kensington School of Art, England), *Drawing, Penmanship, Commerce and Mathematics ;* Music by a fully qualified instructor.

Commandant.—Major the Hon. Henry Aylmer (late of Her Majesty's Service).

The annual number of boarding-house students is varied—from 60 to 68, of day pupils from 20 to 25, the total number being from 80 to 93.

In addition to the ordinary prizes bestowed upon the pupils for successful competition in their different classes, and the certificates granted for efficiency in special subjects, a *Diploma* of the *Highest Grade* is conferred upon students who have reached the full standard in English and Mathematics, with Classics or Modern Languages. This Diploma is of acknowledged value, being signed by the Patrons of the College—Lord Dufferin and the Bishops of Huron and Toronto.

The following valuable distinctions are also annually placed at the disposal of the Principal:—

1. *Classics*—Silver Medal, by Lord Dufferin.
2. *Mathematics*—Bronze Medal, by Lord Dufferin.
3. *Modern Languages*—Bronze Medal, by His Excellency the Marquess of Lorne.
4. *Conduct*—Silver Medal, by the Lord Bishop of Huron.
5. *Science*— " " " Principal, Rev. Dr. Darnell.
6. *Most Popular Student*—Gold Medal, by W. W. Moir, Esq., of New York, a former student.
7. *Drill, and Officer-like qualities*—Gold Medal, by W. C. Miller, Esq., Newark, N. J., a former student.
8. *Ecclesiastical History*—Silver Medal, by Rev. S. Burford, Grand Rapids.
9. *Gentlemanly Deportment*—Silver Medal, by Rev. T. Heany, Ireland.

3. The Canadian Literary Institute.—This School was founded in 1857, chiefly through the exertions of the late Rev. R. A. Fyfe, D.D. Its governing body consists of 21 Trustees, two-thirds of whom are required to be members of the Regular Baptist Denomination. It is incorporated by an Act of the Provincial Legislature. Until last April its course comprised three departments, namely: Theology, Literary and a Ladies' department. Upon the opening of the Baptist College at Toronto, the Theology department was transferred thither, and the school course now comprises: (1) a Collegiate Course; (2) a Commercial Course; (3) a Ladies' Course; and (4) a Preparatory Course. The standard in the Collegiate Course is equal to that of the second year in the curriculum of the Provincial University. The School is in affiliation with the University of Toronto. Its staff of Teachers is as follows:—

Rev. N. Wolverton, B.A., *Principal (pro tem.), Mathematics and Metaphysics;* Malcolm S. Clark, B.A., *Modern Languages;* J. H. Farmer, B.A., *Classics;* N. S. McKechnie, *English;* Joseph I. Bates, B.A., Ph. M., *Resident Teacher in charge, Assistant in Classics;* J. W. Westervelt, *Commercial Course;* Miss Read, *Governess, History;* Miss McNeal, *Instrumental Music;* Mrs. Farmer, *Instrumental Music;* Mrs. Harper, *Vocal Music;* Mrs. Springer, *Painting and Drawing;* Miss Fraine, *Elocution*; Miss Sawtell, *Assistant in Music.*

Attendance of Students and Pupils, November, 1881.

	Ladies.	Males.	Total.
Preparatory Course	5	12	17
Collegiate Course, 1st Year	6	18	24
" " 2nd Year	0	17	17
" " 3rd Year	2	5	7
Ladies' Course, 1st Year	20	.....	20
" " 2nd Year	10	.....	10
" " 3rd Year	4	.....	4
Commercial Course	1	21	22
Fine Arts Course	20	.....	20
Total	68	73	141
Counted twice	1	16	17
Attendance, Actual	67	57	124

4. St. Michael's College was incorporated in 1855 by Act of the late Province of Canada, 18 Vic., chap. 237, having been previously founded under the Right Reverend A. F. M. DeCharbonnel, Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, in the Bishop's residence on Church Street, in the City of Toronto, where the College remained until August, 1856, when it was removed to the present commodious buildings, situate on Clover Hill; one-

half of the ground occupied having been the gift of the late Honourable John Elmsley. The assessed value of the present buildings and land is $150,000, and the number of the teaching staff of the College is 15. The present resources of the College will justify an addition to the main building. The chief revenue for the past ten years has been from pupils' fees. The standard of studies having advanced steadily with the general educational progress of the Province, it was deemed advantageous for students intended for the liberal professions to apply for the affiliation of this College with the Provincial University of Toronto. On March 25th, 1881, this affiliation was effected upon a basis similar to that of the affiliation of many Catholic Colleges of England and Ireland with the London University. Throughout the course all the lectures in Mental and Moral Science, Civil Polity and History are given in St. Michael's College. The course of study includes Greek and Latin Classics, Mental Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mathematics, History. The following is the staff, with subjects of study :—

Very Rev. C. Vincent, *Superior and Professor of French ;* Rev. L. Brennan, *Director of Studies and Professor of History ;* Rev. F. R. Frachon, *Mental Philosophy ;* Rev. R. McBrady, *Greek and Latin ;* Mr. W. H. Heenan, *Greek and Latin ;* Rev. P. Chalandard, *Latin and French ;* Rev. W. Brennan, *English and Mathematics ;* J. R. Teefy, *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy ;* Rev. J. Guinane, *Commercial Department ;* Mr. D. Mouchelle, *English and French ;* Rev. J. Miller, *German ;* Mr. F. MacEvoy, *Elementary English ;* Rev. E. Murray, *Music ;* Rev. M. Mulcahy, *Prefect of Study ;* Rev. L. Cherrier, *Prefect of Study ;* Mr. P. Buckley, *Prefect of Recreation.*

Students.

Number of students in English Course	49
" " Classical "	89
" " Mental and Moral Science	9
Total number of students	147
Number of boarders	117
" day scholars	30
Number from Province of Ontario	81
" " Quebec	6
" United States	60

5. De La Salle Institute.—The number of resident boarding students is reported for 1881 to be 75, and 120 day students. The Course comprises three departments, namely : Commercial, Classical and Scientific. The School is under the charge of Brother Tobias, of the Order of Christian Brothers, as Director.

Schools and Colleges for the higher education of women comprise :

1. The Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton.
2. The Bishop Strachan School, Toronto.
3. The Hellmuth Ladies' College, London.
4. The Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby.
5. The Brantford Ladies' College.
6. The Ottawa Ladies College.
7. Alma College, St. Thomas.

1. The Wesleyan Female College is incorporated by Act of the Provincial Legislature, and was opened in 1861. Although in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist body, its President and members of the Board may belong to other Protestant denominations, from whom many pupils come, and they are at full liberty to attend their own churches. The College has power to confer scholastic distinctions, and in its Report it is stated that it has 156 graduates, most of them being from the Dominion, but several from the United States and other countries. Some of these are now missionaries in the North-West, and also in Japan. The present class, who will graduate in 1882, number about 12, and the requirements for graduation, as set out in the Course of Study, are stated to be rigidly required.

The teaching staff consists of the following:—

Rev. A. Burns, D.D., LL.D., *Principal and Professor of Logic, Mental and Moral Sciences and Evidences;* Rev. W. P. Wright, M.A., B.D., *Professor of Natural Sciences and Latin;* Miss L. O'Loane, M.E.L., *Mathematics and Rhetoric;* Miss Laura McEvers, M.E.L., *History, Analysis, etc.;* Mrs. M. A. Wright, *English Branches.*

Modern Languages.—Mademoiselle Azilda Guillet, *French;* Madame Johanna Christianson, *German.*

Fine Arts.—Henry Martin, O.S.A., *Prof. of Drawing and Painting.*

Instrumental Music.—R. S. Ambrose, Esq., *Prof. of Piano;* L. H. Parker, Esq., *Prof. of Pipe Organ;* Miss Annette Reesor, Miss Ellie Ambrose, *Piano.*

Vocal Music.—Miss Emma Kellogg.

Calisthenics and Riding.—Corporal Major Dearnaly.

Additional Lectures.—Every year our Pupils are favoured with Lectures on Science and Literature, from eminent professional talent. They also hear all the eminent musicians who visit the city.

The course of study comprises English Literature, embracing the works required for the University examinations in its several years, Physical Sciences, and Latin, French and German languages. Instruction is also given in Logic, Rhetoric, Psychology, Ethics and Evidences of Christianity, and much attention to Music, Drawing and Painting. The degrees of the Institution are Mistress of Liberal Arts and Mistress of English Literature, the first including the languages generally, and the other English only. The College is reported to be in a prosperous condition, being entirely free from debt, with ample school accommodation and appliances. There is accommodation sufficient for 150 resident boarders, and for 250 pupils in all. During the present Session the number in attendance is 147.

2. The Bishop Strachan School.—This school was founded by the late Bishop of Toronto, the Rt. Rev. John Strachan, D.D., in connection with the Church of England. It is open to all pupils who may conform to its regulations. It was incorporated by Act of the Provincial Legislature in 1868 (31 Vic., chap. 57), but began work on the 12th September, 1867. It removed in 1870 to its present building, Wykeham Hall, where the accommodation both in building and grounds is very suitable for its objects. The number in attendance is 120, and the boarding accommodation is for 75. The course of study comprises the English Language, Grammar and Composition with Dictation; General History, and especially English and Canadian; Geography, Arithmetic, a course of English Literature, and Lectures in Popular Science. Special attention is given to Elocution; and Needlework is regularly taught as well as Calisthenics. Algebra and Geometry are optional subjects. Latin, French, German and Italian are also taught, as well as Drawing, Painting in oil and water-colour, also vocal and instrumental Music. The course in certain branches is about equivalent to that of the second year at the University. Regular instruction is also given in Christian Evidences, Scripture and Church History and Catechism. The Bishop of Toronto is President of the governing Board, and the staff is as follows:—

Resident.—Miss Grier, *Lady Principal;* Miss Helen E. Acres, *English Subjects, Mathematics and Elements of Latin;* Miss M. L. McCarroll, *Vocal and Instrumental Music;* Fraulein Johannsen, *German and French Languages, and Needlework;* Miss Emily Mitchell, *Music,*

Elocution and General Subjects; Miss Fanny Carroll, *Mathematics, French, English Subjects generally, and Elements of Latin;* Miss Edith Draper, *English Subjects generally, and Drawing.*

Non-Resident.—Rev. John Pearson, *for Christian Evidences, Liturgy and Catechism;* Rev. A. Williams, M.A., *for Church History, English Literature, and Popular Science;* Mrs. Charlotte Morrison, *Elocution;* Mr. John Carter, late organist of St. James' Cathedral, *Piano and Organ;* Monsieur Emile Pernet, Professor in University and Trinity Colleges, *French Language and Literature;* Mr. Theodore Martens, of the Conservatory, Leipsic, *Piano;* Miss C. A. Williams, pupil of Madame Sainton-Dolby, Signori Campagna and Schira, *for Singing;* also of Sir Jules Benedict and Herr Kuhe, *for Piano:* Miss Cosens, *Piano;* Miss McCutcheon, *Piano;* Mr. Marmaduke Matthews, of the Canadian Academy of Art, *Painting and Drawing;* Sergeant Parr, *Calisthenics.*

3. The Hellmuth Ladies' College is situate near the city of London (Ontario), and was founded by the Right Rev. I. Hellmuth, D.D., the Anglican bishop of the diocese of Huron. It was inaugurated in 1869 by H. R. H. Prince Arthur. H. R. H. The Princess Louise became its patroness on her visit in 1879. It is now affiliated with the Western University, and is under the personal supervision of the Bishop of Huron. The college is a commodious building, with class rooms, dormitories, and all the requisite appliances for more than 120 resident pupils. It stands in spacious grounds on the banks of the River Thames.

The following is the staff of teachers: *Lady Principal and Musical Directress*, Miss Clinton; *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Wight (Diploma of Cambridge, England), *Divinity and Logic*, Rev. G. O. Troop, M.A.; *Natural Science*, Rev. Canon Darnell, D.D.; *Classics*, Rev. F. W. Kerr, M.A.; *Physiology*, A. G. Fenwick, M.D., M.R.C.S.; *Modern Languages*, Rev. C. B. Guillemont, B.A.; *Geology, Chemistry and Botany*, Rev. Winter Seaborne (late of London University, England); *Mathematics*, Rev. G. B. Sage, B.A. (Trinity College, Toronto); *Drawing and Painting*, C. Chapman; *Elocution*, Mrs. Clappe; *Organist and Singing*, J. T. B. Turner—assisted by experienced resident teachers brought from England for the College.

The course of instruction comprises:—Biblical History and Literature, Reading, Writing, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Spelling, Etymology, Grammar and Analysis, Composition, Rhetoric, Physical Geography, Roman and Modern History, English Literature, Botany, Domestic Economy, Elocution; also Latin and Greek, French, German, Italian and Spanish; Drawing, Painting, Music, Calisthenics and Needlework.

The number of resident pupils in 1881 was 101, and 24 day pupils; the total number since the opening of the College is 1,200.

4. The Ontario Ladies' College at Whitby was incorporated by Act of the Legislature in 1874, and inaugurated by Lord Dufferin. It is in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist body. The staff consists of—

Rev. J. J. Hare, M.A., *Logic, Natural Science, and Higher Classics;* Miss Adams, M.L.A., *Belles-Lettres, Art Criticism and Italian;* Miss Rorke (McGill Normal School), *Mathematics and Book-keeping;* Miss Gillin (First-Class Normal), *English;* Miss L. Phillips, M.E.L., *Junior English and Mathematics;* Mlle. M. Archer, *French and German;* Prof. E. Fisher, *Vocal and Instrumental Music (Piano and Pipe Organ);* Mrs. Hare, *Instrumental Music;* Miss L. Wilson, M.L.A., *Instrumental Music;* Miss Dick, *Vocal Music;* Miss Windeatt, *Drawing and Painting;* Corporal Major Dearnaly, *Walking, Riding, and Calisthenics.*

The course of instruction involves the elementary and higher branches up to the standard of matriculation in Victoria College. The buildings are extensive and afford accommodation for 125 boarders, and are surrounded by grounds of large extent. It also possesses a good collection of maps, globes and other requisite apparatus. During the past year the number of boarders has been 73 and day pupils 20, and the number who have graduated is 18.

5. The Brantford Young Ladies' College was established in 1874, and is in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Its object is the higher education of young women, for which instruction is provided in the Literary, Music, and Fine Arts Departments. The staff consists of the following: Principal, F. M. MacIntyre, M.A., LL.B.; Henry Whish, Mus. Bac.; Henry Martin, M.C.S.A.; the Rev. D. D. McLeod, with six Lady Teachers and four Lecturers. The College has availed itself of the advantages offered by the Statute of the University of Toronto for the local examination of women, during the last three years, in different groups of subjects of the Junior Matriculation Examination, and also in the Metaphysics and Logic of the second year. Twenty young lady students of the school have successfully passed these examinations. The examinations of the College are conducted by examiners not connected with the College. The number of students in attendance is 90; of these 60 are in residence.

6. The Ottawa Ladies' College and Conservatory of Music was incorporated by Act of the Legislature in 1869, and is in connection with the Presbyterian Church, and the majority of the Board of Management are required to be Presbyterians. This College was founded to meet the views of those who desire to place higher education within the reach of young women. The buildings are well supplied with school-rooms, bed rooms and other requisite accommodation. The standards aimed at for the senior classes are those of the University. The staff consists of—

Principal.—Rev. A. F. Kemp, M.A., LL.D.

English Preceptresses.—Miss Margaret T. Scott, *1st Class 'A' Provincial Certificate;* Miss Belle McDougall, *Graduate Ladies' College;* Miss Minnie J. B. Buck, *Graduate Ladies' College.*

Lecturers.—Rev. Wm. Moore, D.D., *On Pre-Historic America;* Rev. Wm. Armstrong, M.A., *On Ancient Literature;* Rev. D. M. Gordon, B.D., *On the Evidences of Christianity.*

Music.—J. W. F. Harrison, *Musical Director;* and Miss Louisa M. Wright, *Graduate Ladies' College.*

Modern Languages.—J. A. Guignard, M.A.

Fine Arts.—Prof. Philip Monson, *Drawing and Painting;* Mrs. King, *Painting on Porcelain and Satin.*

A Conservatory of Music exists as a department of the College, and affords the two-fold advantage of enabling pupils to pursue any Literary or Art studies in the College at the same time as their music.

A building was erected expressly for the Ladies' College at a cost of $50,000, and possesses ample accommodation and appliances for more than 150 pupils. The total number for 1880-81 was 131, of whom 61 were boarders and 70 day pupils; 100 took vocal and instrumental music, and 44 drawing and painting. The course of study comprises:—

(1) A Preparatory Department for elementary English subjects, with plain and fancy needlework.

(2) An Academic Class.

(3) Also a Collegiate Class.

(4) Also a Graduating Class for instruction in the department of Philosophy and Science.

Those who successfully complete the whole course up to the required standard, receive a diploma of graduation and are enrolled as graduates. In pianoforte, organ and vocal music diplomas of graduation are also respectively granted.

7. Alma College was established at St. Thomas, in connection with the Episcopal Methodist Church, for the higher education of ladies, and as a separate institution for this purpose in place of "Alexandra College"—the ladies' branch of Albert College at Belleville. The buildings were completed in 1881, and are of a collegiate character, and suitable in a very high degree for a large number of resident pupils. The College was only opened for instruction last autumn.

Besides the Ladies' Schools mentioned, there are Convents in each of the Roman Catholic dioceses of the Province, in which much attention is paid to the higher subjects of education for ladies. They are respectively situate at Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton and London. The Loretto Convent at Lindsay is a Ladies' School for higher instruction, established by the Rev. Father Stafford in 1874, which is specially noticeable for the completeness of its accommodation and other school arrangements. The course of study is equal to the High School Intermediate. Twenty of its pupils have received teacher's certificates, five of which are from the Normal Schools, and eleven others had previously obtained certificates, showing 31 who have become legally qualified teachers. 300 pupils were on the register of 1881, and the teaching staff comprises eight instructors.

Conclusion.

Under the foregoing general heads I have endeavoured to present to your Honour, in Part I., not only the statistics of the Public, Separate and High Schools, which are collected from the Returns of the County and other Municipal Clerks, and County and other Public School Inspectors made to this Department in the year following; but have brought up all the proceedings of the Department from the 1st of January, 1880, to the 31st December, 1881, a period of two years; and the Minister's Annual Report can, therefore, in future present to your Honour for the information of the Legislative Assembly in each session all the transactions of the Department for the year just expired, as in the case of other public Departments; and the only information which under the special circumstances referred to need be delayed until collected in the subsequent year, are the Statistics of the Public, Separate and High Schools relating to the previous year.

It will also be noticed that this Part contains not only the important proceedings of the Department for two full years 1880 and 1881, but a comparison and review of the progress and improvement of our Provincial system for ten years from 1871 to 1881 inclusive; and that the present time was most opportune for this object, inasmuch as it would agree with the periods of the decennial census of the Dominion, and also present two periods of five years each of the administration and supervision by the late Council of Public Instruction with a Chief Superintendent, and the Committee of the Executive Council (the Education Department) and a Minister respectively.

A comparison has also been presented in important particulars between our Provincial system and those in States of the Union similarly circumstanced, and also in England.

Full details and data are also furnished for the information of the public, and suggestions and recommendations submitted for the consideration of all concerned in educational work, and responsible for securing useful and beneficial results, from the opportunities so generally afforded to each child, and every class in our community.

In Part II. will be found sufficient evidence to show that similar efforts are made to provide education of a technical and practical character in Science and Art; and that the time is also opportune for extending its objects, and especially in the direction of mechanical, agricultural and practical instruction for boys, and of household and domestic arts for girls.

From Part III. it will appear that satisfactory provision has also been made for the highest literary and scientific instruction in the curriculum of the Provincial University, and an efficient staff of Professors, Lecturers and Tutors in University College; as well as practically in the several departments of Physics in the Provincial School of Practical Science. An enlarged sphere of educational usefulness in supplying the further needs of our Provincial system has also been pointed out for Upper Canada College, to fulfil under an improved and more economical management.

In Part IV. the numerous Institutions which are there shown to have been successfully established for the work of University and higher education, by the zeal and interest of all the leading denominations of Christians in the Province, and the liberality of such classes and individuals testify to the penetrating influence of religion in our educational system, and to that freedom of action which will preserve to our different institu-

tions, an individuality unknown in the uniformity prevalent in France and not absent in Germany.

As this is a record of ten years' experience, it will not be necessary to set out in subsequent reports more than the transactions of each year, with any improvements and the directions of further progress until another cycle of at least five years has run; and while it has been a pleasant duty to collect and place before your Honour for the information of the Legislative Assembly and the public the material contained under the several heads of this Report, it has been with the further object of directing the attention of all to the importance of the several questions which have been raised for consideration, and which, when properly matured, may tend to still greater practical benefits.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's obedient servant,

ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (ONT.),
TORONTO, *January* 31*st*, 1882.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR

1881.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
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1882.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1881.

To the Honourable John Beverley Robinson,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour :

The undersigned has the honour to submit the following Report on the operations of the Department of Immigration for the year ending 31st December, 1881 :—

During the past year there was an active movement of immigrants from the Old to the New World, but owing, doubtless, to the keen competition by other Provinces of the Dominion and the United States, Ontario did not obtain as large a proportion as in former years. A large number of immigrants bound for the States landed at Quebec and passed through Ontario, but their destinations having been fixed before they left their homes, there was little hope of inducing them to remain in this Province. The total number of immigrants settled in Ontario, through agencies, during the year was 18,233, as against 19,291 in 1880 ; while the total arrivals at Halifax and Quebec were 32,184, as against 27,877 in 1880.

From 1876 to 1880, both inclusive, there was but little demand in the Province of Quebec for farm labourers and female domestic servants, and wages being higher in Ontario, most of the immigrants who landed at Quebec found their way to this Province.

The system of granting free passes to immigrants during those years placed Ontario, though farther west, on an equal footing with the Province of Quebec, while the higher

wages paid in this Province formed sufficient inducement to the immigrants to give Ontario the preference. On the 1st of January, 1881, Ontario withdrew from the arrangement with the Dominion Government under which farm labourers and female domestic servants were provided with free passage to this Province. The Quebec Government, a few years ago, also withdrew from that arrangement, but having since returned to it, its agents were authorized to grant free passes to all classes of immigrants to any part of the Province of Quebec during the year 1881.

The Dominion Government continued, until the 9th of July last, to grant free passes to immigrants bound for Ontario, but from that date such immigrants as could be employed in the Province of Quebec could not obtain passes to Ontario. The result was, that though wages were much higher in Ontario, as many approved domestic servants and unmarried farm labourers as could be prevailed upon to remain were settled in the Province of Quebec, while other immigrants with large families and small means were sent by the Dominion Agent to Kingston or Toronto. It may be noticed that this Province has saved from $15,000 to $18,000 by the change of policy, and a much larger sum if the claims of the Dominion were conceded.

Female Domestic Servants.

In every part of Ontario the demand for female domestic servants was very pressing during the entire season, but the supply was altogether inadequate. The few experienced servants that arrived were readily engaged at wages ranging from $8 to $10 per month and maintenance, and owing to the keen demand in the cities few could be induced to go to the country towns. It is becoming generally known that well-trained servants are scarce even in England, and command high wages; consequently few of this class are disposed to emigrate to the colonies. There is, however, a large number of partially trained domestic servants in the British Islands who would very materially better their circumstances by coming to this Province. A society, composed of ladies and gentlemen of influence and position, has recently been formed in London, England, with a view to encourage and assist the emigration of the latter class to the Dominion. It is proposed to send a number of the girls together in care of some reliable and responsible person, who shall cross the ocean with them and place those for Ontario in charge of the Ontario Immigration Agent at Quebec, from which place free passage will be provided for them to this Province. The Dominion travelling agent will convoy them, along with other immigrants, to Toronto, and place them in charge of the local agents. The committee in London, England, recommends that committees of ladies should be formed in the principal cities and towns of Ontario to assist in obtaining respectable places for the girls, give them advice and sympathy, keep a record of their movements and watch over their moral and temporal welfare. The formation of such committees would not only be an inducement to respectable girls to emigrate, but would also encourage them to remain at domestic service. There are not a few respectable girls, who, being strangers, find themselves cut off from social enjoyment, and leave service in disgust and seek employment in factories or elsewhere. Girls coming out under the auspices of the society in London are to have certificates of character sent to this Department one week in advance of their

arrival here. Only girls of good moral character, suitable age, and sound health, are to be sent. In Toronto a committee has already been formed for the purpose above mentioned.

Farm Labourers.

During the year 1881, there was almost as great a demand for farm labourers as for domestic servants. In the early part of the season general labourers were much sought after at high wages, but as farmers were tardy in raising the wages of farm labourers proportionately, the consequence was that, though the arrivals were large in May and June, many were induced to accept other employment at $1.25 to $1.50 per day as long as farmers were only offering from $15 to $16 per month, with board, for the summer season. As the season advanced farmers paid from $25 to $30 per month, with board and washing, bu it was impossible to find a sufficient number of men to supply the demand even at these wages. From all parts of the Province pressing orders were sent to the agencies, but the demand could not be supplied. Nearly all the farm labourers who arrived at Toronto were engaged at the sheds by farmers who came to meet them, and there were instances of some who came one hundred miles to look for men, only to go back disappointed. Farmers are already sending orders for men, with a view to secure them in time for spring work. In the eastern sections of the Province the demand for labourers was brisk, but the farmers did not suffer so much from want of them as did those north and west of Toronto. If farmers could be induced to build more cottages suitable for labourers' families, they would secure more permanent labourers, and their daughters as domestic servants.

Tenant Farmers.

A considerable number of tenant farmers settled in Ontario in 1881, but it is impossible to form an estimate, even approximately, of the actual number. Many of them came out as cabin passengers, and left Quebec without calling on the agent. Some called at the Department, while others went direct to friends with whom they were in correspondence prior to their departure from Europe. For the information of tenant farmers from Europe, lists of purchasable farms, with full description, price, and terms of payment, have been obtained from the various districts of Ontario. It has been found necessary for the officers of the Department to collect information as to the general character of the various districts of Ontario in order to be able to advise capitalists seeking investments. Several land agents have also placed their lists of land at the disposal of the Department for the use of immigrants. The Report of the Agricultural Commission has been found to contain much information of the kind that immigrants would find it impossible to collect for themselves.

The Dominion Government having during last summer invited four delegates from Germany to visit Manitoba, and other parts of the Dominion, the undersigned thought it desirable that they should visit the German settlements of Ontario. After spending a few days in the prosperous county of Waterloo and neighbourhood, they, with the Secretary of the Department and an interpreter, visited the German settlement in the township of Arthur, where they found several men from their own neighbourhood

in Germany, who came to Canada about sixteen years ago without means, but who are now in possession of well-improved and well-stocked farms of one hundred and fifty acres each. From Arthur they went to the various German settlements of Normanby, Carrick, and townships in the county of Bruce, and one of their number visited also the German settlements in Muskoka. They were equally surprised and pleased at the remarkable success of their countrymen in those settlements.

An account between the Dominion and Ontario Governments, for the transportation of immigrants from Quebec to Ontario, has remained unsettled since 1878, a difference of opinion having existed as to the amount for which the latter was liable. As formerly explained, the Dominion Government entered into an arrangement with the Grand Trunk Railway Company, without the knowledge or acquiescence of the undersigned, by which the rates for the carriage of immigrants were raised from one cent to one and two-third cents per mile, and it was not conceded by the undersigned that Ontario was justly liable for the extra charge. The cost of carriage for 1878, 1879 and 1880 was made on the basis of one cent per mile, and two-thirds of the amount, in accordance with the agreement, has been paid to the Dominion Government.

Through the Immigration Agency in Liverpool, every available means consistent with economy was used to spread information in Britain regarding this Province during the year. In addition to the circulation of the "British Farmer's Guide," 50,000 copies of a smaller pamphlet, together with maps, are being circulated. Advantage has also been taken of the principal agricultural fairs held periodically in England, Ireland and Scotland to circulate printed matter relating to this Province.

There are many men of wealth in England who desire to make their sons Canadian farmers. With that practical good sense characteristic of the better class of Englishmen, they wish to have their sons trained in all the details of farm work before they entrust them with farms of their own. They propose to grant bonuses of about $75 to farmers taking the young men as farm pupils. They expect them to be treated as members of the farmer's family, and receive wages according to whatever they are worth. An opportunity will be afforded by the Department, during the current season, to farmers, to make application for such pupils.

The arrivals at Quebec in 1880 and 1881 respectively, were as follows:—

1880—Steerage passengers, 21,730; Cabin, 3,142	24,872
1881—Steerage passengers, 26,049; Cabin, 3,489	29,538
Increase in 1881.....	4,666
Total arrivals at Halifax in 1881.....	3,646
Total arrivals at Quebec in 1881.....	29,538
Total arrivals at Halifax and Quebec in 1881.....	32,184
Total arrivals at Halifax and Quebec in 1880.....	27,877
Increase in 1881.....	4,307

The following is a statement of the number of immigrants settled in the Province of Ontario, through the Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and London Agencies, with their nationalities, during the years 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881 respectively :—

Year.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	German.	Other Countries.	Total.
1876.	5,722	1,054	1,266	654	2,736	11,432
1877.	4,891	1,362	1,310	756	3,335	11,654
1878.	6,124	1,785	1,551	620	2,975	13,055
1879.	12,169	2,894	3,993	1,450	3,901	24,407
1880.	7,980	3,027	4,518	1,197	2,569	19,291
1881.	7,704	3,070	4,521	1,274	1,664	18,233

The above table shows a decrease of 1,058 in 1881 as compared with 1880.

The total arrivals in and departures from Ontario, in 1880 and 1881 respectively, were as follows :—

	Via St. Lawrence.	United States.	Total Arrivals.	Passed through the Province.	Remained in Ontario.
1880	22,443	47,432	69,875	50,584	19,291
1881	20,899	58,254	79,153	60,920	18,233
Decrease in 1881					1,058

The immigrants settled in this Province during the years 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881 were distributed through its respective Agencies as follows :—

Year.	Ottawa.	Kingston.	Toronto.	Hamilton.	London.	Total.
1877.	431	743	2,534	6,590	1,356	11,654
1878.	416	746	4,602	6,348	943	13,055
1879.	608	1,134	9,509	10,639	2,517	24,407
1880.	767	1,363	7,094	8,241	1,826	19,291
1881.	977	2,187	7,779	6,227	1,063	18,233

In addition to the above immigrants, the following numbers were reported through the Customs as having arrived and settled in Ontario :—

			1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Ottawa and ports within its Agency			1,029	842	768	721	No return.
Kingston	do	do	1,770	649	566	589	859
Toronto	do	do	1,412	837	716	646	1,145
Hamilton	do	do	.. ....	674	959	748	930
London	do	do	2,014	1,883	1,411	2,731	4033
Total			6,225	4,885	4,420	5,435	6967
Increase in 1881, through Customs							1,532

The value of the effects of the immigrants reported through Customs was:—

	1880.	1881.
Ottawa	$24,517	No return.
Kingston and ports within its Agency	18,850	$38,056
Toronto do do	61,552	84,837
Hamilton do do	44,435	44,479
London do do	109,565	146,703
Total value in 1880 and 1881	258,919	314,075
Total value in 1879 and 1880	244,618	258,919
Increase in 1880 and 1881	14,301	55,156

Table A shows the monthly, quarterly, and yearly arrivals at, and departures from the various Agencies, the nationalities of those immigrants who settled in this Province, and the grand totals of 1880 and 1881 respectively.

The following statement shows the number of emigrants who left the British Islands for places out of Europe, and the percentage settled in Ontario, through Agencies, during the years 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881 respectively:—

Year.	Numbers Left.	Settled in Ontario.	Percentage.
1874.	241,014	25,444	10.55
1875.	173,809	17,655	10.16
1876.	138,222	11,432	8.27
1877.	119,971	11,654	9.77
1878.	147,663	13,055	8.84
1879.	217,163	24,407	11.23
1880.	332,294	19,291	5.80
1881.	Returns not to hand in time.	18,233	....

The following statement shows the aggregate number of children settled in this Province since 1868, by the undermentioned parties:—

Year.	Miss Rye.	Miss Macpherson.	Miss Bilbrough.	Mr. Middlemore.	Rev. Mr. Stephenson.	Boys' Home, London.	Cardinal Manning.	Total.
1868	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
1869	187	....	....	....	....	....	....	187
1870	253	194	....	....	....	....	....	447
1871	277	498	....	....	....	....	....	775
1872	185	321	....	....	....	....	....	506
1873	134	358	....	102	....	....	....	594
1874	193	279	....	50	81	....	....	603
1875	....	184	....	78	43	....	....	305
1876	....	163	....	71	....	....	....	234

ding

Passed through to the United States.	Went to Province of Quebec.
1315	42
1065	10
1659	31
1039	83
3117	17
3337	23
3385	31
0839	71
7549	48
7600	36
3290	14
1439	98
4636	64
4503	15
3844	8
2983	87
8300	339
7813	239

NG ARE THE NUMBERS SETTLED IN HROUGH AGENCIES, AND REPORTED CUSTOMS DURING THE TWELVE NDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1881.

	SETTLED THROUCH AGENCIES.	REPORTED THROUGH CUSTOMS.	TOTAL SETTLED IN ONTARIO.
.	977	No Return.	977
..	2,187	859	3,046
..	7,779	1,145	8,924
..	6,227	930	7,157
.	1,063	4,033	5,096
881	18,233	6,967	25,200
880	19,291	5,435	24,726

STATEMENT A Showing the number of immigrants arrived, the number remained in Ontario, with their nationalities, and the expenses of each Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1881

OTTAWA AGENCY

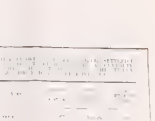
KINGSTON AGENCY

TORONTO AGENCY

HAMILTON AGENCY

LONDON AGENCY

GRAND TOTAL THROUGH ONTARIO



DAVID SPENCE, Secretary.

Year.	Miss Rye.	Miss Macpherson.	Miss Billbrough.	Mr. Middlemore.	Rev. Mr. Stephenson.	Boys' Home, London.	Cardinal Manning.	Total.
1877	91	115	.....	83	28	.....	.....	317
1878	42	68	79	86	32	.....	.....	307
1879	96	95	126	57	24	.....	.....	398
1880	68	114	129	41	22	11	22	407
1881	117	90	158	60	43	.....	45	513
Total	1648	2479	492	628	273	11	67	5598

The number of farm-labourers, including their families, and female domestic servants brought out through this Department, in 1879, 1880, and 1881, was as follows:—

	1879.	1880.	1881.
Farm-labourers	199	273	209
Female domestic servants	37	121	80

Expenditure.

The total expenditure on account of Immigration, during the years 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881, respectively, was as follows:—

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Agencies in Europe	7,651 10	7,955 46	4,806 00	5,553 00
Agencies in Canada	2,618 38	2,295 72	2,903 48	2,777 93
Dominion Government proportion of carriage from Quebec	7,139 32	7,000 00	20,000 00	14,803 55
Carriage of Immigrants in Ontario	4,817 94	8,944 48	9,321 76	5,064 97
Provisions for Immigrants, including medical attendance	5,610 38	11,720 57	8,513 75	5,952 84
Assistance to Immigrants in reduction of passage money	775 13	222 62	.....	.....
Bonus to Immigrants paid in Ontario	2,406 00	.....	.....	.....
Incidentals	829 84	1,511 27	939 46	674 08
Inspection	127 00	.....	.....	.....
Immigration Pamphlet	.....	.....	6,497 74	.....
Total	31,975 09	39,650 12	52,982 19	34,826 37
Cost per head, including Immigrants settled through Agencies only	2 44	1 62	2 74	1 91

The following statement, condensed from the Reports of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, shews the progress of the settlement of the Free Grant Districts since 1868 :—

Year.	Number of Townships set apart.	Number of persons located.	Number of acres located.	Number of purchasers.	Number of acres sold.	Number of lots, the locations of which have been cancelled.	Number of patents issued.
1868	15	511	46,336	82	2,120	.....	.....
1869	24	566	56,011	52	956	.....	.....
1870	14	1,200	155,427½	148	4,585½	.....	.....
1871	1	1,113	153,105½	139	3,452½	.....	.....
1872	18	875	115,065	97	2,268½	148	.....
1873	6	757	100,603½	79	5,038	381	.....
1874	10	919	119,070	57	2,144	453	755
1875	1	1,387	186,807	89	3,896	381	570
1876	.....	1,463	192,858	110	2,261	462	546
1877	4	1,914	260,801	149	5,534	691	542
1878	1	2,115	274,238	188	6,637	1,118	472
1879	.....	1,506	199,500	123	4,911	1,018	513
1880	23	1,292	181,745	110	3,621	870	487
1881	5	1,077	153,764	155	8,870	781	487
Total	122	16,695	2,195,331½	1,578	56,294½	6,303	4,372

The following statement shows the nationalities of the immigrants who arrived at the port of Quebec from 1876 to 1881, inclusive :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
English	4,989	4,646	5,335	10,395	11,000	13,591
Irish	808	742	1,041	1,543	3,163	2,624
Scotch	1,009	799	1,077	1,448	2,861	2,958
Germans	104	84	238	349	282	10,365
Scandinavians	1,157	1,004	1,538	2,872	7,395	
French and Belgians	289	150	134	149	27	
Swiss	.....	62	146	33	3	
Italians	.....	12	8	6	.....	
Russian (Mennonites)	1,358	183	323	208	70	
Russians	20	9	.....	.....	.....	
Icelanders	1,157	52	418	238	71	
Total	10,901	7,743	10,258	17,241	24,872	29,538

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants settled in Ontario, through Agencies, and reported through Customs, from 1868 to 1881.

YEAR.	Number settled through Agencies.	Number reported through Customs.	Total number settled.	Value of the Effects of Immigrants reported through Customs.
1868			10873	No returns reported.
1869			15893	"
1870			25590	"
1871			25842	"
1872			28129	"
1873*			39184	"
1874	25444	6276	31720	Returns not complete
1875	17655	4096	21751	$328236 00
1876	11432	7691	19123	279138 00
1877	11654	6225	17879	305662 00
1878	13055	4885	17940	311117 00
1879	24407	4420	28827	244618 00
1880	19291	5435	24726	258919 00
1881	18233	†6967	25200	314075 00
Total	141171	45995	332677	$2041765 00

* The immigrants settled through Agencies and those reported through Customs are included in the totals up to the year 1874.

† Immigrants reported through Customs and settled in the Ottawa District not included.—D. S.

The following statement shews the number of letters and other documents received, and the number sent out from the Department, exclusive of maps and ordinary circulars, during the years 1879, 1880 and 1881 :—

——	1879.	1880.	1881.
Number of special letters written, copied and sent out, including letters sent from Quebec office	858	1152	888
Number of telegrams	260	390	421
Number of sessional letters and printographed circulars	1994	2803	2600
Number of passenger warrants sent to England	99	178	130
Total number sent out	3211	4523	4039
Number of letters received and filed	2150	4732	1580
Number of sessional letters received	1506	2190	2100
Total number received	3656	6922	3680
Number of Immigration accounts certified and filed in duplicate	387	405	348
Number of Agricultural College accounts received and examined	254	437	440
Number of approved immigrants sent for	236	394	289
Amount of money paid through the Department to bring out approved immigrants from the British Isles	$4585 10	$7444 22	$5544 30

Further details will be found in the various Appendices to this Report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Commissioner.

Toronto, February, 1882.

APPENDICES.

No. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PETER BYRNE, ESQ., ONTARIO IMMIGRATION AGENT, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
6 SOUTH CASTLE STREET,
LIVERPOOL, *31st Dec., 1881.*

The HON. A. S. HARDY,
Commissioner of Immigration, &c.,
Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the operations of this Agency during the past year have been conducted on the same plan and by the same means as the year previous, namely:—by newspaper advertising; by the distribution of printed matter at Agricultural Shows, and through various agencies, public and private, throughout the country; by conference with intending emigrants, and by correspondence. In these various ways the object has been to diffuse information regarding the resources and attractions of the Province, and to promote the emigration of such people as would prove a welcome and desirable addition to its population, and to discourage from going those of an opposite description. Through the various channels referred to there have been distributed about 20,000 pamphlets, 10,000 sheet maps embellished with lithograph views and accompanied with letter-press, and upwards of 50,000 leaflets and circulars, besides considerable numbers of Reports of various kinds.

The stock of the large pamphlet, "The British Farmer's Guide to Ontario," having become nearly exhausted, I found it necessary to prepare a small one to take its place, for general distribution. Its size was limited to sixteen pages, in order to keep down the cost and to facilitate its distribution. It contains a small coloured sketch map showing the Province extended to the limits assigned to it by the Boundary Commission. The contents consist mostly of extracts from the reports of the British farmer delegates who visited the Province a year or two ago, together with facts and testimony regarding the Province from other sources. I find by experience that a pamphlet of this size is much better adapted for exclusive distribution than one of larger bulk, for, whilst it costs comparatively little to print and to distribute by parcel or post, or by hand, it answers the general purpose of such publications just about as well. If those who receive it do not find in it sufficient information or the particular facts they wish to know, it directs them where they may obtain fuller details and get answers to all their inquiries. I got only 10,000 copies at first, being anxious to obtain your approval and authority before having a larger number printed. Since the receipt of your instructions on the subject I have ordered 40,000 more. I am now making arrangements to place 10,000 to 15,000 copies in the hands of as many rural clergymen in different parts of the United Kingdom, during the next few weeks. Clergymen are often consulted by members of their flocks on the subject of emigration, and the possession of this pamphlet will enable them to impart sound information and advice regarding Ontario as a field of emigration.

In reference to the subject of advertising, I have followed the same course as last year, namely, putting a short advertisement in about 300 country newspapers most circulated in small towns and the rural districts, and in a comparatively small number of journals of large and general circulation, and in a few that are specially devoted to agricultural matters and largely read by the farming community. In the case of all these papers, I have been able to insert the advertisement for only a limited portion of the year, with a few exceptions. I may venture here to repeat what I stated in my last report, that I believe it would be very advantageous to have an advertisement for the whole or greater part of the year in a certain number of the best newspapers for this purpose.

During the past summer I occasionally received from Mr. Spence and others reports to the effect that there was a very pressing demand for farm labourers in the Province, which the emigrant arrivals were inadequate to supply. In replying to Mr. Spence, I pointed out that an abundant supply of farm labourers could be obtained in this country if some means were devised of paying their fares, to be refunded out of their wages. I suggested to Mr. Spence, that farmers who were greatly in need of help might remit, through the Department, funds to pay the fares of as many labourers as they required. On my part care would be taken to select and send out only men of good character. It would not be possible to guarantee satisfaction in all cases, but by taking pains to secure only such men as could be well recommended both as to character and capability, the risk of failure or disappointment would be reduced to a minimum. At all events, the suggestion may be worth the consideration of those farmers who are anxious to avert future inconvenience and loss for want of sufficient labour; and it may be that many would act upon it if it were brought under their notice by public advertisement. It would be desirable in such cases that the farmer be prepared to offer an engagement by the year, and to state the amount of wages he would be willing to pay for a man of good average ability, also whether a single or a married man was preferred.

In a former report I drew attention to the number of applications made to me on behalf of the sons of English gentlemen and others, for information as to the terms and conditions of admission to the Provincial Agricultural College at Guelph; but learning that there was little or no chance of students from this country being admitted, owing to the popularity of the college with the sons of Ontario farmers themselves, for whose benefit it was established, I have not been able to give any encouragement to outsiders. It has, however, frequently occurred to me that such youths might find openings with Ontario farmers, who are quite competent to give them a good, sound agricultural training, besides affording them the advantages of a comfortable home and intelligent society. In many cases liberal premiums would gladly be paid by parents or guardians, or by young men themselves, to farmers who could offer such inducements, it being understood that the young men would participate in the work of the farm like the farmers' own sons, and receive, in addition to board and lodging, wages or not, as might be agreed upon. Many of the young men thus placed would sooner or later have command of capital, and eventually settle down in the Province as farmers on their own account. Doubtless, also, there are plenty of farmers who would be glad to receive respectable youths without a premium, and give them a home and some little wages in return for their labour. The main thing is to bring these classes of youths and the farmers who are prepared to receive them into communication through a medium that will inspire mutual confidence. Parents and guardians who would like to see their sons or their wards comfortably placed with a good farmer in Ontario, naturally shrink from sending them out in a haphazard way, without knowing where or when they will obtain a situation, or whether when obtained it will be suitable for them. On the other hand, respectable farmers would naturally require to be assured that the youths whom they are asked to receive into their homes are of thoroughly good character and antecedents, and disposed to carry out in good faith the terms of a fair agreement. I am glad that this mode of contributing to the supply of useful labour in the Province, and at the same time adding to the population a most desirable class of settlers, has received your favourable consideration, and that you have decided on giving it a trial during the forthcoming season. Since the receipt of your letter to me on the subject I have put myself in communication with some private but

influential persons who feel a special interest in this branch of emigration, and I am sure of their co-operation and that of many others in promoting it under the regulations of the proposed scheme.

Another class whose emigration it is highly desirable to promote by a special effort, if possible, is that of female domestic servants, for whom I believe there is a more urgent demand than ever in the Province. But as I have before had occasion to point out, good efficient servants are at a premium here also, and even those who possess but indifferent qualifications have no difficulty in getting situations. The few we do secure for Ontario are generally such as go out with their parents or to join relatives or friends already settled in the Province. I am therefore of opinion that nothing short of an offer of free passages, extensively advertised, would secure anything like an adequate supply. And many thus obtained would be found, I fear, to be of very inferior training and capacity. The cost of an "assisted passage" for a domestic servant is at present £4; formerly it was only a fraction over £1. If the fares were again reduced to £1, it would operate to some extent as an inducement to families consisting largely of girls old enough for domestic service, to emigrate, who otherwise would not be able to bear the cost; and if free passages were offered this inducement would of course be all the stronger, and a corresponding increase in the emigration of such families would take place as a natural result.

The "Assisted Passage" rates of fare, formerly granted only to farm labourers and their families and to female domestic servants, were extended during the year to working class emigrants generally. These rates now stand as follows:—For each person over 12 years of age, £5; each child under 12, £2 10s.; infants under 1 year, 10s.; and domestic servants, £4.

The number of emigrants whose passages were paid during the past year by their friends in Ontario was 359 souls, equal to 281 statute adults. Of this number 105 were domestic servants, 81 farm labourers, and the remainder chiefly the wives and families of farm labourers and others. The amount of money received for this purpose, chiefly through Mr. Spence, Secretary of the Immigration Department, was $6,500. These figures show a slight decrease when compared with those of last year.

The official emigration returns for the year have not been received from the Board of Trade up to the time of closing this report, but I shall forward them as soon as they come to hand.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. BYRNE,
Agent for Ontario.

No. 2.

ANNUAL REPORT OF R. M. PERSSE, ESQ., ONTARIO IMMIGRATION AGENT, QUEBEC.

TORONTO, *3rd January, 1882.*

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report of my operations, at the port of Quebec, during the navigation season of 1881 :—

I left Toronto on Thursday, the 28th of April, and reached Point Levis on Saturday, the 30th, in good time to meet the first passenger steamship of season, the ss. *Buenos Ayrean*, from Glasgow, which arrived on Sunday, the 1st May, having on board 127 immigrants.

On Monday, the 2nd May, the mail steamships *Polynesian* and the *Scandinavian* arrived in port, and disembarked in all 894 passengers.

The general destinations of the steerage adults were :—

Province of Quebec	38
Manitoba	26
United States	190
Ontario	397

It will be seen by this that the Province of Ontario had, in the early part of the season, a good start in securing a large share of the newly-arrived immigrants, but I regret to say that this did not continue, for reasons which will be given later on.

The number of steamships that arrived with immigrants, and disembarked at Point Levis wharf, was 126, as against 128 during 1880. This does not include all the passenger steamers that arrived in port, as some odd steamships of the "London" and "Beaver" lines arrived with only a few passengers ; and as they did not land the passengers at Point Levis wharf, no notice has been taken of them.

The total arrivals of immigrants at Quebec during the season of navigation of 1881, which opened on the 1st May, and closed on the 14th November, were :—

Cabin	3,489
Steerage	26,049
Total	29,538

The corresponding figures for the previous year were :—

Cabin	3,142
Steerage	21,730
Total	24,872

These figures show the total increase of 1881, over 1880, to be 4,666 souls.

The general destination of the steerage passengers for the year 1880 and 1881, respectively, was as follows:

	1880.	1881.
	Adults.	Adults.
Maritime Provinces	24	12½
Eastern Townships	436	1,019½
Montreal City	1,045	2,247
British Columbia	7	4
Manitoba	599	717
United States	6,375	8,628½
Ontario	8,753	7,272
Total Adults	17,239	19,900½
Children and infants	4,491	6,148½
Total number of souls	21,730	26,049

The total number of immigrants for Ontario, in 1881, was 7,272 adults, equal to 9,696 souls; as compared with 8,753 adults, equal to 11,671 souls, in 1880, showing a decrease for 1881 of 1,481 adults, equal to 1,975 souls.

The nationalities of the cabin and steerage passengers of 1881, compared with those of 1880, were as follows:—

	1880.	1881.
English	11,000	13,591
Irish	3,163	2,624
Scotch	2,861	2,958
Other countries	7,848	10,365
Total	24,872	29,538

The following statement shows the number of children assisted to emigrate by various parties, and settled in the Province of Ontario, during the season of 1881 :—

By Whom Assisted.	Sexes.			"Homes" in Ontario.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Miss Rye	5	112	117	"Our Western Home," Niagara.
Miss Macpherson	66	24	90	"Boys' Home," Galt.
Miss Bilbrough	80	78	158	"Marchmont Home," Belleville.
Rev. T. B. Stephenson	43	.....	43	"Children's Home," Hamilton.
Mr. John T. Middlemore	37	23	60	"Guthrie Home," London.
Cardinal Manning's Committee	45	.....	45	Ottawa Agency.
Total number assisted	276	237	513	

By referring to the monthly returns of 1881, it can be seen that during the months of May and June there was a marked increase in the number of immigrants for the Province of Ontario, while the months of July and August show a correspondingly marked decrease.

Statement of the number of adult immigrants settled in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, respectively, during the navigation season of 1881 :—

Province of Quebec.

May	360
June	328
July	696½
August	835½
September	407
October	537½
November	102
Total adults	3,266½

Province of Ontario.

May	2,137½
June	1,566
July	1,107
August	651½
September	837
October	749½
November	223½
Total adults	7,272

From the opening of navigation I had no difficulty in getting farm hands and female domestic servants forwarded by *free* pass to Ontario until the 9th July, when I was informed by Mr. Stafford, the Agent for the Dominion Government at Quebec, that he had received instructions from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, as follows:—

"Restrict passes to Ontario. All needy immigrants must be sent to the nearest place where employment offers, chiefly to the Province of Quebec, because Quebec Government pays two-thirds cost of transport."

The result was that the very best farm labourers and the majority of the female domestic servants were secured for the Eastern Townships and Montreal city. The immigrants arriving by mail steamships were generally met by Mr. A. O. Killam, of Compton. This Agent is an officer of the Dominion Government, and exercised the privilege of selecting farm hands and female domestic servants for the Eastern Townships; and being a farmer of great experience he was careful in choosing none but the best farm hands, chiefly single men. Such as had large families and were without means had to be provided for in some way, and as they could not be located in this rather limited Agency, they were sent by the Dominion Agent to Kingston or Toronto. Mr. Killam always convoyed his party of immigrants to Sherbrooke and Compton.

Female Domestic Servants.

Between the 10th July and end of October I received numerous applications from residents at Smith's Falls, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Port Hope, Toronto, Hamilton and London, requesting me to send them servant girls; but owing to the instructions received by the Dominion Agent at Quebec, from the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, "to restrict passes to Ontario," I was not in a position to forward them. When immigrant girls presented themselves at the office window of the Dominion Agent for a pass to Toronto, or some other place in Ontario, they usually received for answer, "Very sorry I can't send you there; but I can send you to where you will get immediate employment—to Sherbrooke, Compton, or Montreal."

I found it necessary, therefore, in the interest of this Province, to use some means to secure some of these for Ontario. With this view I placed a large blackboard in front of the Ontario office, where the immigrants pass and repass, inscribing in chalk the number of servant girls required from time to time in Toronto, with rate of wages, shewing a considerable advance on wages paid in Quebec. By this means I was successful in inducing some of the better class of female servants, who had sufficient money to pay their railway fare, to go to Toronto.

The rate of wages paid to immigrant girls in the Eastern Townships is from $5 to $6, and in Quebec city from $4 to $5; while the same class of servant girls can command in Ontario from $6 to $8, and in many cases experienced laundry women, cooks, and general servants can obtain in Toronto from $10 to $12 per month.

Prepaid Immigrants.

The number of prepaid immigrants sent for through the Department, and who landed at Quebec, was less than in the previous year. On their arrival they presented cards or circular letters from Mr. P. Byrne, the Ontario Agent at Liverpool, shewing that their destination was the Province of Ontario. As I was not authorized to issue passes in 1881, I allowed the immigrant to retain such circulars or cards, and referred them to the Agent of the Dominion Government.

Statement A shows the number, ages and sexes of the children brought out by the various parties, and settled in the Province during the season of 1881.

Statement B shows the name of each steamship that arrived with immigrants, number of cabin and steerage passengers, with date of arrival at Quebec; also the general destination of the steerage adults; also the nationalities of the cabin and steerage passengers.

Statement C shows the Recapitulation for the seven months' work at Quebec, compared with that of corresponding months of the previous years.

It is absolutely necessary for many reasons, that immigrants, on their arrival at Point Levis, after their baggage is examined by the Customs authorities, and checked by the Grand Trunk Railway Baggage-master, should be forwarded on their westward journey as quickly as possible.

The officers and employees of the Grand Trunk Railway Company were, I must say, very considerate and obliging to the newly-arrived immigrants, and have been most zealous and energetic in their respective duties in the dispatch, care and attention to all immigrants.

Before closing this Report, I beg leave to call your attention to the courtesy shown to the Department by the Owners and Agents of the Allan and Dominion steamship companies respectively, in supplying me regularly, as in the previous years, with copies of all passenger lists. These lists have been very valuable to the Department, and have also aided me considerably in compiling statistics for this Report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD M. PERSSE,

Ontario Immigration Agent.

To the Hon. Arthur S. Hardy, M.P.P.,

Commissioner of Immigration, &c., &c.,
Toronto.

A.—STATEMENT showing the number, ages and sexes of the Children brought out by various parties, and settled in the Province during the season of 1881.

Date.	Steamship.	By Whom Assisted.	Number of Souls, with their respective Ages.																		Sexes.		Total Number of Souls.	Homes in Ontario.
			3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years and over.	Total Males.	Total Females.		
July 10th	Sarmatian	Miss Rye	2	1	4	3	6	9	5	7	5	4	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	1	5	112	117	"Our Western Home," Niagara.
Septen.ber 17th	Sardinian	"	1	1	5	2	4	4	6	7	5	5	6	1	1	2	1	2	1	1				
May 15th	"	Miss Macpherson	2			3	1	4	1	5	6	6	5	1	3	2	1	1	1	4	33	13	90	"Boys' Home," Galt.
June 26th	"	"		1	2	1		1	2	1	3	2	8	3	6	2	4	1	1	6	33	11		
April 10th	Manitoban	Miss Bilbrough	4	3	12	8	7	16	17	22	16	13	19	10	3	1	2	5			80	78	158	"Marchmont Home," Belleville.
June 6th	Buenos Ayrean	"																						
June 19th	Parisian	Mr. J. T. Middlemore	1		3	4	7	6	7	12	5	6	5	3	1						37	23	60	"Guthrie Home," London.
May 9th	Brooklyn	Rev. T. B. Stephenson						1		2	1	2	1	4	7	8	5	4			35		43	"Children's Home," Hamilton.
August 28th	Montreal	"												1	3	1	2		1		8			
	Total		10	6	26	21	25	41	38	56	41	38	45	26	27	20	17	14	5	12	231	237	468	

RICHARD M. PERSSE,

Ontario Immigration Agent.

B.—STATEMENT showing the name of each steamship, number of cabin and steerage passengers, with date of arrival at Port of Quebec: also the general destination of the steerage adults; also the nationality of the cabin and steerage passengers, during the navigation season ending 14th November, 1881.

No.	Date of Arrival at Quebec.	Name of Steamship.	Number of Passengers.			General Destination of Steerage Passengers.								Nationalities of Cabin and Steerage Passengers.				Remarks.
						Province of Quebec.			Maritime Provinces.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	United States.	Ontario.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other Countries.	
			Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.	Eastern Townships.	Montreal.	Total Quebec.										
						Ad'lts	Ad'lts	Ad'lts	Ads	Ads	Ads	Ad'lts	Ad'lts					
1	May 1	Buenos Ayrean	5	122	127	13	4	17	....	....	19½	1	59	....	....	127	....	
2	" 2	Polynesian	49	478	527	15½	22½	38	..	....	26	190	397	386	137	1	3	
3	" "	Scandinavian	....	367	367									83	18	....	266	
4	" 4	Ocean King	1	51	52	....	6	6	....	....	5½	7½	29½	52	....	....	....	
5	" 6	Mississippi	6	106	112	18	....	18	....	....	1	47½	35	56	1	....	55	
6	" 7	Lake Winnipeg	2	31	33	....	10	10	....	....	....	5	8	33	....	....	....	
7	" 8	Parisian	104	768	872	5	28	33	....	....	49½	329½	184	381	119	8	364	
8	" 9	Brooklyn	24	230	254	3½	4	7½	....	....	10	63½	113½	138	57	....	59	Party of 35 children—Rev. Mr. Stephenson, "Children's Home," Hamilton.
9	" "	Nestorian	2	74	76									....		76	....	
10	" 10	Canadian	....	797	797	2	6	8	....	....	1	641	80½	34	....	....	763	
11	" 12	Pera	....	12	12				....	....	....	....	10	12	....	....	....	
12	" "	Lake Champlain	....	23	23	2	....	2	....	....	2	1	14	15	4	....	4	
13	" 15	Sardinian	110	921	1031	5	37	42	....	....	14	386	267	501	111	....	419	Party of 46 children—Miss Macpherson, "Boys' Home," Galt.
14	" 16	Grecian	2	506	508	5	9½	14½	....	....	19½	339	59½	7	....	105	396	
15	" 20	Teutonia	11	258	269	14	10	24	..	....	....	188	30	40	9	..	220	
16	" 22	Moravian	73	845	918	5	9	14	3	....	42	396½	215½	327	108	....	483	
17	" 23	Lake Manitoban	8	26	34	....	5	5	....	....	....	....	17	31	3	....	....	
18	" 25	Ontario	14	258	372	..	1	1	2	....	4½	217½	90½	92	18	4	258	
19	" 27	Corean	13	587	600	1	9	10	....	....	5	281	166½	77	23	133	367	
20	" 29	Severn	1	44	45									45	....	....	....	
21	" "	Manitoban	7	105	112	2	11	13	....	....	6	17	86½	....	....	112	....	
22	" "	Sarmatian	73	911	984	41	56	87	....	....	4	424½	207½	319	134	....	531	
23	" 30	Montreal	7	220	227	7	3	10	....	....	....	98½	67	70	26	2	129	
	Total for May, 1881		512	7840	8352	139	221	360	5	..	209½	3634	2137½	2699	768	568	4317	8352 Total Nationalities.
	" " 1880		459	6513	6972	51	166½	217½	15	7	214	2672	2042½	*	*	*	*	* No monthly record.
	Increase in 1881		53	1327	1380	88	54½	142½	....	....	....	962	95	....	....	....	..	
	Decrease "		....	....	....	....	....	....	10	7	4½	....	....	....	....	....	....	

B.—STATEMENT showing the Name of each Steamship, etc.—*Continued.*

No.	Date of arrival at Quebec.	Name of Steamship.	Number of Passengers.			General Destination of Steerage Passengers.							Nationalities of Cabin & Steerage Passengers.				Remarks.
						Province of Quebec.											
			Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.	Eastern Townships.	Montreal.	Total Quebec.	Maritime Provinces.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	United States.	Ontario.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other Countries.	
						Ad'lts	Ad'lts	Ad'lts	Ads	Ads	Ads	Ad'lts	Ad'lts					
24	June 5....	Circassian	99	915	1014	50½	39½	90	1½	...	26½	371	220	500	114	...	400	
25	" 6....	Buenos Ayrean	13	329	342	.....	10	10	.....	.....	13	20	179½	13	.....	329	.....	Party of children for "Marchmont House," Belleville.
26	" 7....	Toronto	.....	287	287	} 7	1	8	...	..	3	116½	72½	{ 97	54	.....	136	
27	" 7 ..	Lake Nepigon	4	17	21	}								{ 21	.....	.....	.....	
28	" 12..	Scandinavian	.....	322	322	4	13	17	.....	.....	2	147	61	82	42	..	198	
29	" 12....	Polynesian	71	351	422	1	27	28	.....	..	19	90½	163	262	63	.....	97	
30	" 15....	Dominion	7	113	120	} 3	.....	3	1	.....	1	24	43	{ 47	5	20	48	
31	" 15....	Lake Winnipeg	1	6	7	}								{ 4	3	.....	.....	
32	" 18 ...	Scotland	3	32	35	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1	3	19	35	.....	.....	.....	
33	" 19 ..	Parisian	118	729	847	7	21	28	.....	..	16½	271½	213½	417	82	.....	348	Party of 60 children—J. T. Middlemore, "Guthrie House," London.
34	" 19....	Brooklyn	11	136	147	14½	1	15½	.....	.....	4	35	31½	58	14	13	62	
35	" 20....	Canadian	1	355	356	3	22	25	.....	.....	34	39	181	.....	.....	356	.....	
36	" 21....	Ocean King	3	24	27	.....	10	10	..	.....	.....	.....	10	27	.....	.....	.....	
37	" 22....	Lake Champlain	2	17	19	2	8	10	.....	.....	.....	2	6	19	.....	.....	.....	
38	" 23...	Lucerne	.....	14	14	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	..	.....	.....	
39	" 26....	Sardinian	93	584	677	10½	30	40½	..	.....	18	236	186½	330	70	.....	277	Party of 44 children—Miss Macpherson, "Boys' Home," Galt.
40	" 26....	Teutonia	7	105	112	4	4	8	...	.....	4	15½	51½	75	16	3	18	
41	" 27....	Grecian	.....	227	227	17	1	18	.....	.....	1½	59½	104	52	44	131	.....	
42	" 28....	Lake Manitoban	4	28	32	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	32	..	.....	.....	
		Total for June, 1881	437	4591	5028	126½	201½	328	2½	....	146½	1430½	1566	2085	507	852	1584	= 5028 Total Nationalities.
		" " 1880	431	4174	4605	68	134½	202½	4	....	87	1494	1419	*	*	*	*	* No monthly record.
		Increase in 1881	6	417	423	58½	67	125½	.....	.....	59½	.....	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Decrease in 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	.....	.....	63½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

B.—Statement showing the Name of each Steamship, etc.—*Continued.*

No.	Date of arrival at Quebec.	Name of Steamship.	Number of Passengers.			General Destination of Steerage Passengers.							Nationalities of Cabin & Steerage Passengers.				Remarks.
						Province of Quebec.			Maritime Provinces.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	United States.	Ontario.				
			Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.	Eastern Townships.	Montreal.	Total Quebec.						English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other Countries.	
						Ad'lts	Ad'lts	Ad'lts	Ads	Ads	Ads	Ad'lts	Ad'lts					
43	July 4...	Moravian	58	545	603	12	40	52	....	....	15	204	125	158	78	....	367	
44	" 5....	Corean	6	125	131	11	11	22	....	....	14½	7½	79	....	....	131	...	
45	" 5....	Viking	4	52	56									56	....	....	.	
46	" 5....	Ontario	16	100	116	.....	3	3	.....	...	3	12	61	73	27	....	16	
47	" 10....	Sarmatian	88	671	759	35	29	64	...	...	14	265½	185½	392	41	....	326	Party of 62 children—Miss Rye, "Our Western Home," Niagara.
48	" 10....	Manitoban	2	109	111	15½	1	16½	.....	.....	2	6	39½	.....	.....	111	....	Dominion Agent instructed to "restrict passes to Ontario."
49	" 11....	Montreal	12	106	118	48	19	67	.....	.....	....	15	13½	56	4	8	50	
50	" 12....	Lake Nepigon	5	19	24	2	6	8	...	...	....	2	7	24	..	....	.	
51	" 16....	Buenos Ayrean	1	97	98	...	16	16	.....	.....	1	2	29	.....	...	98	....	
52	" 17....	Circassian	58	699	757	37	70	107	.....	.....	17½	293	129	275	82	....	400	Party of 23 children from Cardinal Manning's Committee, London, England.
53	" 17....	Campano	....	17	17	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	17	.....	.....	.....	
54	" 18....	Toronto	24	191	215	13	48	61	.....	.....	.....	56	39½	100	29	....	86	
55	" 18....	Severn	6	33	39									39	.....	.....	.....	
56	" 19....	Scandinavian	2	99	101	20½	32	52½	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	53	48	.....	.....	
57	" 24....	Polynesian	72	499	571	6	38½	44½	.....	.....	11	179½	91½	301	47	....	223	
58	" 24....	Nestorian	.....	80	80	7	11	18	.....	.....	1	3	20	66	14	.....	.....	
59	" 25....	Dominion	14	152	166	4	28½	32½	.....	.....	.....	37½	61½	112	1	....	53	
60	" 26....	Canadian	...	80	80	2	14	16	.....	.....	6	5	25½	.....	.....	80	.....	
61	" 26....	Thames	3	21	24	5	10	15	.....	.....	1	....	4½	24	.....	.....	.....	
62	" 30....	Parisian	155	776	931	10	46½	56½	.....	.....	17	365	127½	386	78	....	467	
63	" 30....	Brooklyn	24	113	137	21	14	35	.....	.....	...	16	30½	87	30	....	20	
		Total for July, 1881	550	4584	5134	249	447½	696½	.....	.....	103	1469	1107	2219	479	428	2008	= 5134 Total Nationalities.
		" " 1880	437	3870	4307	58½	221½	280	2	....	119½	1132½	1534	*	*	*	*	* No monthly record.
		Increase in 1881	113	714	827	190½	226	416½	...	...	...	336½	....	.....	...	.....	.....	
		Decrease in 1881	.....	..	.....	..	.....	.....	2	....	16½	.....	427	.....	.....	.....	.....	

B.—STATEMENT showing the Name of each Steamship, etc.—*Continued.*

No.	Date of arrival at Quebec.	Name of Steamship.	Number of Passengers.			General Destination of Steerage Passengers.								Nationalities of Cabin & Steerage Passengers.				Remarks.
						Province of Quebec.												
			Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.	Eastern Townships.	Montreal.	Total Quebec.	Maritime Provinces.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	United States.	Ontario.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other Countries.	
						Ad'lts	Ad'lts	Ad'lts.	Ads	Ads	Ads	Ad'lts	Ad'lts					
64	August 1..	Lake Champlain	3	4	7	.....	4	4	...	....	....	.....	3	7	.....	.....	...	
65	" 2..	Colino	4	6	10	.....	10	10	...	....	....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	...	
66	" 5..	Scotland	5	48	53	.....	$17\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$	...	....	1	1	$18\frac{1}{2}$	53	.....	.....	...	
67	" 7..	Sardinian	109	473	582	32	40	72	...	....	7	13	$123\frac{1}{2}$	357	49	....	176	
68	" 8..	Texas	21	111	132	17	25	42	...	....	....	$28\frac{1}{2}$	23	68	9	....	55	
69	" 9..	Lake Manitoba	2	15	17	} 21	48	69	....	...	16	15	$34\frac{1}{2}$	} * 17	.....	.....	...	
70	" 9..	Grecian	3	106	109									...	.....	109	...	
71	" 9..	Ocean King	.....	32	32	10	1	11	...	....	3	.....	15	32	...	.....	...	
72	" 14..	Moravian	67	361	428	$31\frac{1}{2}$	72	$103\frac{1}{2}$	...	....	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$82\frac{1}{2}$	$74\frac{1}{2}$	251	66	....	111	Party of 6 children from Cardinal Manning's Committee, London, England.
73	" 16..	Corean	25	82	107	.....	39	39	...	....	5	4	23	...	.....	107	...	
74	" 17..	Teutonia	25	164	189	30	5	35	...	....	....	$36\frac{1}{2}$	37	112	29	1	47	
75	" 21..	Sarmatian	119	448	567	$44\frac{1}{2}$	101	$145\frac{1}{2}$	...	....	$10\frac{1}{2}$	91	$105\frac{1}{2}$	395	57	....	115	
76	" 21..	Lake Nepigon	3	6	9	2	4	6	...	....	....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	
77	" 22..	Ontario	19	64	83	3	32	35	...	....	....	5	$18\frac{1}{2}$	68	5	....	10	
78	" 23..	Buenos Ayrean	20	82	102	3	19	22	...	....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	102	...
79	" 28..	Circassian	135	589	724	$59\frac{1}{2}$	86	$145\frac{1}{2}$	...	....	....	17	171	116	437	50	....	237
80	" 29..	Montreal	36	130	166	11	36	47	...	....	....	2	$25\frac{1}{2}$	$25\frac{1}{2}$	111	25	1	29	Party of 8 children—Rev. Mr. Stephenson, "Children's Home," Hamilton.
81	" 30..	Lake Winnipeg	24	20	44	4	5	9	...	....	....	....	$6\frac{1}{2}$	29	13	...	2	
82	" 31..	Canadian	.....	67	67	4	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$	....	..	....	8	12	.....	....	67	....	
		Total for August, 1881	620	2808	3428	$272\frac{1}{2}$	563	$835\frac{1}{2}$	....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	84	$610\frac{1}{2}$	$651\frac{1}{2}$	1955	303	387	783	= 3428 Total Nationalities.
		" " 1880	660	2150	2810	$89\frac{1}{2}$	151	$240\frac{1}{2}$	1	....	$78\frac{1}{2}$	328	932	*	*	*	*	* No monthly record.
		Increase in 1881	.....	658	618	183	412	595	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$282\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Decrease in 1881	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	$280\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	

B.—STATEMENT showing the Name of each Steamship, etc.—*Continued.*

No.	Date of arrival at Quebec.	Name of Steamship.	Number of Passengers.			General Destination of Steerage Passengers.								Nationalities of Cabin & Steerage Passengers.				Remarks.
						Province of Quebec.												
			Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.	Eastern Townships.	Montreal.	Total Quebec.	Maritime Provinces.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	United States.	Ontario.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other Countries.	
						Ad'lts	Ad'lts	Ad'lts	Adt	Adt	Adt	Ad'lts	Ad'lts					
83	September 2	Severn	2	34	36	.....	2	2	.....	.....	5½	.....	9	36	.....	.....	.....	
84	" 4	Polynesian	139	428	567	4	36	40	.....	.....	14	117	156	374	42	.....	151	
85	" 5	Dominion	37	105	142	3½	35	38½	.....	.....	.....	14	6½	113	11	.....	18	
86	" 7	Nestorian	.....	128	128	4	21	25	.....	.....	5	4	36½	.....	.....	128	.....	
87	" 10	Parisian	167	443	610	12	47	59	.....	.....	13½	113½	127½	432	52	.....	126	
88	" 10	Lake Champlain	2	3	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	
89	" 11	Thames	8	20	28	3	15	18	.....	.....	6½	32½	44½	28	.....	.....	.....	
90	" 11	Toronto	30	110	140									88	25	.....	27	
91	" 13	Grecian	3	58	61	5½	5	10½	.....	.....	.....	6	19	.....	.....	61	.....	
92	" 16	Scotland	7	39	46	.....	7	7	.....	.....	2	10½	4	44	2	.....	.....	
93	" 17	Lake Manitoba	11	15	26	4	2	6	.....	.....	2	.....	4	26	.....	.....	.....	
94	" 17	Sardinian	160	526	686	11	53	64	.....	.....	12½	87½	205½	481	54	.....	151	Party of 55 children—Miss Rye, "Our Western Home," Niagara.
95	" 17	Brooklyn	37	100	137	12	14	26	3	.....	1	14	37½	121	.....	.....	16	
96	" 23	Ocean King	.....	10	10	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10	.....	.....	.....	
97	" 25	Moravian	86	510	596	15½	35	50½	1	...	10	190½	104	297	94	.....	205	
98	" 29	Corean	12	145	157									.....	.....	157	.....	
99	" 29	Texas	17	93	110	7	43½	50½	.....	2½	3	53	79	59	24	...	37	
100	" 29	Lake Nepigon	3	25	28									25	3	.....	...	
		Total for September, 1881	721	2792	3513	81½	325½	407	4	2½	75	642½	837	2139	307	346	721	= 3513 Total Nationalities.
		" " 1880	703	1853	2556	44	139	183	1	.....	31	344½	754	*	*	*	*	* No monthly record.
		Increase in 1881	18	939	957	37½	186½	224	3	2½	44	298	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Decrease in 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

E.—STATEMENT showing the Name of each Steamship, etc.—*Continued.*

No.	Date of arrival at Quebec.	Name of Steamship.	Number of Passengers.			General Destination of the Steerage Passengers.								Nationalities of Cabin and Steerage Passengers.				Remarks.
						Province of Quebec.												
			Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.	Eastern Townships.	Montreal.	Total Quebec.	Maritime Provinces.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	United States.	Ontario.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other Countries.	
						Ad'lts	Ad'lts	Ad'lts	Adt	Adt	Adt	Ad'lts	Ad'lts					
101	Oct. 3	Peruvian	67	342	409	18	35	53	....	....	5	109	76½	249	19	....	141	
102	" 5	Scandinavian	....	94	94	16	10	26	....	....	7	1	37½	82	12	....	....	
103	" 6	Ontario	36	103	139	4	11	15	....	....	....	24½	29½	102	....	1	36	
104	" 9	Lake Winnipeg	7	24	31	} 8	17½	25½	....	....	2	20½	24	{ 26	..	....	5	
105	" 9	Manitoban	3	103	106									{	....	106	....	
106	" 10	Circassian	83	387	470	22	34	56	...	....	19½	140	66½	245	45	....	180	
107	" 11	Montreal	26	60	86	} 8	39	47	...	....	....	39½	23½	{ 59	1	....	26	
108	" 11	Buenos Ayrean	14	59	73									{	....	73	....	
109	" 17	Polynesian	82	376	458	6½	60½	67	....	....	8	92½	122½	327	28	....	103	
110	" 17	Nestorian	....	67	67	3	19½	22½	....	....	....	2	24½	54	13	....	....	
111	" 18	Severn	1	17	18	....	15	15	...	....	....	....	3	18	....	....	....	
112	" 19	Lake Champlain	2	13	15	....	14	14	....	....	....	....	1	15	...	....	....	
113	" 20	Dominion	24	70	94	3	7	10	....	....	4	17½	18	40	23	2	29	
114	" 23	Sardinian	68	433	501	18½	30	48½	....	....	21	123½	128	329	25	...	147	
115	" 24	Grecian	....	61	61	} 2	23	25	...	....	1	30	38	{	....	61	....	
116	" 24	Toronto	4	78	82									{ 61	....		21	
117	" 26	Thames	....	24	24	....	7	7	..	....	....	....	7	24	....	....	....	
118	" 28	Lake Manitoban	3	3	6	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	6	....	....	....	
119	" 30	Parisian	135	373	508	9	47½	56½	1	....	13½	71	126½	368	39	....	101	
120	" 31	Brooklyn	19	105	124	3	45½	48½	....	....	1	5	21½	110	7	7	....	
		Total for October, 1881	574	2792	3366	121	416½	537½	1	....	82	676	749½	2115	212	250	789	= 3366 Total nationalities.
		Total for October, 1880	367	1669	2036	44½	120½	165	1	....	66	301	690½	No monthly record.				
		Increase in 1881	207	1123	1330	76½	296	372½	....	....	16	375	59	....	..	....	....	
		Decrease in 1881	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	

B.—Statement showing the Name of each Steamship, etc. *Continued.*

No.	Date of arrival at Quebec.	Name of Steamship.	Number of Passengers.			General Destination of the Steerage Passengers.								Nationalities of Cabin and Steerage Passengers.				Remarks.
						Province of Quebec.			Maritime Provinces.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	United States.	Ontario.	English.	Irish.	Scotch	Other Countries.	
			Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.	Eastern Townships.	Montreal.	Total Quebec.										
						Ad'lts	Ad'lts	Ad'lts	Adt	Adt	Adt	Ad'lts	Ad'lts					
121	Nov. 1 ..	Viking	5	9	14	.....	3	3	....	....	....	6	....	14	....	....	....	
122	" 4....	Scotland	5	14	19	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	8½	19	....	....	....	
123	" 6 ...	Moravian	18	47	65	....	2	2	....	....	2½	16	14	.....	.....	65	....	
124	" 7....	Peruvian	33	461	494	22	43	65	....	....	11	122	148	283	48	....	163	Party of 13 children from Cardinal Manning's Committee, London, Eng.
125	" 9...	Texas	14	49	63	8	13	21	...	....	1	12	30	63	....	....	....	
126	" 14....	Waldensian	.....	62	62	.....	10	10	....	....	2½	9	23	....	....	62	....	
		Total for November, 1881	75	642	717	30	72	102	....	....	17	166	223½	379	48	127	163	=717 Total nationalities.
		Total for November, 1880	85	614	699	4	51½	55½	....	....	3	103	302½	No record.				
		Increase in 1881.	....	28	18	26	20½	46½	....	....	14	63	.....	.....	...	....	....	
		Decrease in 1881	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	79	.....	....	....	....	

Richard M. Persse,
Ontario Immigration Agent.

C. RECAPITULATION.

MONTH.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.			GENERAL DESTINATION OF THE STEERAGE PASSENGERS.									NATIONALITIES OF THE CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.				
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. Eastern Townships.	Montreal.	Total Quebec.	Maritime Provinces.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	United States.	Ontario.	Total Destination.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other Countries.	Total.
				Adults.	Adults.	Adults.	Adults.	Adults.	Adults.	Adults.	Adults.	Adults.					
May	512	7840	8352	139	221	360	5	.....	209½	3634	2137½	6346	2699	768	568	4317	8352
June	437	4591	5028	126½	201½	328	2½	.....	146½	1430½	1566	3473½	2085	507	852	1584	5028
July	550	4584	5134	249	447½	696½	.....	.....	103	1469	1107	3375½	2219	479	428	2008	5134
August	620	2808	3428	272½	563	835½	.....	1½	84	610½	651½	2183	1955	303	387	783	3428
September	721	2792	3513	81½	325½	407	4	2½	75	642½	837	1968	2139	307	346	721	3513
October	574	2792	3366	121	416½	537½	1	.....	82	676	749½	2046	2115	212	250	789	3366
November	75	642	717	30	72	102	.....	.....	17	166	223½	508½	379	48	127	163	717
Grand Total in 1881	3489	26049	29538	1019½	2247	3266½	12½	4	717	8628½	7272	19900½	13591	2624	2958	10365	29538
" " 1880	3142	21730	24872	436	1054	1490	24	7	599	6375	8753½	17248½	11000	3163	2861	7848	24872
Increase in 1881	347	4319	4666	583½	1193	1776½	.....	.....	.....	2253½	.....	2652	2591	.....	97	2517	4666
Decrease "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11½	3	118	.....	1481½	.....	.....	537	.....	.....	.....

RICHARD M. PERSSE,
Ontario Immigration Agent.

No. 3.

ANNUAL REPORT OF EDWIN CLAY, ESQ., IMMIGRATION AGENT, HALIFAX, N.S.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

HALIFAX, N.S., *January 13th, 1882.*

DAVID SPENCE, ESQ.

MY DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed statement of immigrant arrivals at this port for the past thirteen months. Their general destination is all I am able to give you outside of Nova Scotia, as I have issued no free passes for the Upper Provinces, except a few for Quebec.

I am yours faithfully,

EDWIN CLAY.

YEARLY RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Immigration Agency, for the year ending 31st December, 1881.

MONTHS.	Where from.	SEXES.			Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.							TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.					GENERAL DESTINATION.									Amount of Free Transport to Indigent Immigrants.
		Male.	Female.	Children.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, etc.	Female Servants.	Lower Provinces. N. S.	N. B.	P. E. I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States.	Western States.	$ c.
December, 1880	Direct from Great Britain.	110	47	37	194	116	41	....	....	20	7	...	5	95	10	2	26	48	2	..	108	24	....	....	....	10	
January, 1881		85	33	18	136	90	34	3	....	....	....	....	....	75	9	1	16	31	1	....	73	23	....	....	....	8	
February, "		154	50	54	258	173	65	14	....	4	2	....	13	122	18	1	26	19	2	....	144	77	7	....	....	9	
March, "		215	73	75	363	193	108	43	..	19	...	....	8	184	13	10	33	49	2	....	204	46	4	....	16	42	
April, "		769	255	325	1349	674	278	129	186	72	10	..	32	686	38	13	144	80	18	2	812	120	15	1	....	301	
May, "		59	18	12	89	32	38	4	....	....	....	15	....	55	2	....	10	54	7	3	3	....	....	....	22	....	
June, "		40	15	21	76	61	14	....	....	1	....	....	....	37	....	1	4	70	...	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	
July, "		99	45	24	168	155	11	....	....	....	....	2	1	50	5	14	....	141	10	....	3	2	....	....	9	....	
August, "		75	43	37	155	75	52	25	3	...	..	....	....	54	....	....	11	91	12	....	35	12	5	....	....	..	
September, "		46	22	14	82	32	19	2	....	....	...	29	....	17	6	....	11	46	7	....	15	....	....	....	7	7	
October, "		43	33	31	107	96	11	....	....	....	...	....	....	27	1	....	17	79	6	....	19	1	....	....	2	....	
November, "		97	56	67	220	154	55	....	2	4	...	5	5	85	2	....	20	70	13	....	90	31	10	....	1	2	
December, "		236	111	102	449	383	35	3	....	11	....	17	2	215	12	...	52	115	14	....	207	79	27	....	....	7	
Total		2028	801	817	3646	2243	761	223	191	131	19	68	64	1702	116	42	340	902	94	5	1713 *	415	68	1	57	386	

January 13th, 1882.

EDWIN CLAY, *Agent.*

* These Immigrants have been sent to Quebec, to be forwarded to Ontario and other places.—D. S.

No. 4.

ANNUAL REPORT OF W. J. WILLS, ESQ., IMMIGRATION AGENT, OTTAWA.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
OTTAWA, *2nd January, 1882.*

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Immigration Report for the year ending 31st December, 1881.

The total number of arrivals were as follows:—

	European Immigrants.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	
English	236	72	69	377
Irish	193	94	46	333
Scotch	55	18	15	88
German	156	96	140	392
French	25	6	18	49
Scandinavian	59	14	20	84
Austrian	14	2	3	19
	729	302	311	1342

The following destitute immigrants received assistance in the shape of passage orders and goods to enable them to reach places where their service was required, and others to reach relatives who preceded them into this Agency, equal to 814 adults at $1.37 per adult:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
English	175	40	38	253
Irish	150	68	24	242
Scotch	33	10	9	52
German	114	76	92	282
French	16	3	7	26
Scandinavian	39	8	14	61
Austrian	14	2	3	19
	541	207	187	935

They were disposed of in the following order, viz. :—

City of Ottawa	303
Towns east of Toronto	57
County of Carleton	202
" Renfrew	321
" Prescott and Russell	70
" Lanark	24
" Ottawa	57
" Pontiac	62
" Argenteuil	177
City of Montreal	43
Province of Manitoba	25
Left for United States	1
Total	1342

These immigrants were composed of the following classes :—Agricultural labourers, 328 ; common labourers, 188 ; female domestics, 126 ; brass-founders, 2 ; boiler-maker, 1 ; butchers, 2 ; blacksmiths, 5 ; bricklayers, 12 ; bakers, 3 ; brush-makers, 3 ; bookbinder, 1 ; boys, 30 ; clerks, 61 ; carpenters, 22 ; cabinet-makers, 2 ; gardeners, 7 ; grooms, 6 ; lock-maker, 1 ; machinists, 10 ; stone-masons, 11 ; moulder, 1 ; painter, 1 ; plumbers, 3 ; saddler, 1 ; sawyers, 2 ; tailors, 5 ; watch-makers, 2 ; weavers, 3 ; wheelwright, 1 ; all of whom were disposed of immediately on arrival here.

In addition to the above, many have reached here from the United States seeking employment, and others came to join relatives, of whom I kept no account, having been notified officially that the Customs officers furnished an account of this class of persons monthly to the Department of Agriculture direct, thereby relieving me of this duty.

The immigrants of 1881 were healthy, and required but little medical aid.

Over 76 German families reached here, a number of whom proceeded to join relatives and acquaintances previously located, where they had selected sites for settlement purposes on the Crown Lands in the Counties of Renfrew and Pontiac.

It was entirely impossible for me to ascertain accurately the relative amounts brought out in this year, both in effects and money, by immigrants arriving. On the whole they were possessed of more means than are usually found with this class, and I think I am quite safe in stating that the approximate value may be cited at about $35,000.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient, humble servant,

W. J. WILLS, *Agent.*

To the Honourable the Commissioner of Immigration,
Toronto.

There is no Return of immigrants reported through Customs at this Agency, as shown by the following telegrams :—

TORONTO, *24th January, 1882.*

W. J. WILLS,
Immigration Agent, Ottawa.

Can you send me Return of arrivals through Customs for Report? You may get it from Mr. Lowe.

DAVID SPENCE.

OTTAWA, *25th January, 1882.*

DAVID SPENCE,
Secretary of Immigration, Toronto.

Department of Agriculture states you have been written to on this subject, and the information gained by them belongs to their Report.

W. J. WILLS.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrant arrivals and departures at this Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1881, and their nationalities, the number of free meals, and free passages by Railways or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

MONTHS.	Number of arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of arrivals *via* the United States.	Total number of souls.	Went to the United States.	Went to Province of Quebec.	Went to Manitoba.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS SETTLED IN ONTARIO.								Number of free meals.	Number of Immigrants fed.	Number of free Lodgings.	Number of Free Passes.
								English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	Austrian.	Icelandic.	American.	Other Countries.				
January	37	17	54	.....	42	....	12	4	2	1	2	3	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....
February	19	12	31	.....	10	.....	21	8	5	1	5	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	30	39	69	.....	31	.....	38	11	1	6	20	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....
April	57	44	101	.....	17	1	83	19	19	7	38	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	195	28	223	.....	23	21	179	29	73	13	50	14	....	....	....	....	250	124	124	75
June	116	44	160	.....	31	.....	129	32	50	12	33	2	....	..	....	....	166	80	80	51
July	102	40	142	.....	48	....	94	34	27	11	10	11	1	....	....	....	110½	55	56	37
August	153	17	170	1	36	3	130	56	30	13	23	7	1	....	....	....	111½	61	53	59
September	65	21	86	....	14	.....	72	25	12	7	18	5	5	....	....	....	47	27	20	17
October	180	5	185	.....	64	.....	121	53	10	1	45	10	2	....	....	....	80	60	48	48
November	64	22	86	.....	15	....	71	14	15	3	29	5	5	....	....	....	78	49	49	32
December	33	2	35	....	8	.....	27	16	7	....	4	....	....	....	....	..	64	26	26	8
Total	1,051	291	1,342	1	339	25	977	301	251	75	277	59	14	....	....	....	907	482	450	327

W. J. WILLS, *Agent.*

No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT OF RICHARD MACPHERSON, ESQ., IMMIGRATION AGENT, KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
KINGSTON, *10th January, 1882.*

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the Annual Report of this office with statements annexed, for the year 1881, viz.:—

Statement A—Showing the number and nationality of immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency during each month, from 1st January to 31st December last, by way of the St. Lawrence and the United States respectively, classified as to sexes; also showing the number of immigrants fed, and number of free meals, and free passes granted.

Statement B—Showing the number and nationality of immigrants for the year 1881, and their general destination.

Statement C—Showing the number and destination of immigrants forwarded from this office by free passes during the twelve months ended 31st December last.

Statement D—Showing the number of settlers from the United States who have made entries within the several ports of entry within my district since 1st January, 1881, and the value of their effects, amounting to the sum of $38,056.

The supply of agricultural labourers was very far short of the demand, as also of female domestic servants. In fact, during a greater portion of the year I could have placed at good wages many more of all classes than I had, but as the season advanced, say after October, the demand decreased, and it became more difficult to find work. In the winter season it is almost impossible to obtain any employment in my district for newly-arrived immigrants.

There was one case of death at the hospital here of an immigrant during the past summer, who had been working on the Napanee and Tamworth Railway, but with this exception I learned of no serious illness among the immigrants settled in my agency, although there were a considerable number who required medical attendance and several were placed in hospital for short terms.

As you will see by my returns, the European immigration into this district during the past year has been over 60 per cent. above that of 1879 or 1880, and about 175 per cent. greater than that of either 1877 or 1878.

Miss Bilbrough, of Marchmont Home, Belleville, continues her good work, having in April and June last brought out from Scotland 157 children who had been trained in Mr. Quarrier's Home, Glasgow.

There has been a large quantity of mineral forwarded from this city during the past year—say 7,000 tons phosphate and 19,000 tons of iron ore—besides which there is now lying at the mines, in the township of Levant, county of Lanark, about 11,000 tons of iron ore awaiting shipment. From the Madoc and Marmora mines, in the county of Hastings, a very large quantity of iron ore has been obtained, also a considerable quantity of gold; but I am not at present prepared to state the quantities.

There will be a large number of labourers wanted in my district during the coming season for the construction of railways and in developing mines, as also a largely increased number of farm labourers and female domestic servants.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MACPHERSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable the Commissioner of Immigration,
Toronto.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrant arrivals and departures at this Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1881, and their nationalities, the number of free meals and free passes by railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

MONTHS.	Number of Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals *via* the United States.	Total Number of Souls.	Went to the United States.	Went to Province of Quebec.	Went to Manitoba.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS SETTLED IN ONTARIO								Number of Free Meals.	Number of Immigrants fed.	Number of Free Lodgings.	Number of Free Passes.
								English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	Swiss.	Icelandic.	American.	Other Countries.				
January	10	1	11	....	....	....	11	3	3	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	.....	11
February	17	....	17	....	....	....	17	9	2	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	7
March	18	....	18	....	....	....	18	5	10	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	8	.....	4
April	145	..	145	....	....	....	145	35	29	80	1	....	....	....	....	....	179	104	.....	72
May	405	39	444	....	....	....	444	150	154	98	....	5	....	....	....	37	264	174	.....	94
June	560	1	561	2	....	3	556	207	129	208	....	3	....	....	....	9	259	165	....	99
July	322	1	323	....	....	..	323	159	86	70	....	8	....	....	....	....	213	141	...	52
August	137	5	142	4	....	....	138	74	21	23	....	20	....	....	....	....	199	97	.....	54
September	264	4	268	....	....	....	268	207	41	18	....	2	....	....	....	....	257	125	.....	46
October	142	....	142	..	....	....	142	114	15	12	....	1	....	..	....	....	99	65	.....	32
November	83	2	85	....	....	....	85	56	9	13	2	....	....	....	....	....	58	29	.....	22
December	37	3	40	....	....	....	40	26	7	7	....	....	....	....	..	....	56	19	....	22
Total	2140	56	2196	6	....	3	2187	1045	506	548	3	39	....	....	....	46	1607	930	.....	515

R. MACPHERSON, *Agent.*

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1881, and their nationality, the number assisted with provisions and with free passes by railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Arrivals *via* the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	1033	12	1045	1045	.....		
Ireland	503	3	506	504	2		
Scotland	546	2	548	545	.....		
Germany	3	.....	3	3	.....		
Norway and Sweden	39	4	43	39	4	930	515
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
France and Belgium	16	.....	16	16	.....		
America	.....	35	35	35	.....		
Other Countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Total	2140	56	2196	2187	6	930	515

REMARKS.—Three from Scotland went to Manitoba.

R. MACPHERSON,

Kingston, 31st December, 1881. *Government Immigration Agent.*

STATEMENT showing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1881.

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
Belleville	53	*Brought forward*	235
Toronto	37	Palmerston	43
Lancaster	12	Arnprior	7½
Brockville	15	Kemptville	1½
Port Hope	5	Stittsville	1
Napanee	16½	Oso	2½
Prescott	6½	Lindsay	2½
Cobourg	4½	Renfrew	3½
Picton	12	Harrowsmith	2½
Shannonville	4	Adolphustown	11
Whitby	8	Bedford	0½
Ottawa	4	Marysburgh	18
Morrisburg	5	Fredericksburgh	3
Newtonville	11½	Northport	9
Newcastle	8½	Amherst Island	17
Ernestown	4½	Wolfe Island	60
Trenton	3	Sharbot Lake	7½
Mallorytown	1	Perth	1
Bowmanville	7	Madoc	2
Oshawa	3½	Bath	10
Duffin's Creek	0½	Beaverton	1½
Colborne	1	Deseronto	14
Cornwall	2½	Lakefield	1
Aultsville	0½	Seeley's Bay	2
Gananoque	6	Haley Station	1
Tyendinaga	1	Hastings	1
Sand Point	1	Campbellford	1
Parham	1		
Carried forward	235	Total	459½

R. MACPHERSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

ARRIVALS from the United States at the Ports of Entry named below, since January 1st, 1881.

PORTS OF ENTRY.	Adult Males Reported.	Adult Females Reported.	Children Reported.	Total Reported.	Number of Americans.	Canadians returned from the United States.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Other Countries.	Value of Effects.
												$ c.
Gananoque	23	25	56	104	41	63	....					1,911 00
Kingston	58	88	100	246	125	121						10,366 00
Napanee	12	16	21	49	12	37						1,407 00
Belleville	37	41	67	145	22	84	15	14	6	4		10,955 00
Trenton	9	11	15	35		30		2	3			1,120 00
Picton	13	14	18	45	10	28					7	2,155 00
Brighton	6	9	11	26		26						681 00
Cramahe	9	18	25	52	4	45	2	1				1,820 00
Cobourg	8	10	4	22	3	12	4	2	1			1,180 00
Port Hope	8	11	24	43		38	5					2,350 00
Darlington	11	8	11	30	14	13	2	1				1,880 00
Oshawa	10	10	20	40		5	15	12	8			1,300 00
Whitby	9	10	3	22	5	17						931 00
Total	213	271	375	859	236	519	43	32	18	4	7	38,056 00

R. MACPHERSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

No. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF JOHN A. DONALDSON, ESQ., IMMIGRATION AGENT, TORONTO.

Immigrant Office,
Toronto, *January 3rd, 1882.*

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for your information the report of this Agency for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1881.

The demand for good farm labourers was about equal to that of former years, and I had no difficulty whatever during the summer months in placing men of this class as they arrived.

General labourers and others found ready employment on the different railways in course of construction in various parts of the country, the contractors for which were glad to take any men who came along.

Under instructions from the Department of Immigration, none but men who had worked on farms all their lives received assistance at the depôt this year.

Some little hardship was felt in cases where parties not being *bona fide* farm labourers had come out to join friends in various parts of the Province, with the understanding that they would be forwarded free to their destination, having been sent free from Quebec. In many cases their money was exhausted by the time they arrived in Toronto, and they were forced to dispose of some of their effects, or get their friends to advance the necessary funds to complete their journey.

The total number of arrivals here during the past year was some 14,597. Of this number 6,208, principally Germans and Scandinavians, passed through on their way to the Western States, and 610 British subjects reported themselves as on their way to Manitoba, thus leaving a total of 7,779 remaining in the Province of Ontario.

Of these about 3,380, as far as I could ascertain, were farm hands, and entitled with their families to assistance.

In addition to these numbers, some 1,024 souls are reported at the Toronto Customs and 121 at Collingwood, thus making a grand total of 8,924 remaining in Ontario.

The health of those arriving this season has been remarkably good, very little sickness having occurred, and only one child died during the summer.

There has been a large falling off in the number going to the Free Grant District this year. Only 150 intending settlers were supplied with passes to different parts, as against 316 last year. They were, however, a very good class, and all possessed of sufficient means to carry them over the first year.

The amount of capital brought into the country during the past year has been some $600,000. The value of personal effects belonging to immigrants, as far as could be ascertained, amounted to about $100,000.

Every attention and kindness has been shown to immigrants by the officers and employees of the various railway companies, and I have not had a single complaint of incivility or inattention from them during the whole season.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant, etc.,

JOHN A. DONALDSON.

To the Hon. Arthur S. Hardy, M.P.P.,
Commissioner of Immigration, etc.,
Toronto.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrant arrivals and departures at this Agency for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1881, and their Nationalities, the number of free meals and free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

MONTHS.	Number of arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of arrivals *via* the United States.	Total number of Souls.	Went to the United States.	Went to the Province of Quebec.	Went to Manitoba.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS SETTLED IN ONTARIO.								Number of Free Meals.	Number of Immigrants fed.	Number of Free Lodgings.	Number of Free Passes.
								English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	Swiss.	Icelandic.	American.	Other Countries.				
January	100	1	101	....	....	....	101	70	27	3	1	....	....	....	....	...	160	.....	.....	49½
February	140	8	148	....	...	8	140	91	44	5	....	...	...	....	....	....	142	.....	...	57
March	321	29	350	...	....	12	338	147	174	13	1	1	2	....	....	....	474	.....	.....	131
April	662	51	713	100	....	100	513	204	206	89	14	....	....	....	....	....	929	.....	.....	215
May	4537	16	4553	2564	....	240	1749	739	639	330	23	18	....	....	....	....	2791	.....	.....	653
June	2486	.....	2486	1137	....	35	1314	538	463	311	2	....	....	....	....	....	1823	.....	.....	472
July	1386	7	1393	480	....	20	893	418	261	202	12	...	....	....	....	....	1100	.....	.....	204
August	1573	....	1573	763	...	77	733	383	243	78	11	....	....	18	....	....	800	.....	.....	131
September	1394	6	1400	579	....	25	796	388	267	140	....	1	....	....	....	....	1119	.....	.....	137½
October	1174	..... .	1174	390	....	76	708	369	184	150	5	....	....	....	....	....	436	.....	.....	83½
November	438	8	446	195	....	....	251	144	46	31	30	....	....	....	....	....	291	.....	.....	84½
December	215	45	260	....	....	17	243	163	60	9	7	4	...	....	....	....	248	.....	.....	70
Total for year	14426	171	14597	6208	....	610	7779	3654	2614	1361	106	24	2	18	....	....	10313	.....	.....	2288

JOHN A. DONALDSON, *Government Immigration Agent.*

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Toronto Agency, for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1881.

MONTHS.	*Via* St. Lawrence.	*Via* the United States.	Total.	Number of Free Meals.	Number distributed by Free Passes.	Number of Free Passes.
January	100	1	101	160	57	49¼
February	132	8	140	142	73	57
March	309	29	338	474	150	131
April	462	51	513	929	277	215
May	1733	16	1749	2791	813	653
June	1314	.....	1314	1823	675	472
July	886	7	893	1100	300	204
August	733	.....	733	800	174	131
September	790	6	796	1119	200	137½
October	708	.....	708	436	93	83½
November	243	8	251	291	104	84½
December	198	45	243	248	95	70
	7608	171	7779	10313	3011	2288

JOHN A. DONALDSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

RETURN showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Toronto for the year ending December 31st, 1881, their Nationality, and the value of their effects entered at said Port.

NATIONALITY.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
English	79	103	83	265	$26345
Irish	28	24	12	64	2978
Scotch	13	15	17	45	4460
Americans	175	219	161	555	43674
Germans	14	12	19	45	3325
French	5	2	1	8	550
Russians	2	4	9	15	700
Swedes	2	2	3	7	30
Hungarians	1	1	3	5	600
Poles	1	1	1	3	20
Italians	5	3	0	8	205
Belgians	1	1	2	4	150
	326	387	311	1024	$83037

JOHN A. DONALDSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

RETURN showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Collingwood for the year ending December 31st, 1881, their Nationality, and the value of their effects entered at said Port.

NATIONALITY.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Where from.	Value of Effects.	Remarks.
English	6	4	8	18	Great Britain.	$700	
Irish	4	2	6	12	America.	80	
Scotch	3	1	2	6	do	145	
Canadians	13	6	2	21	do	555	
Americans	6	4	4	14	do	320	
Say about	40	10	.....	50	United States.	.....	Who had no effects to enter.
	72	27	22	121	.....	1800	

JOHN A. DONALDSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT showing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1881.

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
Acton	6
Agincourt	3
Ailsa Craig	15
Alliston	1
Alma	5
Angus	16
Arthur	9
Auburn	4
Aurora	3
Aylmer	3
Ayr	7
Baden	1
Ballantrae	2
Barrie	17
Batteaux	4
Beeton	1
Belleville	2
Berlin	25
Bolton	7½
Bothwell	4
Bowmanville	3
Bracebridge	68
Bradford	68
Brampton	63
Brantford	38
Breslau	4
Bright	1
Bronte	10
Brussels	1
Burford	23
Campbell's Cross	1
Cannington	3
Centralia	5
Charleston	1
Chatham	66½
Chatsworth	7
Cheltenham	2
Church's Falls	1
Clarkson's	8
Clifford	2
Clifton	7
Clinton	15
Coboconk	3
Collingwood	22
Cooksville	7
Creemore	1
Davenport	2
Delhi	2
Dixie	3
Douglas	1
Dundas	4
Dundalk	1
Dunnville	1
Dutton	4½
Drumbo	5
Eastwood	2
Elora	18
Elmvale	5
Essex Centre	6
Exeter	5
Carried forward	

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
Brought forward	
Fergus	18
Forrest	12
Fordwich	1
Flesherton	16
Galt	11
Georgetown	8
Glencairn	5
Glencoe	11
Gobel's	1
Goderich	24
Goodwood	2
Gravenhurst	49
Grimsby	8
Guelph	22
Hamilton	257½
Hamburg	4
Harriston	11
Harrisburg	5
Harley	5
Hensall	10
Hespeler	2
Holland Landing	16
Hornby	4
Ingersoll	34
Innerkip	2
Iona	2
Islington	13
Jarvis	3
Kenilworth	6
Kerwood	2
Kingston	2
Kincardine	11
Klineburg	6
Komoko	2
Lambton	1
Lefroy	1
Lindsay	1
Lisle	2½
Listowel	5
London	228
Londesboro'	4
Lucan	2
Malton	2
Markham	4
McRae's	1
Meaford	8
Merritton	23½
Midland Junction	2
Milton	9
Mimico	2
Mitchell	20
Mono Road	10
Montreal	2
Moorefield	3
Mount Brydges	1
Mount Forest	21
Carried forward	

Stations.	Adult Passes.
Brought forward	
Newbury	2
New Lowell	4
New Market	3
Niagara	77½
Norval	30
Norwich	6
Oakville	11
Orangeville	1
Orillia	6
Oshawa	6
Owen Sound	33½
Paisley	2
Palmerston	1
Paris	7
Parkhill	6
Parry Sound	6
Penetangnishene	10
Petrolia	14
Picton	2
Pinkerton	1
Port Carling	1
Port Colborne	17
Port Credit	2
Port Elgin	18½
Port Perry	2
Preston	14
Prescott	1
Priceville	2
Princeton	4
Prince Arthur's Landing	5
Richmond Hill	10
Riverdale	2
Rockwood	2
Rossean	26
Sarnia	14
Scarboro'	3
Seaforth	11
Shakespeare	1
Shelburne	11½
Carried forward	

Stations.	Adult Passes.
Brought forward	
Simcoe	4
Southampton	3
Stayner	5
Stoney Point	7
Stonebridge	30
Stratford	17
Strathroy	31
Streetsville	18½
Sunderland	5
Sutton	1
St. Catharines	16
St. Joseph's Island	1
St. Mary's	18
St. Thomas	31½
Tavistock	1
Teeswater	5
Thamesville	4
Thornbury	6
Thorndale	3
Thornhill	12
Thorold	10
Thornton	1
Tilsonburg	10
Tottenham	1
Trafalgar	1
Unionville	2
Uxbridge	5
Waldemar	4
Walkerton	12
Waterloo	8
Welland	9
Weston	9
White's Station	4
Williamsford	3
Windsor	7½
Wingham	3
Woodbridge	10
Woodstock	24
Wroxeter	1
Wyoming	5
Total	2288

John A. Donaldson,
Government Immigration Agent.

No. 7.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF JOHN SMITH, ESQ., IMMIGRATION AGENT, HAMILTON.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following Report, in connection with thi Agency, for the year ending December 31st, 1881, with tabular statements for the same period :—

There has been a decrease in the number of arrivals during the past season, as compared with the preceding year, as will be noticed by a reference to Statement G, of those settling in Canada.

The immigrants settling in Canada during the past year were a very desirable class, comprising all kinds of labourers, mechanics, and operatives ; being superior to the general arrivals during the time that I have had charge of this office, extending over a period of seven years. There has been a large increase in the number arriving possessed of small sums averaging from one hundred to five hundred dollars, and from five hundred to five thousand ; others of more extended means having brought out amounts varying from five to ten thousand, in addition to large remittances that have been received for investment.

The demand for all kinds of immigrants, including common and agricultural labourers, mechanics, female servants, and operatives, has been largely in excess of the supply, it being impossible to supply one-half of the applications made upon the Agency, although frequent requisitions were made upon the depot in Quebec, and the Agency in Toronto.

The farmers in the neighbourhood, and outlying distances, waited for the arrival of the trains, so as to secure the desired hands, a large portion of them having to return without being successful. Some of the farmers are already contracting with hands for the year, so as to secure their services for the coming spring.

There has been a great scarcity of female servants arriving ; hundreds of applications having to be returned, owing to the inability to fill the demand made upon the Agency.

Mechanics of all classes have been sought after ; so much so, that repeated applications were made upon Toronto and Quebec to assist in meeting the demand. In all branches of the iron trade, including railway shops, there has been great difficulty in securing desirable hands, the same difficulty being experienced both by cotton and woollen millowners in obtaining skilled operatives, and the time is fast approaching when this class of labour will have to be imported.

Ready-made clothing establishments have experienced great difficulty in obtaining the class of hands required, and in some instances they have been compelled to secure them from the United States, by offering special inducements to settle here.

In anticipation of a large immigration next season, it cannot be too strongly impressed upon the agents in Britain, and upon the continent, the desirability of directing the attention of intending settlers, and emigrants, to the importance of making their arrangements so as to arrive in Canada as early as possible in the spring, so as to enable them to obtain the advantages of the summer season.

Parties intending to emigrate would also find it to their advantage to advise the Dominion Agents in the districts of Canada where they intend settling, giving full particulars of their calling, and families, and the date that they intend sailing from Liverpool, or other ports from which they anticipate embarking. By so doing the agents would be prepared to locate them on their arrival.

Referring to the late proceedings of interested Commission Shipping Agents, inducing parties to emigrate from the Old Country of an undesirable class ; being unfitted for colonial life, has entirely ceased, owing to the means adopted by the Department.

The agricultural interest of the Province has been a very successful one during the past year, as the farmers have realized large crops, which were secured in excellent condition; and owing to the failure of the crops in Britain, the large damage sustained by

the continual wet weather, the falling off of home supplies of breadstuffs, combined with the improved condition of trade, created an active demand for all kinds of produce at increased and highly remunerative rates. There has also been a good demand for barley for export to the States, with large receipts and high prices. Dairy products have met with a strong and active demand, with the exception of cheese, which ruled low in the early part of the season, afterwards recovering with a speculative movement at full rates.

The export demand for all kinds of live stock has been very active. Beeves, sheep, hogs and horses moved freely at high prices; sales being active principally for Europe and the United States.

* * * * *

The Free Grant District is well adapted for hardy settlers with small means. Those having settled there through this Agency during the years 1878, 1879 and 1880 report that they are well satisfied, and that they are fast gaining an independence from the fruit of their labours, as the country is well adapted for grain, roots, and grazing purposes.

The best class of settlers for this district are composed of agricultural labourers that have resided in Canada for a year or two, and who have gained a knowledge of the country, and accumulated a small capital from their earnings since they arrived here.

With railways constructed through the district, and a well-devised plan for the location of settlers, these lands would soon be occupied by a hardy and thrifty class of immigrants.

There has been during the past year a large number of inquiries from the old country and the United States respecting the lands of Ontario and the North-West Territories, being the result of the reports of the British Farmers' delegates and the information disseminated by the Department.

* * * * *

Statement A shows the number of arrivals and departures.

Statement B shows the location of the immigrants.

Statement C shows the number of immigrants that have been forwarded on free passes, and their destination.

Statement D shows the amount of capital that has been reported as brought and remitted into this district.

Statement E shows the number of children brought out and settled in this district by the different philanthrophic societies.

Statement F shows the number of immigrants arriving and departing, and the number settled in Ontario; the number of meals, lodgings and free passes granted, and the number of immigrants fed.

Statement G shows the arrivals and departures, and their general destination.

Statement H shows the number of indigent immigrants to whom assistance has been granted, with the number of meals, lodgings and free passes supplied. The comparative statement shows a large decrease as compared with the previous year, the result being caused principally by a better and more independent class of immigrants arriving, and the great demand for labour; the farmers waiting at the trains to engage and convey them to their destination, thereby relieving the Government of the expense; the Department also exercising a strict economy at this Agency.

Statement I shows the price of provisions and clothing.

Statement J shows the rate of wages paid in the district.

I look forward to a large demand for immigrants during the coming season, owing to the increased prosperity of our agriculturists, and the rapidity with which our manufacturing industries are being developed. All kinds of labour, both skilled and unskilled, will be required, especially agricultural labourers and mill operatives.

I notice that steps have been inaugurated by the High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of encouraging the emigration of female domestic servants to Canada. This class of immigrants should receive the best consideration from the Government, as no class of immigrants are more in demand, or could be more useful to the country, as it is utterly impossible to supply the demand made upon the

respective Agencies. During the past season over two hundred applicants for servants have been disappointed at this office, and such is the anxiety to obtain them that the parties would willingly pay a commission to secure them.

There is also another class of immigrants that should receive the attention of the Department, being those whose passages are prepaid by friends residing here, which gives the best of assurance that they are coming out for the purpose of settling in Canada.

I have again to bring under your notice the urgent necessity of providing suitable shed accommodation for the reception of immigrants, especially for those arriving without means, as great suffering and inconvenience have been experienced in the past for want of the necessary accommodation.

A.—Return of Immigrants, arrivals and departures, in the District of the Hamilton Agency for the year ending December 31st, 1881.

	Number of Arrivals *vit* the St. Lawrence.	Number of Arrivals *vit* the United States.	Sexes. Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Nationalities. English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	U. S. Citizens.	Other Countries.	General Destination. Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
	1421	4056	.....	.....	.....	5477	5477	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2311	295	2871
	469	4196	.....	.....	.....	4665	.....	4665	.....	.....	.....	.....	893	334	3438
	533	2205	.....	.....	.....	2738	.....	.....	2738	.....	.....	.....	1010	203	1525
	82	32241	.....	.....	.....	32323	.....	.....	.....	32323	.....	.....	850	207	31266
		1535	.....	.....	.....	1535	.....	.....	.....	.....	1535	.....	1317	218	
	11	13130	.....	.....	.....	13141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13141	91	253	12797
1881	*2516	57363	32223	9585	18071	59879	5477	4665	2738	32323	1535	13141	6472	1510	51897
1880	3075	47364	25503	8806	16130	50439	6196	3891	3196	22176	2680	12400	9223	1536	39680
Increase	.....	9999	6720	779	1941	9440	.....	774	.....	10147	..	741	.....	.....	12217
D'crease	559	.....	.....	.....	.....	. .	719	.....	458	.....	1145	.....	2751	26	

John Smith, *Immigration Agent.*

* 245 Children brought out for homes included in this Statement.—D. S.

B.—Statement showing the location of Immigrants in the District of the Hamilton Agency for the year ending December 31st, 1881.

County.	No.	County.	No.
Bruce	312	*Brought forward*	3353
Brant	194	Middlesex	447
Cardwell	40	Muskoka	33
Dundas	3	Norfolk	124
Durham	13	Ontario	28
Essex	93	Oxford	272
Elgin	236	Ottawa	2
Frontenac	6	Peel	54
Grey	153	Perth	142
Grenville	4	Peterboro'	7
Hastings	5	Renfrew	6
Halton	144	Simcoe	133
Haldimand	99	Stormont	5
Huron	114	Victoria	12
Kent	257	Welland	184
Lincoln	88	Wentworth	1675
Lanark	6	Wellington	293
Leeds	5	Waterloo	389
Lambton	71	York	573
Manitoba	1510		
Carried forward	3353		7737

John Smith, *Immigration Agent.*

C.—Statement showing the destination of Immigrants forwarded by free passes from the Hamilton Ageney for the year ending December 31st, 1881.

Station.	No.	Station.	No.
Ancaster	12	*Brought forward*	135
Aylmer	1	Lewisville	4
Appin	4	Merritton	24
Burford	2	Milidmay	1
Beamsville	2	Moose	1
Bronte	2	Mount Forest	1
Brantford	4	Niagara	4
Bothwell	1	Norwich	1
Berlin	1	Newry	1
Burlington	1	Oxford	2
Barkley	1	Port Credit	2
Baden	1	Paris	8
Bloomingdale	3	Paisley	10
Copetown	2	Princeton	1
Clifton	15	Port Dover	3
Caledonia	8	Port Elgin	1
Chippewa	1	Renton	1
Chatham	2	St. Thomas	1
Cannington	2	St. Catharines	8
Dundas	1	St. Ann's	1
Delhi	2	Simcoe	19
Drayton	2	Stonebridge	2
Drummondville	11	Sarnia	2
Fergus	6	Seaforth	2
Galt	1	Stoney Point	2
Grimsby	1	Toronto	45
Gravenhurst	7	Thorold	9
Georgetown	1	Tioga	1
Hagersville	4	Tecumseh	1
Harriston	3	Thorndale	2
Hespeler	5	Victoria	2
Harvey	1	Windsor	3
Hawtrey	8	Woodstock	2
Hamilton	3	Waterdown	1
Ingersoll	8	Walkerton	3
London	6	Zimmerman	7
Carried forward	135		313

John Smith, *Immigration Agent.*

D.—Statement showing the amount of Capital and the value of Effects brought into Canada by Immigrants and Settlers in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the year ending December 31st, 1881.

Month.	1880.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
January	$37,000	$57,000		
February	36,500	44,500		
March	47,000	64,000		
April	35,500	76,000		
May	67,500	73,000		
June	62,000	88,500		
July	49,500	58,000		
August	57,500	68,000		
September	72,000	71,000		
October	76,000	88,000		
November	60,500	74,000		
December	53,000	56,000		
	$654,000	$818,000		
		654,000	$164,000	

John Smith, *Immigration Agent.*

E.—Return of the Number of Children reported at the Hamilton Agency by the following Societies, for the year ending December 31st, 1881.

Name of Society.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number in the Home Dec. 31, 1880.	Number in the Home Dec. 31, 1881.
Children's Home, Hamilton	42	.....	42	.....	6
Miss Rye's, Niagara	4	113	117	4	7
Miss McPherson's, Galt	64	22	86	46	38
	110	135	245	50	51

John Smith, *Immigration Agent.*

F.—Statement showing the number of Immigrants, arrivals and departures, at the Hamilton Agency, for the year ending December 31st, 1881, and their nationalities, the number of free meals, lodgings, and free passes by railways and other conveyances from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

	Number of Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals *via* the United States.	Total Number of Souls.	Went to the Western States.	Went to Manitoba.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Number of Nationalities of Immigrants Settled in Ontario.						Number of Free Meals.	Number of Immigrants Fed.	Number of Free Lodgings.	Number of Free Passes.
							English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	American.	Other Countries.				
1881	2516	57363	59879	51897	1510	6472	2311	893	1010	850	1317	91	1031	385	222	313
1880	3075	47364	50439	39680	1536	9223	2668	1391	1379	1015	2325	445	2714	1483	612	964
Increase	...	9999	9440	12117												
Decrease	559	. .	.....	.....	26	2751	357	498	369	165	1008	354	1683	1098	390	651

John Smith, *Immigration Agent.*

G.—Return of Immigrants arriving and departing in the District of the Hamilton Agency for the year ending December 31st, 1881.

Nationality.	Number of Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence.	Number of Arrivals *via* the United States.	Total.	General Destination.		
				Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
English	1421	4056	5477	2311	295	2871
Irish	469	4196	4665	893	334	3438
Scotch	533	2205	2738	1010	203	1525
German	82	32241	32323	850	207	31266
United States Citizens	. .	1535	1535	1317	218	
Other Countries	11	13130	13141	91	253	12797
1881	2516	57363	59879	6472	1510	51897
1880	3075	47364	50439	9223	1536	39680
Increase	....	9999	9440	....	....	12217
Decrease	559	. ....	.....	2751	26	

John Smith, *Immigration Agent.*

H.—STATEMENT showing the number of Indigent Immigrants assisted, the number of meals and lodgings supplied, also the number of passes issued by railways and other conveyances, at the Hamilton Agency, for the year ending December 31st, 1881.

1881.	Number of Immigrants Fed.	Number of Passes Issued.	Number of Lodgings.	Number of Meals.
January	76	14	11	77
February	19	20	7	27
March	60	45	31	127
April	52	43	33	121
May	56	59	39	111
June	42	17	22	80
July	27	17	20	66
August	18	19	11	35
September	11	23	27	85
October	11	22	11	51
November	53	23	24	90
December	12	11	12	22
1881	437	313	248	872
1880	2,030	964	612	2,714
Decrease	1,593	651	364	1,842

JOHN SMITH, *Immigration Agent.*

I.—LIST of Retail Prices of the ordinary articles of food and clothing required by the working classes.

PROVISIONS.	$ c.	CLOTHING.	$ c.	$ c.
Bacon per lb.	0 14	Coats, Under, Tweed	3 00	to 8 00
Bread "	0 03½	" Over, "	4 50	" 15 00
Butter, Salt "	0 20	Trousers	1 50	" 5 00
" Fresh "	0 25	Vests	1 00	" 2 00
Beef, Mutton, Pork & Veal "	0 10	Shirts, Flannel	1 00	" 1 50
Candles "	0 12½	" Cotton	0 50	" 0 75
Cheese "	0 15	" Under	0 35	" 1 25
Coffee "	0 35	Drawers, Woollen	0 85	" 1 25
Ham "	0 15	Hats, Felt	0 50	" 2 00
Mustard "	0 35	Socks, Worsted	0 15	" 0 40
Pepper "	0 25	" Cotton	0 05	" 0 25
Rice "	0 05	Blankets	1 50	" 6 00
Soap, Yellow "	0 06½	Rugs	1 50	" 4 00
Sugar, Brown "	0 09	Cotton Shirting per yd.	0 07	" 0 20
Tea, Black and Green "	0 50	" Sheeting "	0 20	" 0 40
Tobacco "	0 80	Canadian Cloth "	0 45	" 1 00
Beer per qt.	0 10	Shoes, Men's	1 50	" 4 00
Corn Meal 100 lbs.	2 25	" Women's	1 00	" 3 00
Flour, Best "	3 25	Boots, Men's	2 50	" 6 00
" Second "	3 00	" Women's	2 00	" 3 00
" Buckwheat "	2 50	India Rubber Overshoes	1 25	" 2 00
Fish, Dry or Green "	7 00			
Oatmeal "	3 00			
Firewood per cord	6 00			
Herrings per brl.	6 50			
Milk per qt.	6 00			
Potatoes per bush.	0 60			

JOHN SMITH, *Immigration Agent.*

J.—Return of the average wages paid to labourers, mechanics, etc.

	Per Day.		Per Day.
	$ c. $ c.		$ c. $ c.
Bookbinders and Printers	1 50 to 2 00	Plasterers	1 75 to 2 00
Blacksmiths	1 50 " 2 00	Plumbers	1 50 " 2 00
Bakers	1 25 " 1 50	Rivetters	1 50 " 1 75
Boilermakers	1 75 " 2 00	Shoemakers	1 50 " 1 75
Brewers	1 50 " 2 00	Shipwrights	1 75 " 2 00
Butchers	1 50 " 1 75	Stonecutters	2 50 " 3 00
Brickmakers	1 50 " 2 00	Saddlers	1 50 " 1 75
Bricklayers	2 00 " 2 50	Stokers	1 50 " 1 75
Carpenters	1 50 " 2 00	Tanners	1 50 " 1 75
Cabinetmakers	1 50 " 2 00	Tailors	1 50 " 2 00
Coopers	1 50 " 1 75	Tinsmiths	1 50 " 1 75
Coachmen and Grooms	1 25 " 1 50	Turners	2 00 " 2 50
Curriers	1 50 " 2 00	Wheelwrights	1 50 " 1 75
Engine Drivers	2 50 " 3 00	Female Servants.	Per Month.
Factory Operatives	0 75 " 2 50		
Farm Labourers	1 25 " 1 50	General	6 00 to 8 00
Fitters	1 75 " 2 00	Cooks	8 00 "10 00
Gardeners	1 50 " 1 75	Housemaids	7 00 " 8 00
Millwrights	1 50 " 2 00	Laundry Maids	7 00 " 9 00
Millers	1 50 " 1 75		Per Day.
Moulders	1 75 " 3 00		
Painters	1 50 " 2 00	Dressmakers	0 75 to 1 25
Pattern Makers	2 00 " 2 50	Milliners	0 75 " 1 50

John Smith, *Immigration Agent.*

K.—Statement showing the number of Immigrants arriving and settling in the district of the Hamilton Agency, with the value of their effects, for the year ending December 31st, 1881.

Nationality.	Hamilton.		Fort Erie.		Clifton.		Total No. of Immigrants.	Total Value of Effects.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
English	100	6870 00	8	669 00	105	5645 00	213	13184 00
Irish	19	3900 00	11	400 00	15	555 00	45	4855 00
Scotch	33	1880 00	2	50 00	23	1405 00	58	3335 00
Germans	35	730 00	25	1210 00	16	155 00	76	2095 00
United States Citizens	112	6005 00	65	3210 00	56	2546 00	233	11761 00
Canadians	166	5353 00	53	1678 00	71	1893 00	290	8924 00
Other Countries	15	325 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	325 00
Total	480	25063 00	164	7217 00	286	12199 00	930	44,479 00

John Smith, *Immigration Agent.*

No. 8.

ANNUAL REPORT OF A. G. SMYTH, ESQ., IMMIGRATION AGENT, LONDON.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
LONDON, *Ont.*, *31st December, 1881.*

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Honourable the Commissioner of Immigration, my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1881.

1st. Yearly Tabular Statement of arrivals *via* St. Lawrence and Halifax, and by way of the United States, showing sexes, nationalities, trades and occupations and general destination.

Schedules A, B, and C, giving the monthly arrivals, the number assisted with free meals, the number assisted with free railway passes, and a list of stations to which they were sent.

The demand has been much in excess of the supply for agricultural labourers ; consequently, during harvest wages for that class ruled high.

The class of immigrants the past season were of a superior order, many bringing money and a good quantity of effects, the value of which, at a low computation, would be fully twenty thousand dollars. The information on this point is difficult to collect, as many think they may lose some particular advantages if we fancy they are too well off.

The health of those coming to this Agency was particularly good, not one serious case of illness coming under my notice during the season.

The prospects for the coming season are good, and those who come out early in the season will have a good choice of situations.

Female domestics are still very scarce, especially those who are well up to their business, such as cooks, laundry maids, and general house servants, and good wages can be readily had.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. SMYTH,
Government Immigration Agent.

DAVID SPENCE, ESQ.,
Secretary, Department of Immigration,
Toronto, Ontario.

STATEMENT showing the number of immigrant arrivals and departures at this Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1881, and their nationalities, the number of free meals and free passes by Railways or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

MONTHS.	Number of arrivals *viâ* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of arrivals *viâ* the United States.	Total number of souls.	Went to the United States.	Went to Province of Quebec.	Went to Manitoba.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS SETTLED IN ONTARIO.								Number Free Meals.	Number of immigrants fed.	Number of Free Lodgings.	Number of Free Passes.
								English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	Swiss.	Icelandic.	American.	Other Countries.				
January	32	23	55	9	.....	.....	46	31	8	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	45	10	.....	6
February	27	45	72	22	.. ..	7	43	18	11	9	5	....	....	....	....	....	14	7	.....	5½
March	71	44	115	16	.....	11	88	29	47	8	2	....	....	....	....	2	29	15	.....	16
April	115	44	159	30	.....	18	111	72	29	9	1	....	....	....	....	....	125	46	.....	40
May ..	177	68	245	40	....	23	182	110	21	8	8	25	....	....	....	10	225	78	.....	25½
June	182	26	208	16	.....	19	173	86	53	19	11	....	....	....	....	4	95	36	.....	31½
July	107	18	125	11	....	9	105	71	16	18	....	....	...	...	....	....	101	30	. ...	33
August	86	30	116	17	.....	9	90	59	12	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	42	24	.....	16½
September	55	28	83	9	....	13	61	34	13	10	4	....	....	....	....	....	39	12	.....	9½
October	69	23	92	11	.....	14	67	30	25	3	2	....	....	...	....	7	5	4	.....	3
November ...	52	11	63	3	.....	4	56	26	14	7	3	6	....	....	....	....	7	4	.....	10½
December	38	13	51*	4	....	6	41	29	8	4	....	....	...	....	....	....	4	4	. ..	3
Total	1011	373	1384	188	.....	133	1063	595	257	119	38	31	....	....	....	23	731	270	... ..	200

A. G. SMYTH, *Agent.*

STATEMENT showing the number of immigrants arrived at the London Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1881, and their nationality, the number assisted with provisions, and with free passes by railways or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals *via* the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	618	160	778	595	186		
Ireland	238	76	314	257	57		
Scotland	104	57	161	119	42		
Germany	16	36	52	38	14		
Norway, Sweden	10	30	40	31	9		
Switzerland							
Iceland							
America							
Other Countries	25	14	39	23	16		
Total	1011	372	1384	1063	*321	270	200

*133 Went to Manitoba.

NUMBER of immigrants arrived at this Agency, and their distribution, as per Schedule, for the period commencing 1st January, 1881, and ending 31st December, 1881.

NUMBERS.	*Via* St. Lawrence.	*Via* U. States.	Total.
1st.—The number of immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at this Agency	1011	373	1384
2nd.—The number of free meals furnished to immigrants			731
3rd.—The number of immigrants to whom free meals have been furnished			270
4th.—The number of free lodgings furnished			
5th.—The number distributed by free passes on railways	193		193
6th.—The number distributed by free passes on steamboats			
7th.—The number distributed by other means of conveyance	7		7
8th.—The number furnished with employment in the locality of this Agency			476
9th.—The number passed on to the United States			188
10th.— do do Manitoba			133

Expenses incurred for meals, $182.75.

A. G. SMYTH,

Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT showing the number and destination of immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1881.

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
		Brought forward	141½
Hamilton	4	Iona	2
White's Station	2	Charing Cross	3
Newbury	5	Quebec	1
Mount Brydges	1	Chatham	2
Longwood	1	Walkerville	2
Masonville	1	Fairfield	1
Lambeth	1	Amherstburgh	7½
Lucan	1	Ridgetown	1
Belmont	4	Clifford	3½
St. Thomas	50	Glencoe	2
Port Stanley	3	Dutton	6
Muir Kirk	1	Point Levi	1
Toronto	19	Montreal	½
Thorndale	3	Clinton	1
Forrest	2	Clandeboye	2½
Komoka	6	Centralia	½
Ingersoll	3	Wingham	3½
Aylmer	1½	Appin	4
Petrolia	2	Lucknow	3
Dorchester	1	Fletcher	4
Harriston	1	Alvinston	4
Hyde Park	2	Brantford	1
Strathroy	7	Sarnia	1
Brecon	1	Wanstead	½
Park Hill	5½	Ilderton	1
Essex Centre	13½		
Carried forward	141½	Total	200

RETURN showing the number of arrivals at the Ports of Entry named below, their nationality, and the value of their effects, for the year ending 31st December, 1881.

PORTS OF ENTRY.	Total Reported.	SEXES.		Children.	NATIONALITIES.					VALUE OF EFFECTS.
		Males.	Females.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other Countries.	
Sarnia	1099	445	289	365	906	51	37	32	73	$29,755 00
Windsor	1353	366	408	579	547	144	39	66	557	55,242 00
Amherstburgh	222	77	73	72	176	14	2	4	26	5,943 00
Chatham	387	114	118	155	230	32	14	2	109	11,914 00
St. Thomas	275	81	101	93	135	34	4	13	89	15,109 00
Stratford	275	90	84	101	108	17	19	53	78	9,027 00
London	352	109	119	124	140	63	30	53	66	17,623 00
Goderich	70	22	19	29	51	12	1	6		2,090 00
Total	4033	1304	1211	1518	2293	367	146	229	998	146,703 00

LONDON, Ontario. A. G. SMYTH, *Government Immigration Agent.*

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER,

1881.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
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1882.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1881.

To His Honour the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, &c.

I respectfully submit the usual annual report of the operations of the Department of Public Works for the year ending this thirty-first day of December, 1881.

All matters relating to the works carried on by this Department during the past year, in connection with the several Public Institutions of the Province, are specially referred to in the report of the Departmental Architect, a copy whereof is hereto attached.

The operations connected with the improvement and maintenance of Navigation on inland waters of the Province, including locks, dams, slides, etc., are fully set forth in the Departmental Engineer's report, a copy whereof is also hereto appended. In the same report will be found a list of the several Municipalities that have availed themselves of the advantages afforded by the "Drainage Aid Act," for the carrying out of local drainage systems; and also, as far as could be obtained, a very complete resumé of the Railway construction effected in the Province during the year just ending.

In my report of last year I stated that, before making any final selection of a plan for the proposed new Parliament Buildings for the Province, it had been deemed advisable to permit certain of the competing Architects to modify and alter their designs, with a view to their being submitted for the further consideration of the Government. Upon these modified plans being so submitted, it was determined to ask for tenders upon two of them, one of which had been prepared by Messrs. Gordon and Helliwell, of Toronto, and the other by Messrs. Darling and Curry, of the same place. Instructions were at once given to have the required detail drawings and specifications made ready. Through unforeseen delays these are only now on the eve of completion, though I hope

that a few days at most will find them finished. It is intended to advertise at the earliest practicable moment for these tenders, and when they are received the Department will be in a position to recommend which (if either) of the last above-mentioned plans should be finally adopted.

Very respectfully submitted,

C. F. FRASER,
Commissioner.

Department of Public Works, Ontario,
December 31st, 1881.

REPORT

OF

THE ARCHITECT, ETC.

Department of Public Works, Ontario,

Toronto, December 31st, 1881.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The floor of the conservatory was re-constructed, the joists and flooring boards being unsafe from decay, and the entrance to the furnace-room was repaired.

A covered passage between the conservatory and lower green-house was constructed.

Additions have been made to the furniture and furnishings as required.

The ordinary repairs to buildings have been attended to, and the grounds have been kept in good order.

PARLIAMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.

The usual repairs to the buildings have been made where required, and the roads, grounds, etc., kept in order, the expenses having been charged to the separate Departments.

The want of additional accommodation for committee-rooms and clerk's offices is still a source of embarrassment during the annual sessions of the Legislature, and arrangements are urgently required to be made for the safe-keeping of the records.

There has been no expenditure on account of capital during this year.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

The expenditure on account of this building has been for the construction of a slaughter-house on the southern side of the wall surrounding the grounds, and being in connection with the Central Prison and the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females, one-third of the cost has been charged to each of these Institutions. The tender of Messrs. Baumhard & Marshall being the lowest, was accepted.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

The outlet sewer has been extended some distance below Dundas street, and the sewage discharged as before into the creek. The tender of S. Flory for a brick sewer twenty-two inches in diameter, being the lowest, was accepted, and the work has been satisfactorily done.

Provision was also made for draining the lands through which the sewer passes.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.

Two frame sheds were constructed in the airing yards, south of the building. The tender of Messrs. J. & E. Dickenson, being the lowest, was accepted, the work having been done under the superintendence of the Permanent Clerk of Works.

The iron guards to the windows of each wing have been strengthened, and the doors and windows of rooms set apart for the refractory patients have been protected by shutters.

A duplicate steam pump was placed in the east boiler house, and connections made with water supply pipes of the cisterns and to the tanks in the building, the pumping arrangements being complete in every respect.

Additional hose has been supplied for the wards, and the provision against fire is as complete as can be made with the present water supply.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

Tenders were received for the construction of iron pipes and hydrants in the grounds, from the pumping house, for fire protection. The tender of Mr. McNeil, Kingston, being the lowest, was accepted. The hydrants have been tested and proved to be satisfactory, but the pumping arrangements are not yet complete.

A re-vote of the unexpended balance will be required for the construction of the gas apparatus and fences, also for the completion of the water supply.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

The water tanks in the building have been repaired, and are now in good order.

The galvanized iron eaves were also repaired, and the large chimney raised to improve the draught of the boilers.

The above work was done under the superintendence of the Permanent Clerk of Works of the Department.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE, BELLEVILLE.

A brick root-house was constructed in the rear of the building, and sundry repairs to the roof were made by Mr. J. Forin, contractor, whose tender for the root-house was accepted, and the work was done in the time specified.

Fire hose was provided, according to requisition.

BLIND INSTITUTE, BRANTFORD.

The repairs to the galvanized iron deck roofs were completed in what appears to be a satisfactory manner, and it is expected that the painting with the patent material used therefor, will be efficient and prevent further expenditure.

A small quantity of fire hose was provided according to requisition.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.

An agreement was entered into with the City Water Works, Guelph, for the extension of a main pipe six inches in diameter for the supply of water to the College buildings, with three hydrants on the grounds for protection against fire. The work was completed during the summer, and the buildings are now supplied with pure water, and pipes will be connected with the main so as to supply the out-buildings, garden and grounds with water, for which rubber hose has been supplied.

Fire hose was provided for the hydrants and buildings, the Water Works pressure having been fully tested and found satisfactory.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT AND NORMAL SCHOOL, TORONTO.

The floors of the waiting rooms and passages in the Normal and Model Schools were taken up, and hardwood re-laid, the pine flooring being much worn and out of repair. The hardwood floors were coated with oil, and the painting of the woodwork was renewed, the work having been done during vacation by day's work, under the directions of the Carpenter of the Department.

The usual repairs were made to the roofs and drains where necessary.

NORMAL SCHOOL, OTTAWA.

Alterations were made in the Chemical laboratory and apparatus rooms in the front building; the tender of Mr. A. Robillard, being the lowest, was accepted, and the work was done in a satisfactory manner.

Some alterations were also made in the arrangements of the furniture for the class-rooms and galleries, which were carried out during the vacation.

The roof also required repairs, which were made during the summer.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, TORONTO.

A macadamized road and sidewalk were constructed from near College street to the front of the building. The tender of T. A. Hastings, being the lowest, was accepted, and the work was done in a satisfactory manner.

There was no expenditure for repairs to the building.

OSGOODE HALL, TORONTO.

Sundry alterations and improvements were required in consequence of the changes of offices under the new Act, and the work was done by days' work, under the directions of the Carpenter of the Department. A covered passage from the west door in the rear to the Court of Appeal was constructed.

The roofs and drains were repaired where necessary.

ALGOMA AND OTHER DISTRICTS.

The chimney flues in the Court House at Sault Ste. Marie were taken down where necessary, and re-constructed to prevent any danger from fire. The wood-sheds and fences in the yards were also repaired.

A frame building for a Court-room and Lock-up at Huntsville, in the Muskoka District, is now in course of erection by the contractor, Mr. J. M. Foster, whose tender, being the lowest, was accepted. The work is under the superintendence of the Permanent Clerk of Works of the Department.

A brick Registry Office was built at Parry Sound. The tender of Messrs. Sylvester & Elder, being the lowest, was accepted.

CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.

The materials for the concrete floor in the basement of the centre building, and for the construction of the tailor's shop, were supplied, the work having been done by the labour of the prisoners, and the concrete floor has been a great improvement.

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.

Tenders were received early in the season for constructing additions and making alterations in the building, also for a steam-heating apparatus. The tenders of Mr. A. J. Brown, Hamilton, for additions, and Messrs. D. S. Keith & Co. for the steam-heating apparatus, being the lowest, were accepted.

The work progressed in a satisfactory manner during the summer, and is now nearly completed.

A tile pipe will have to be constructed to divert the sewage from the outside water closet recently constructed, and to extend in a northerly direction, as the present outlet is considered to be too close to the water supply, and might cause contamination, which should be avoided; other additions will also be required.

ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES, TORONTO.

The front fence and driving shed have been constructed. The tender of Messrs. Bryce Bros., Toronto, being the lowest, was accepted, and the work has been done in a satisfactory manner.

Iron guards were constructed for the basement windows in the rear, and the oak doors of the privileged cells were strengthened with iron bars, the louvres being insecure and dropping out, owing to the shrinkage of the lumber from the steam-heating, the changes being required for the security of the inmates.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

KIVAS TULLY,
Architect, &c.

Hon. C. F. Fraser,
Commissioner of Public Works,
Ontario.

REPORT

OF

THE ENGINEER

OF

PUBLIC WORKS.

Department of Public Works, Ontario,
Toronto, 31st December, 1881.

Hon. C. F. Fraser, *Commissioner of Public Works.*

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following Report on the construction and maintenance of Public Works under the control of this Department, and also the extension of railways and drainage works throughout the Province during the year ending this 31st day of December, A.D. 1881.

MUSKOKA LAKES' WORKS.

The following improvements have been made in connection with these works during the present year:

A channel about 40 feet in length, 20 feet in width and 2 feet in depth at extreme low water has been blasted through a ridge of rock which formerly ran across the Joseph River. This river is the natural outlet of Lake Joseph into Lake Rosseau and the distance to Port Carling is much shorter by this route than by going down the Lake and through the Canal at Port Sandfield. The cut will therefore prove a great convenience to the settlers living in the neighbourhood, as the river will now at all times be navigable for saw logs, and the delay and inconvenience caused by having to portage their boats at this point will also be avoided.

A dam is being constructed at Port Carling for the purpose of reserving the waters of Lakes Joseph and Rosseau for navigation and other purposes. The work is well advanced, and would have been completed before the close of the year, had not the saw-mills at Port Carling become disabled in consequence of which the timber required could not be obtained. It is however expected that operations will be resumed and the work completed in the early part of the coming year.

The dam is about 230 feet in length, 12 feet in width, and 9 feet in height, with six stop-log openings for the escape of flood-water, 20 feet in width each, and will have a stop-log platform 184 feet in length.

It was not originally the intention to construct this dam in its present position, as a much shorter one could have been built a short distance further up the stream, but as the latter would serve the interests of navigation only it was after due consideration deemed advisable to construct it in its present position where both the lumbering and navigation interests would be served, and where the stop-log openings could be made at

least equal in area to the natural outlet of the lake, thereby avoiding the flooding of any lands in consequence of its being built. The dam was badly required in connection with the lock at Port Carling, as there was formerly no way of reserving the waters of these lakes, and towards the latter part of each season it usually became very low and seriously interfered with navigation; in fact some of the deeper draught boats were for lengthened periods unable to pass into Lake Rosseau at all owing to the insufficient depth of water upon the upper mitre-sill of the lock, and some of those which did pass were continually striking and consequently in danger of either seriously injuring themselves or the lock.

Another source of delay and annoyance will also be done away with in consequence of the dam being built, as the lumbermen will now be enabled to take their logs down the river instead of through the lock as formerly; which was very often the cause of much delay and inconvenience to the steamers.

It was the intention to have done some blasting out of this appropriation at one of the outlets of Lake Muskoka known as "Coulters Narrows," but owing to the additional length of the dam; the cost of the work was increased and the blasting had to be dispensed with for the present year. A re-vote of the unexpended balance will therefore be required to complete the dam and an additional appropriation made, to enable the blasting to be proceeded with in 1882.

MARY'S AND FAIRY LAKES' WORKS.

The following improvements have been made out of this appropriation during the present year:

A glance pier and boom have been constructed, and placed in the river a short distance above the entrance to the canal, above the lock.

The pier is 20 feet square at the base, battering to 16 feet at the top, and is 20 feet in height. The boom is 135 feet in length and 3 feet in width. It extends from the new pier to the old guide pier at the entrance to the canal.

The improvements were rendered necessary in order to ensure the safety of the steamer, as in time of freshets the current in the river above the lock is very strong and it was extremely difficult at times to avoid being swept down the river, and on to the dam, when serious consequences would be likely to follow. These improvements, however, will now prevent such an occurrence, and guide the steamer safely into the canal above the lock.

An old coffer dam which caused much trouble and inconvenience to a local mill-owner, owing to its interfering with his getting logs into his mill in time of low water, has also been removed out of the river.

SCUGOG RIVER—DREDGING, ETC.

An appropriation of $5,000 was granted for service on this work last session. It consists in the excavation of a channel for steamboats, etc., from a point known as Stevens', on the Scugog River, across the drowned land to Drummond's Bay, the distance from water to water being 3,292 feet, or about $\frac{62}{100}$ of a mile.

The work was advertised in April last, and the tender of Ancil Mills, being the lowest, was accepted. At his request, however, the name of Alexander Ross was included in the contract, and the work was consequently carried on with Messrs Mills and Ross as contractors.

The dredging was commenced on the 31st of May on the Scugog River side, and proceeded with continuously until the 24th August, when a cut 1,060 feet in length, with an average width of 63 feet and a depth of about six feet below the low-water mark given, had been made. The dredge was then removed to Drummond's Bay and the work again proceeded with, until a cut 378 feet in length and a similar width and depth to the above had been made, when (owing to the appropriation being about all expended) the work was stopped on the 29th September for the present year. In addition to the above lengths, the dredging was continued out a distance of about 40 feet into the Scugog River and about 60 feet into Drummond's Bay.

The remaining portion of the cut, 1,854 feet in length, yet remains to be dredged before the channel can be made use of, and it is therefore very desirable that provision should be made for this work in the estimates for the coming year.

When complete, this channel will considerably lessen the distance by water from Lindsay to Sturgeon Lake, and some of the worst bends, and consequently the most difficult parts of the river to navigate, will also be avoided.

OTONABEE RIVER WORKS.

The sum of $1,500 was appropriated last session for the purpose of making some extensive repairs to the dam on the Otonabee River at Young's Point.

This dam reserves the waters of Clear and Stoney Lakes, and is required in connection with the lock. It was built, I am informed, some 40 or 45 years ago by a local mill-owner, but has been repaired by this Department several times since the lock was built.

The dam is now, however, about worn out, and as the area of the above lakes is about 9,200 acres, it is very important that it should be replaced by a new structure at an early date, as were it to give way there is no telling the amount of damage, and in all probability loss of life, which would follow.

Upon examination this year, it was ascertained that, owing to the rough manner in which it had originally been constructed, it would be almost impossible to repair it so as to make it water-tight. It was therefore deemed advisable to make only such repairs as were really necessary for the time being, to ensure the safety of the works; and as the unexpended balance for maintenance was sufficient for this purpose, these repairs were made and the amount charged to the above-named appropriation.

The sum voted therefore remains intact for re-vote, along with an additional appropriation for the construction of a new dam.

GULL AND BURNT RIVER WORKS.

The constructions, improvements, and repairs which have been made out of this appropriation during the present year are as follows:—

Three piers have been constructed in Cameron Lake, at a radius of about 600 feet from the mouth of the Burnt River, for the purpose of rendering assistance to the lumbermen in the sorting of logs and timber. The piers are of the following dimensions, viz.:—One 20 feet square and 19 feet in height, and two 18 feet square and 14 feet in height. They are built of round timber to the water level, above which the timber is 12 × 12 in. square. The piers are compactly filled with stone and planked on the top, and each supplied with a capstan, so as to enable the lumbermen to draw their booms into any position required.

Prior to the construction of these piers serious delays and inconvenience was annually experienced in this locality, as the lumbermen were then unable to sort when the wind was blowing in certain directions. This difficulty has now, however, been overcome, and the sorting can be proceeded with at almost any time; consequently, the improvement is of vast importance to the interest it is intended to serve.

A glance pier has been constructed in the Crab River (Township Sherborne), a short distance below the dam. It is for the purpose of preventing the logs and timber from being injured by projecting points of rock, after passing through the slide. The pier is 90 feet in length, 10 feet in width, and 6 feet in height, built of round and flatted timber (principally hardwood), and is well rock-bolted and filled with stone.

The slide at Norland, on the Gull River, has been raised a height of two feet for a distance of 30 feet from the lower end, and a floating apron, covered with maple plank six inches in thickness and 30 feet in length, has been constructed and securely chained to the lower end of the slide.

The slide at Elliott's Falls, a short distance above Norland, has been supplied with four new stop-logs, and some other slight repairs made thereto.

The dam and slide at the outlet of Little Bob Lake, on Lot 13, in the 11th Concession of Lutterworth, has been entirely rebuilt. The new dam is 110 feet in length, 20

feet in width, and an average height of 11 feet. The slide is 107 feet in length and 6 feet in width. The material used in the construction of this work is pine and hemlock, principally the latter. It is a good substantial structure, and was badly required, as the old dam was in an unsafe condition; liable to wash out at any time and seriously injure the works below.

The Racketty Creek slide, which is situated a short distance below the Bob Lake dam, has been repaired, and sluices for the escape of flood-water have been constructed in the dams at the head of the slide.

A cribwork apron has been constructed at the foot of the slide at Workman's Mills, which are situated on the Gull River, in the Township of Minden. The apron is 47 feet in length and 25 feet in width; and the cribbing has a depth of about 10 feet, which is compactly filled with stone. Stringers 12 × 12 inches square were placed on the cribbing at about five feet apart from centres, and the whole covered with hardwood timber 10 inches in thickness. The entire structure is strongly framed together, and securely pinned and rock-bolted. A quantity of rock was also blasted out of the river at the foot of the slide. A flume has been constructed on the south side of the slide, to convey the water from the mill into the river. This water formerly ran under the slide, and was continually forcing the floor-planking from its bed. The flume is 56 feet in length, and is 9 feet in width at the upper end, and 6 feet in width at the foot.

Grace Lake dam, in the township of Monmouth, has been supplied with a set of new stop-logs; and Otter Lake dam, in the same township, has been gravelled, so as to make it water-tight.

The dam and slide at the "High Falls," on the east branch of the Burnt River, has been rebuilt. The new dam is 129 feet in length, 12 feet in width, and about 6 feet in height. There are two openings in it, one for slide and the other for the escape of flood-water. The openings are 6 and 9 feet in width respectively. The slide and apron has a total length of 196 feet, and the entire structure is built with 12 × 12 inches square white pine timber. The falls which necessitate the construction of these works are about 31 feet in height, and are situated on Lot No. 6, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Monmouth.

Mud Lake dam, situated in the Township of Dysart, about two and one half miles from the village of Haliburton, has been sheeted in front with plank and gravelled, to make it water-tight. The slide opening on the north side of the river has also been supplied with new stop-logs, windlasses and frames.

This dam reserves the waters of Mud and Drag Lakes, and as these lakes have a superficial area of about 2,100 acres, they are of considerable value as reservoirs. The present dam, I am given to understand, was built by the lumbermen about 18 years ago, but has been repaired several times by this Department. It is now, however, leaking badly, and owing to the manner in which it was originally constructed, it is useless to try to keep it water-tight for any length of time. It is therefore very desirable that the present structure should be replaced by a new dam.

Eagle Lake dam, in the Township of Guilford, has been supplied with a new stop-log platform and a windlass and frame, and Oblong Lake dam, in the Township of Harburn, with a stop-log post and three new stop-logs.

A quantity of stone and sunken slabs which interfered with navigation have been removed out of the river at Coboconk.

A re-vote of the appropriation for the construction of a dam at the outlet of Mountain Lake was taken last session.

The appropriation was granted on condition that all parties whose property was likely to be affected by enclosing or maintaining the said dam would first agree to waive and forego all claims for damages in respect thereof. This condition has not yet been complied with; consequently the work has not been carried out, and the appropriation therefore remains intact for re-vote again in 1882.

During the past year the utmost care has been exercised in the management of the reserve dams on the head waters of the Gull and Burnt Rivers, but notwithstanding this fact, navigation has been seriously interfered with, owing to the insufficient depth of water in Balsam and Sturgeon Lakes. This is partly owing to the exceptionally dry season,

but principally to the leaky condition of the outlet dam and works at Bobcaygeon, which are under the charge of the Dominion Government.

This dam is leaking badly its entire length, which is close upon 900 feet, and, in addition, the canal above the lock is also leaking badly. When this leakage is taken into consideration, together with the fact that there are two 48-inch, one 56-inch, and three 66-inch water-wheels continually working at Mr. Mossom Boyd's saw-mill at Bobcaygeon, the scarcity of water is easily accounted for. And I might here state that in seasons like the past one it will be utterly impossible to manage the reserve dams in such a manner as to maintain a sufficient depth of water in these lakes for navigation purposes, until the outlet dam and works have been put into a proper state of repair.

There has also been a scarcity of water in Mud and Pigeon Lakes during the past season, chiefly owing to the leaky condition of the dam and works at Buckhorn. I am informed, however, that extensive repairs have recently been made, so that it is altogether likely that a similar inconvenience will not be experienced in this locality for some time to come.

MAINTENANCE OF LOCKS, DAMS AND SWING BRIDGES.

The following repairs and improvements have been made out of this appropriation during the present year :—

An apron has been constructed to the dam at Lindsay to replace the old one, which was completely worn out. It is 257 feet in length and 12 feet in width, and is constructed with 12x12-inch pine stringers, covered with 3-inch plank. Some gravelling was also done at the dam, and both it and the lock repaired where necessary.

The three swing bridges were slightly repaired, and painted to prevent the timbers from decaying.

At Young's Point the swing bridge was painted, and the masonry of the lock walls pointed with cement. The balance beams of the lower gates of the lock, and some of the valve-rods, were also repaired. The joints of the planking on the upper side of the dam were covered with 2-inch plank, and some gravelling done to make it water-tight.

A quantity of loose rock and other material, which interfered with navigation, was also removed out of the canal above the lock.

At Rosedale, on the Balsam River, the swing bridge was slightly repaired and painted. No repairs were required at the lock.

At Port Carling some repairs have been made to the lock gates and valves, and the sheeting and floor planking on the cribwork of the lock renewed in several places where it had been injured or decayed. The swing bridge was also adjusted, and some slight repairs made thereto.

At Mary's and Fairy Lakes' Lock the filling in the pier on the west side of the entrance to the canal above the lock was removed for a length of about 70 feet, and the pier sheeted inside with plank. A quantity of concrete was also placed in the bottom of it to prevent the water from getting underneath, and the filling again put in. This pier has always been a source of expense and annoyance, owing to the filling, which consists partly of sand and gravel, being continually washed out of it. This not only rendered it necessary for the pier to be refilled annually, but also seriously interfered with the adjoining mill, as the canal for the escape of water from the wheel was being continually obstructed with this material, which rendered cleaning it out necessary at short intervals. It has now, however, been repaired in such a manner as will prevent this annoyance in the future.

The retaining wall on the east side, at the upper end of the lock, was also sheeted with close-jointed plank 1½ inches in thickness. This was rendered necessary in order to prevent the water from working through to the back of the lock wall, which would be liable to seriously injure the works.

The pier on the west side of the dam was also refilled with stone and gravel. These works are now, therefore, in a good state of repair.

The following are the Lockmasters' returns of the lockages made at the different locks during the present year :

Balsam River Lock—257 steamboats, 121 scows, 50 rafts, 128,500 saw logs, and 3,604 pieces of square timber.

Lindsay Lock—200 steamboats, 159 scows, 280 rafts and cribs of timber.

Port Carling Lock—993 steamboats, 103 scows, 586 small boats, and 273 rafts.

Mary's and Fairy Lakes' Lock—302 steamboats, 46 small boats, and 10 scows.

Young's Point Lock—364 steamboats, 158 scows, and 274 rafts.

DES JOACHIM'S RAPIDS BRIDGE.

A re-vote of $4,000 was granted last session to meet one-fourth of the cost of a bridge and approaches thereto over the Ottawa River at Des Joachim's Rapids, on condition that one-half of such cost be provided by the Dominion of Canada, and the remainder by the Province of Quebec, and that in any event the Province of Ontario should not be called upon to pay more than the above sum. The plans for and construction of the bridge were also to be approved of by the Commissioner of Public Works. The plans were submitted during the past summer, and approved of; consequently the amount of the appropriation was placed to the credit of the Receiver-General at Ottawa. The bridge will consist of two 130 and two 105 feet spans of Burr truss, and one 70 and two 65 feet spans of Queen truss bridging, the whole resting on cribwork piers filled with stone. An appropriation of $250 was also granted last session, under similar conditions to the above, to meet one-fourth the cost of repairs to bridge across the Ottawa River at Portage du Fort. The appropriation, however, has not yet been applied for; consequently it is not likely the repairs have been made, and the sum voted, therefore, remains intact for re-vote in 1882.

SURVEYS AND INSPECTIONS.

During the present year several works of this description have been attended to in various parts of the Province, amongst the most important being the following:—

A survey was made in September last, at the village of Maganetawan, in order to ascertain the nature and cost of the improvements which it would be necessary to make at this point, so as to enable a steamer to ply between the foot of Ah-Mic Lake and Burk's Falls, a distance of about 38 miles. At present there is a small steamer plying between Maganetawan and the above-mentioned Falls, which are situated about 26 miles further up the stream; but the settlers in the locality are very desirous of having the navigation extended to the foot of Ah-Mic Lake, a further distance of about 12 miles. This would enable a steamer to connect with the stages on the Northern road, and a portion of the supplies required could then be brought in from Parry Sound, which would form a competing point with Rosseau, and consequently have a tendency to lessen the charges on freight.

The Falls at Maganetawan are about 13 feet in height, and in order to extend the navigation to the point above-mentioned it would be necessary to construct a lock and dam at the village and a stop-log dam at the outlet of the lake; but as a considerable quantity of rock blasting would also be required in connection with these works, they are likely to be expensive. Plans, however, are now being prepared, so as to enable an estimate of the cost to be made.

Since the construction of the lock which enables a steamer to navigate Mary's, Fairy and Vernon Lakes, the settlers living in the neighbourhood of Peninsula Lake have been extremely anxious to have it added to the chain of navigation; and in order to ascertain the practicability and also the cost of construction of a navigable channel into this lake, I have recently had a survey made of the creek which at present forms its outlet. It was ascertained that the difference of level between Fairy and Peninsula Lakes is only about 15 inches, and also that the creek is at times navigable for small boats, but as its course is exceedingly tortuous it could only be utilized in places for a steamboat channel. In order, therefore, to enable a steamer to pass from Fairy into Peninsula Lake, it would be necessary to excavate a channel almost the entire distance between them, and as this is about 4,612 feet, the cost of the work would be considerable. There is no doubt

but this improvement would be of great service to the settlers who reside in the neighbourhood of Peninsula Lake, but it is questionable whether the benefits which would be derived would warrant the expenditure of the amount which would be required to complete the work.

An examination of Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching has also been made during the present year by Mr. A. G. Cavana, Provincial Land Surveyor, with a view of ascertaining the quantity of land bordering on the shores of these lakes which would be reclaimed by making such improvements as would prevent the water from rising above low water of the present year, and also the amount which would be reclaimed by lowering the surface of these lakes 2 feet below the low-water mark above mentioned.

Mr. Cavana reports that in the first instance there would be about 11,710 acres reclaimed, and in the second 22,470, or very nearly double the amount, and adds that the above estimate includes but little of the open marsh along the Holland River, 7,000 acres of which would be reclaimed by lowering Lake Simcoe 5 feet below low water. He is of the opinion, however, that it would not be advisable to lower the water more than 6 inches below the low-water mark of October in the present year, as by keeping it at this level the mills would be but little interfered with, navigation would not be impeded, and the surface of Lake Simcoe would be lowered 3 feet below flood-water. In order to regulate the water to the height above mentioned, Mr. Cavana recommends that the outlets of the lakes be enlarged, and dams constructed with sluices in them sufficient in area for the escape of the flood-water within a reasonable time, and estimates the cost of these works at about $22,466.

Taking into account the quantity of land which would be reclaimed by these improvements, the subject appears to be worthy of careful consideration at the coming session of the Legislature.

DRAINAGE WORKS.

The drainage of swamp lands is still being proceeded with by the different municipalities throughout the Province under the "Ontario Municipal Drainage Aid Act," and during the present year applications have been made and aid granted to the following Townships, viz.: Brooke, Malahide, Ekfrid, Morris, Willoughby, Raleigh, Howard, Rochester, Metcalf, Plympton, Dunwich, Brant, Ops, Tilbury East, Dawn, Melancthon, Southwold and Warwick.

EXTENSION OF RAILWAYS IN 1881.

The extension of railways throughout the Province has been vigorously prosecuted during the present year. The details of the works on the several lines in construction, so far as known, are as follows:—

Stratford and Huron Railway.

Construction work was resumed on this railway about the 1st May last, and since then the track has been laid to the terminus at Wiarton, a distance of about 70 miles. The total length of the extension from Listowel to Wiarton is about 78 miles, 46 of which, extending to the village of Chesley, were completed and opened for traffic about the 15th October. In addition to the above, I am informed that about 15 miles have been ballasted north of Chesley, the stations, with the exception of two, all completed, and the line supplied with telegraph. It is expected that the entire line will be completed and opened for traffic about 1st July next.

Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway.

The construction of this railway was commenced during the summer of 1879, and the work progressed steadily until about 1st November of the present year, when it was completed and opened for traffic. The line extends from a short distance north of Palmerston station (where it has a junction with the Stratford and Huron) to the village of Durham,

a distance of about 26 miles. The Port Dover and Lake Huron, Stratford and Huron, and Georgian Bay and Wellington Railways are, I am informed, incorporated into one Company, known as the Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Railway, and are operated by the Grand Trunk as the Georgian Bay and Lake Erie division of their system.

Toronto and Ottawa Railway.

This railway has not been previously reported on, the construction of it having been commenced during the present year. It is intended for a through line from Toronto to Ottawa, where it will connect with existing railways to the seaboard. In the construction of the line, I am informed, the present scheme is to utilize the Toronto and Nipissing Railway from Toronto to Wick; then to build a link, 6½ miles in length, connecting Wick with Manilla, on the Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay Railway, which will then be utilized to Lindsay. From Lindsay to Omemee the Midland will be used, and from this point a link 14 miles in length will be built to Peterboro', where the main line proper of the Toronto and Ottawa will commence. The location survey has been completed from Peterboro' to Casselman (or "High Falls") on the Canada Atlantic Railway, a distance of about 182 miles. The line touches the villages of Ashburnham, Norwood, Havelock, Marmora, Madoc, Bridgewater, Arden, Sharbot Lake, Maberly, Perth, Franktown, Manotick, Duncansville, Embrun and Casselman, but it is intended to utilize the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway from Manotick to Ottawa.

Construction work is at present being carried on between Maberly and Perth by the Company, and the portion between Madoc and Bridgewater, a distance of about 9 miles, is under contract, and is to be completed ready for the ties by the 1st February, 1882. Construction work is also expected to commence immediately upon the portions of the line extending from Wick to Manilla, and from Omemee to Peterboro'.

Ontario and Sault Ste. Marie Railway.

The construction of this railway has been commenced during the present year. The line has been located from Sault Ste. Marie to Spanish River, a distance of about 125 miles, and will continue eastward (crossing French River at Contin Island) to Bracebridge, and thence to Kirkfield, on the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, from which point connection can be made with the Toronto and Ottawa. The distance from Sault Ste. Marie to Bracebridge is 345, and from Bracebridge to Kirkfield about 40, making the total length of the railway about 385 miles.

Construction works were commenced some time ago near Algoma Mills, and I understand that about 19 miles of clearing and a considerable quantity of grading has already been done, and that it is the intention to proceed with the work continuously throughout the winter.

Prince Edward County Railway.

During the present year this railway have moved their station building and extended their line from the outskirt of the town of Picton to the East Lake Road, a distance of 2,333 feet, or $\frac{4}{10}\frac{4}{6}$ of a mile. This will be a great convenience, and is an improvement which will be fully appreciated by the travelling public in this section.

Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway.

This Company was organized in January, 1879, but construction work was not commenced until July of the present year. The line commences at Napanee and extends northward, following the Napanee River to Yarker; from thence it continues to Tamworth, the total distance being about 30 miles. I am given to understand that the grading has been completed, and the necessary bridges, culverts, cattle-guards, etc., nearly all constructed, but no iron has yet been laid. It is, however, the intention to commence track-laying and ballasting early in the spring, and it is expeced that the line will be com-

pleted and opened for traffic before the close of 1882. During the coming summer the Company intend to extend the line northward from Tamworth, a distance of about 20 miles, where it will connect with the Toronto and Ottawa Railway somewhere in the neigbourhood of Arden.

Ontario and Quebec Railway.

The charter of this Company was procured from the Dominion Parliament at its last session, and work has been commenced during the present year. The railway will extend from Toronto to Carleton Place, *via* Peterboro' and Perth, the distance being about 215 miles, of which I am informed about 55 miles have been already located, but construction work has not yet been commenced. It is expected, however, that the entire line will be completed and opened for traffic in about two years. It is the intention to connect with the Credit Valley, Great Western, and other railways west of Toronto, and with the Canadian Pacific, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental, and South-Eastern Railways, east of Carleton Place.

Canada Atlantic Railway.

This railway was formerly known as the Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction-Railway, the construction of which was commenced in 1873. During that year a considerable quantity of grading and fencing was done, and a number of culverts, cattle guards, &c., constructed. The work was then discontinued, and was not resumed until the month of April of the present year, but has since been vigorously prosecuted.

The road will have a length of about 66 miles within the Province of Ontario, and will continue through the Province of Quebec (crossing the St. Law rence River at Coteau Landing) to somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rouse's Point, where it will connect with the American system of railways. The line, however, is not definitely located south of the St. Lawrence, but it is expected that the total length will be about 130 miles. The rails are at present laid continuously from Coteau Landing station on the Grand Trunk Railway to Casselman, being a distance of about 50 miles; they are of steel, weighing 56 lbs. to the lineal yard, and are fastened at the joints with fish-plates and bolts, which are secured with "Atwood's patent slotted nuts."

The country traversed by this railway is inclined to be flat, and consequently the curves are few and easy, and the grades extremely favourable; the maximum grade going west being only 40, and going east only 30 feet to the mile.

The bridges, culverts and cattle-guards which have been constructed are built of iron and stone, and I am informed that it is the intention to have no wooden structures on the line. The whole character of the work so far executed is good, and to all appearances when completed this will be one of the best constructed railways in the Province.

Bay of Quinte Railway.

This railway received its charter from the Dominion Government in March of the present year, and construction work was commenced on the 13th June. The line commences at the steamboat wharf at Deseronto, on the Bay of Quinte, and terminates at the Grand Trunk Railway on Lot No. 1, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Richmond, the total length being $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is now fully completed, and was opened for traffic on the 12th December, and is operated by the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company.

Credit Valley Railway.

This railway was completed from Toronto to Ingersoll in 1879. During the present year an extension has been made from Ingersoll to St. Thomas, a distance of 24.7 miles, and I am informed that extensive improvements, such as re-ballasting, providing additional siding accommodation, stations, store and grain warehouses, &c., have been made upon the portions previously constructed. The Company have also been engaged in the construction of cribbing and filling in their water lot at the foot of John street, Toronto,

and I understand it is the intention to construct an elevator at this point at an early date.

The entire railway, as originally projected, is now, therefore, completed and open for traffic.

Kingston and Pembroke Railway.

The construction of this railway was commenced in 1873, and it was completed and opened for traffic from Kingston to the Mississippi River in 1877, the total length being 60.32 miles. During the present year construction works have been again proceeded with on an extension of the line to the Clyde River, a distance of about 16 miles, of which I am informed about 12 miles are graded, 10½ miles of track laid, and 10 miles ballasted and ready for inspection.It is expected that the entire 16 miles will be completed about the 1st June, 1882.

Canada Central Railway.

This railway may now be considered a portion of the Canadian Pacific. Construction works, I understand, have been vigorously prosecuted during the present year, but the details could not be obtained in time to be included in this report.

Mileage of Railways.

The following revised statement to the close of 1881 gives in detail the mileage on each railway in Ontario, distinguishing between those constructed prior to and after Confederation :

No.	NAME OF RAILWAY.	TERMINAL POINTS.		Completed prior to Confederation, July, 1867.	Completed since Confederation.	At present under construction, or contract.
		From	To	Length in Miles.	Length in Miles.	Length in Miles.
1	Grand Trunk Railway—Main Line	Eastern Boundary of Province	Point Edward	457		
2	" " " Buffalo and Lake Huron Branch	Fort Erie	Goderich	158		
3	" " " London Branch	St. Mary's	London	23		
4	" " " Galt and Doon Branch	Galt and Doon	Berlin	7	4·5	
5	Great Western Railway—Main Line	Suspension Bridge	Detroit	229		
6	" " " Toronto Branch	Hamilton	Toronto	39·5		
7	" " " Wellington, Grey and Bruce	Harrisburgh	Southampton	27	102	
8	" " " Loop Line Division	Glencoe	Fort Erie		145	
9	" " " Sarnia Branch	London	Sarnia	61		
10	" " " London and Port Stanley Branch	"	Port Stanley	25		
11	" " " Brantford Branch	Harrisburgh	Brantford	8		
12	" " " Petrolia Branch	Wyoming	Petrolia	7		
13	" " " Wellington, Grey & Bruce South Extension	Palmerston	Kincardine		66	
14	" " " London, Huron and Bruce Branch	London	Wingham		74	
15	" " " Brantford and Norfolk Branch	Brantford	Tilsonburgh		35·88	
16	Welland Railway	Port Colborne	Port Dalhousie	25		
17	Brockville and Ottawa Railway and Perth Branch	Brockville	Carleton Place	57		
18	Canada Central Railway	Ottawa	Lake Nipissing	57	95	88
19	St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway and Chaudiere Branch	Prescott	Ottawa	59·5		
20	Toronto and Nipissing Railway	Toronto	Coboconk		88	
21	Northern Railway—Collingwood Line	"	Meaford	94	21	
22	" " Muskoka Branch	Barrie	Gravenhurst		53	
23	Midland Railway—Main Line	Port Hope	Midland City	65	51·53	
24	" " Peterborough Branch	Millbrook	Lakefield	13	9	
25	Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay Railway	Port Whitby	Lindsay		46	
26	Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora Railway—Marmora Line	Cobourg	Harwood	22		
27	" " " " " Peterborough Line	Rice Lake	Chemong Lake		9	13
28	Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway—Main Line	Toronto	Owen Sound		122	
29	" " " " Teeswater Branch	Orangeville	Teeswater		73	
30	Hamilton and North-Western Railway—Main Line	Port Dover	Barrie		137	
31	" " " Collingwood Branch	Clarksville	Collingwood		40	
32	Canada Southern Railway—Main Line	Fort Erie	Amherstburgh		229	
33	" " " St. Clair Branch	St. Thomas	Courtwright		62	
34	" " " Niagara Branch	Niagara	Fort Erie	30		
35	Kingston and Pembroke Railway	Kingston	Madawaska River		70·32	18
36	Victoria Railway	Lindsay	Haliburton		55·81	

No.	NAME OF RAILWAY.	TERMINAL POINTS.		Completed prior to Confederation, July, 1867.	Completed since Confederation.	At present under construction, or contract.
		From	To	Length in Miles.	Length in Miles.	Length in Miles.
37	Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway	Port Dover	Stratford		63	
38	Stratford and Lake Huron Railway	Stratford	Wiarton		73·5	32
39	Lake Simcoe Junction Railway	Stouffville	Jackson's Point		26·5	
40	Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiquia Railway	Prince Arthur's Landing	Fort William		6	
41	Grand Junction Railway	Belleville	Peterborough		64·65	
42	Canada Atlantic Railway	Province Boundary	Ottawa			66
43	Belleville and North Hastings Railway	Grand Junction Railway	Madoc		22	
44	Credit Valley Railway—Main Line	Toronto	St. Thomas		119·13	
45	" " " Branch Line	Streetsville	Elora & Orangeville		62·83	
46	North Simcoe Railway	Barrie	Penetanguishene		33·34	
47	Prince Edward County	Picton	Trenton at G. T. R.		32·44	
48	Huron and Erie Railway—Main Line	Rondeau Harbour	Sarnia or Forest on G. T. R.			60
49	" " " Branch Line	Dresden	Wallaceburg			11
50	Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway	Palmerston	Durham		26	
51	Toronto and Ottawa Railway—Main Line	Peterborough	Casselman			182
52	" " " Manilla Link	Wick	Manilla			6·50
53	" " " Omemee Link	Omemee	Peterborough			14
54	Ontario and Sault Ste. Marie Railway	Sault Ste. Marie	Spanish River			125
55	Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway	Napanee	Tamworth			30
56	Ontario and Quebec Railway	Toronto	Carleton Place			215
57	Bay of Quinte Railway	Deseronto	Grand Trunk R'y			3.50
				1,464·00	2,121·43	864·00

It will be seen from the details given that the total length of railways completed and opened for traffic during 1881 is $107\frac{1}{10}\frac{1}{0}$ miles, and that 864 miles are yet under construction. These lengths embrace works on twelve different lines, five of which have been commenced during the present year.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. McCALLUM,

Engineer, Public Works.

STATEMENTS

OF

THE ACCOUNTANT

AND OF

THE LAW CLERK.

No. 1.—EXPENDITURE for Fuel, Gas, Water, Repairs, and other items of Maintenance, by the Department of Public Works, during 1881.

NAME OF SERVICE.	Expenditure for 1881.
	$ cts.
Government House	3,795 95
Executive Council and Attorney-General's Department	410 65
Public Works Department	406 00
East Wing, Parliament Buildings	2,344 90
Crown Lands Department	1,926 34
Legislation, Parliament Buildings	5,344 17
Maintenance of Locks, Dams, Slides, etc	2,634 76
Lockmaster's Salaries, etc	1,867 10
Superintendent of Locks, Dams, Slides, etc.	1,200 00
General Clerk of Works and Repairs for Public Institutions	1,200 00
Total	21,129 87

J. P. EDWARDS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
TORONTO, 2nd January, 1882.

No. 2.—STATEMENT of the Expenditure on Public Works in 1881, and Total Expenditure up to 31st December, 1881.
(Capital Account.)

NAME OF WORK.	Expenditure from 1st July, 1867, to 31st Dec., 1880.	Expenditure, 1881.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
Government House	145,103 55	4,911 38	150,014 93
Parliament and Departmental Buildings	81,012 12	.....	81,012 12
New Parliament Buildings	4,150 07	112 00	4,262 07
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	243,258 57	3,908 22	247,166 79
do London	599,864 37	8,386 18	608,250 55
do Hamilton	314,608 78	8,125 11	322,733 89
do Kingston	145,329 61	7,908 77	153,238 38
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	43,410 27	808 52	44,218 79
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville	181,934 74	5,942 79	187,877 53
Blind Institute, Brantford	177,803 79	4,462 50	182,266 29
Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene	67,887 82	23,547 52	91,435 34
Central Prison, Toronto	522,189 50	8,674 07	530,863 57
Agricultural College, Guelph	198,029 51	27,859 95	225,889 46
School of Practical Science, Toronto (Old Building)	59,100 26	.....	59,100 26
do do (New Building)	41,646 61	2,029 86	43,676 47
Andrew Mercer Reformatory, Toronto	107,248 79	460 15	107,708 94
do do do	13,998 62	4,449 30	18,447 92
Normal and Model Schools, Toronto	56,536 49	1,974 68	58,511 17
do do Ottawa	130,771 18	7,347 58	138,118 76
Government Farm, Mimico	51,646 34	.....	51,646 34
Osgoode Hall, Toronto	45,263 22	1,157 14	46,420 36
Brock's Monument	981 10	.....	981 10
Immigration Shed at Gravenhurst	.....	355 00	355 00
Registry Office and Lock-up, Bracebridge	6,356 62	2 39	6,359 01
Court House and Registry Office, Sault Ste. Marie	7,636 61	297 63	7,934 24
Three Lock-ups, Grand Manitoulin Island	6,759 86	38 55	6,798 41
Lock-up and Court-Room at Huntsville	.....	1,991 28	1,991 28
Registry Office and Lock-up, Parry Sound	5,306 04	375 17	5,681 21
Registry Office (Separate Building) Parry Sound	.....	1,999 05	1,999 05
Registry Office and Lock-up, Prince Arthur's Landing, Thunder Bay District	19,432 72	.....	19,432 72
Lock-up at Silver Islet, Lake Superior, Thunder Bay District	2,268 79	.....	2,268 79
do Mattawan, Nipissing District	2,547 20	.....	2,547 20
Registry Office at Minden	2,987 50	.....	2,987 50

Lock and Bridges, Port Carling, Muskoka	39,993 02		39,993 02
Lock at Young's Point, Peterborough	30,892 72		30,892 72
do Balsam and Cameron Lakes	23,959 02		23,959 02
do and Works, Mary's and Fairy Lakes	33,889 58	452 90	34,342 48
Cut and Bridge, Port Sandfield	14,146 09		14,146 09
Muskoss Falls Works	6,094 57		6,094 57
Muskoka Lakes Works	1,470 36	1,866 72	3,337 08
Gull and Burnt Rivers Works	51,864 19	5,751 48	57,615 67
Muskoka River Works	38,198 93		38,198 93
Sydenham do	2,156 26		2,156 26
Nottawasaga do	5,915 09		5,915 09
Kaministiquia do	22,865 02		22,865 02
Scugog do	53,587 47	4,816 98	58,404 45
Pigeon do	4,999 62		4,999 62
Otonabee do	4,397 68		4,397 68
Balsam do	4,080 95		4,080 95
Wye do	5,176 98		5,176 98
Trent River Bridge	2,000 00		2,000 00
Washago and Gravenhurst Road	32,792 12		32,792 12
Washago Wharf	489 22		489 22
Portage du Fort Bridge	4,997 99		4,997 99
Des Joachims Rapids Bridge and Approaches		4,000 00	4,000 00
Surveys, Inspections, Arbitrations and Awards, etc.	23,271 75	1,780 00	25,051 75
Totals	3,692,309 28	145,792 87	3,838,102 15

J. P. EDWARDS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
TORONTO, 2nd January, 1882.

No. 3.—Contracts and Bonds entered into with Her Majesty in 1881.

Date.	Work.	Subject of Contract.	Contractors.	Sureties.	Amount.
					$ c.
Jan. 13.	Court-House, Parry Sound	Woodshed on grounds	Daniel Crichton, Parry Sound	Alex. Crichton, Parry Sound, and Thos. Walton, M.D., Parry Sound	165 00
Mar. 13.	Mary's and Fairy Lakes' Works	Pier on Muskoka River	Alfred Denton, Huntsville	Mr. Smiley, Huntsville	250 00
Apr. 28.	Hamilton Asylum	Two frame sheds in the airing-yards of the South Wing	John Dickenson and Edward Dickenson, jr., North Glanford	David Young, Caledonia, and Edward Dickenson, Sr., North Glanford	937 00
May 2.	London Asylum	Brick Drain	Samuel Flory, London	Thomas H. Purdom, London, and Geo. F. Durand	1,694 00
May 26.	Scugog River Works	Dredging channel from "Stevens" to Drummond Bay	Aucil Mills, Lindsay, and Alex. Ross, Lindsay	William Milne, Lindsay, and Richard P. Spratt, Lindsay	25c. per cub. yd.
June 2.	Registry Office, Parry Sound	Whole work	Frederick J. Silvester, Parry Sound, and Daniel Ellden, Parry Sound.	Henry Jukes and George Westgarth	$1,886 50
June 10.	Reformatory, Penetanguishene	Boilers, chimney, and sundry other works	Alex. J. Brown, Hamilton	Joseph Lee, Hamilton, and Alex. S. Ross, Hamilton	7,250 00
June 10.	Reformatory, Penetanguishene	Steam-heating apparatus.	David S. Keith, Toronto, and James B. Fitzsimmons, Toronto	Alex. Gemmill, Toronto, and J. P. Wagner, Toronto	9,675 00
June 14.	Kingston Asylum	Iron pipes, hydrants, and steam-pump for fire protection	N. McNeil, Kingston	Alex. Cameron, Kingston, and William Irving, Kingston	3,637 00
June 15.	Toronto Asylum	Slaughter-house	Frederick Baumhard, Toronto, and James Marshall, Toronto	Wiliam H. Essery, Toronto, John M. Reid, Toronto, and William L. Essery, Toronto	3,089 86
June 7.	Emigration Shed, Gravenhurst	Whole work	Henry Castle, Gravenhurst	R. K. Johns, Gravenhurst, and D. G. Sharpe, Gravenhurst	278 00
June 16.	Court-room and Lock-up Huntsville	Whole work	John M. Forster, Huntsville	F. May, Huntsville, and R. Scarlett, Huntsville	2,395 58
June 16.	Agricultural College, Guelph	Water-pipes and hydrants, and water supply	Water Commissioners of Guelph	For Works For Water Supply, per year	4,862 38 550 00

No. 3.—Contracts and Bonds entered into with Her Majesty in 1881.—*Concluded.*

Date.	Work.	Subject of Contract.	Contractors.	Sureties.	Amount.
					$ c.
Aug. 18.	Normal School, Ottawa...	Alterations in the Chemical Laboratory..	Alex. Robillard, Ottawa.....	Charles Taylor, Ottawa, and R. Nagle, Ottawa	525 00
Aug. 18.	Deaf and Dumb Instituti'n	Root-house	John Forin, Belleville.....	John Bell, Belleville, and S. B. Smith, Belleville	910 43
Aug. 18.	Andrew Mercer Reforma'y	Fence, Stable, and Driving-shed....	Thomas Bryce, Toronto, and Alex. Bryce, Toronto	Herbert H. Williams, Bookkeeper, and R. F. McCuaig, Toronto	797 00
Aug. 18.	School of Practical Science	Road, Culvert, and Sidewalk.....	Thomas A. Hastings, Yorkville	Albert Locke and William Richardson..	500 00

F. T. JONES,
Law Clerk.

Department of Public Works,
Toronto, *2nd January, 1882.*

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